THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

720.5
ARCJ
1914-15

The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was withdrawn on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FEB 10 1976
JAN 30 1976
MAR 22 1976
OCT 9 1981

L161—O-1096

The Journal of The Society of Architects

FOUNDED 1884; INCORPORATED 1893.

AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS,
28, BEDFORD SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.

Index to Vol. VIII

(New Series). Nov., 1914—Oct., 1915.

PAGE
Accurate Estimating. 236
Active Service List. 306
Advantages of the Quantity System of Surveying 339
Advertising, Professional 38, 148, 198, 239, 360, 395
Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages. 343, 368
American Architecture. 357
  ,, Building, The Increased Cost of 94
Annual Report. 120
Architect and Other Artists, The 371
  ,, and the Builder, The 270
Architects' Benevolent Society. 275
  ,, Charges. 313
  ,, Registration of 34, 197, 377, 380, 382
  ,, and Remuneration. 214
  ,, and Stone. 297
  ,, and the War. 21, 76, 35, 277, 278, 288
Architectural Bodies and National Organization 362
  ,, Competitions. 75, 292, 355
  ,, Politics. 1, 155
Architecture—a Profession or an Art ? 230
  ,, —An Intermediate Art. 96
  ,, and the Public. 91
  ,, in New York, Modern 281
Art, The Ideal in 312
Artificial Illumination. 245, 276
Artistic Side Walks. 268
Artizans' Dwellings. 64
As Others See Us. 331
Atelier of Architecture, First 15, 198

PAGE
Beaux Arts Committee. 145, 296
Belgian Town Planning Committee. 272
,, Towns Affected by the War. 5
British Fire Prevention Committee. 302, 398
,, Oak, the Superiority of 87
,, School at Rome. 107
" Build Now." 154
Building By-Laws and a Court of Appeal. 156, 188
,, Contracts. 26, 383

Civic Surveys. 142, 191, 289
Cloth Fair. 90
Colour in Relation to Health. 264
,, Schemes in Domestic Decoration. 326
Competitions. 40, 75, 80, 115, 160, 199, 278, 387, 389, 394
Concrete Work, Failures in 300
Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire. 167, 228
Co-operation in Town Planning Schemes. 338
Correspondence. 14, 60, 115, 155, 187
County Surveyors and Private Practice. 313

Dacre Church. 399
Degeneration of Debate. 113
Design and Construction of Buildings for Industrial Purposes. 256
Designs for Artizans' Dwellings. 64
Dilapidations. 370
Drainage Tests and Certificates, Standardization of 351
Drawing, The Value of 92
Dutch Architecture of the Cape. 61

Ecole des Beaux Arts. 18
Education in Architecture. 329
,, of the Architect, The 332
Effect of the War on Building and Architecture. 335
,, Bombardment on Concrete and on Brickwork. 396
Electric Cure for Smoky Chimneys. 277
Electricity and Architecture. 329
" Emden," The Crime of the 241
Engineers and Architects. 36
Estimating. 236

Farm Buildings and the Architect. 361
Firebricks. 298
Fire Resisting Glazing. 272
,, Service Force. 83
Flank Wall Terror, The 198

Housing Loans in War Time. 121
,, Schemes, Rural 301
,, and Town Planning in the Doncaster Coal Fields. 251

PAGE

Ideal in Art, The .. 312
Illinois, The Licensing of Architects in .. 311

Law as to the Remuneration of the Architect. .. 206
Legal Decisions. .. 106
Lewis, D. Ivor .. 29
Liberation of the Artistic Temperament. .. 234
Licensing of Architects. .. 311, 325
Lighting Fittings. .. 219
Loans in War Time. .. 121

Mainly about Members. .. 39, 79, 117, 158, 279, 316, 341, 363, 385, 404
Members on War Service. 78, 120, 149, 200, 240, 280, 306, 320, 342, 364, 386, 408
Modern Architecture in New York. .. 281

National Housing and Town Planning Council. .. 277
New York State Registration Law. .. 321
,, Zealand, Professional Matters in .. 195
Nominations for Council. .. 384

Painting in War Time. .. 114
Politics, Architectural .. 1, 155
President, The .. 45
Presidential Address. .. 47, 57
Prevention of Unemployment. .. 22
Proceedings. .. 2, 42, 82, 124, 164, 202, 242, 284
Professional Advertising. .. 38, 148, 198, 239, 261, 360, 395
,, Classes and the War. .. 23
,, Classes War Relief Council. .. 93, 147, 341, 402
,, Difficulties. .. 108
,, Employment Committee. .. 364
,, Ethics. .. 38
,, Matters in New Zealand. .. 195

Quantity System of Estimating, The Advantages of the .. 339

Registration. .. 33, 34, 77, 157, 197, 262, 311, 367
Reinforced Concrete, A Standard Specification for .. 102
Removing Stains from Woodwork. .. 330
Remuneration of the Architect. .. 273
Reviews. .. 150, 151, 152, 153, 232, 233, 314, 391
Rheims. .. 286
Roman and Medieval Discoveries in London. .. 366
R.I.B.A. Charter. .. 315
,, and The Society. .. 262
Rural Housing Schemes... 301

PAGE
Shaw, R. Norman, R.A. 185
Side Walks, The Value of Artistic 268
Smoky Chimneys, Electric Cure for 277
Society of Architects and Belgian Architects. 81
,, ,, and the Institute. 226
,, ,, and the War. 239
,, ,, Concert. 240, 274
,, ,, Prizes in Architecture. 269
,, ,, The 304
Some Lessons of the War. 69
,, Professional Difficulties. 108
South African Branch. 30, 303
Standardization of Drainage Tests and Certificates. 351
Standing Committees. 84
Sub-Contractors, Attendance on 161
Superfluous Architect, The 146

Tenders, Builders' Endorsements on 111

Wall Covering—What is the Cheapest ? 359
War Committee, The Architects' 21, 76
War : Its Social Tasks and Problems, The 334
What is an Architect ? 74
,, Architecture ? 186
Whitehaven Housing Scheme Competition. 278
Woodwork, Removing Stains from 330

Illustrations.

PAGE
Barcy. 8
Cape Town. 62, 63
Christchurch, Spitalfields. 112
Cloth Fair. 90
Dacre Church. 400, 401
Lewis, D. Ivor. 28
Monson, E. C. P. 44
Rheims. 12
St. Martins-in-the-Fields (Studentship). 104, 105
St. Prix. 8
Sketches (Scholarship). 112
Termonde. 11

ARCJ
1914/15

THE

Journal

OF

The Society of Architects

FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 85. Vol. VIII. NOVEMBER, 1914. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Architectural Politics.

The truce in domestic politics, which was one of the most immediate and striking results of the declaration of war, is having its counterpart in the architectural profession. This being a time of much progress, and consequently of great changes in matters architectural, it is natural that these changes should sometimes be the subject of acute controversy. As will be remembered, the new charter to which the Institute is pledged is one of these subjects. Feeling ran unusually high both with regard to its general policy and to the manner in which this has been worked out in detail. By the Licentiates and by unattached architects its passage in its present form would, we are told, be so bitterly resented that an appeal would be lodged with the Privy Council. In these circumstances every one will have noticed with satisfaction that in answer to an inquiry from a Licentiate who may be called away on active service, the President of the Institute has given an assurance that no further proceedings will be taken under present conditions. It is earnestly to be hoped that this period of truce may be used by both parties to endeavour to arrive at a solution doing justice to all. It is impossible to think that the spirit now animating the whole nation does not also animate the profession of architecture. On the contrary, we have, for the first time, seen the Institute and its allied societies, The Society of Architects and unattached architects, all brought together by the menace of the war and working harmoniously together for the good of the country. Why should they not continue to work together in times of peace for the advancement of the art of architecture ?—*The Builder.*

⁂ In our September issue we suggested that the War would afford the profession such an opportunity of working together for the common good, and of forgetting architectural politics and personal interests, as should result in great benefit to all concerned.

Proceedings.

A Special General Meeting of The Society of Architects was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, October 22nd, 1914, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

The Scrutineers' report on the ballot for the Election of Officers and Council, 1914-15, was then received.

The following is the report —

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report that we received and examined 184 Voting Papers for the Election of Officers and Council for the ensuing Session 1914-15. Of these we rejected five papers as invalid, leaving 179 valid papers.

The result of the voting was as follows :—

President : E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 179 votes. *Vice-Presidents :* A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST., 179 ; and EDWIN J. SADGROVE, F.R.I.B.A., 178. *Past Presidents :* ALBERT E. PRIDMORE, F.S.I. ; and PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A., 179. *Honorary Secretary :* GEORGE H. PAINE, 179. *Honorary Treasurer :* P. M. BEAUMONT, A.M.INST.C.E., 179. *Honorary Librarian :* GILBERT A. HARRISON, 179. *Members of Council :* E. J. PARTRIDGE, 173 ; COL. F. S. LESLIE, R.E., 172 ; J. HERBERT PEARSON, 172 ; HENRY ADAMS, M.INST.C.E., F.S.I., 170 ; R. A. JACK, 169 ; T. STEWART INGLIS, 167 ; B. D. CANCELLOR, 165 ; HERBERT W. MATTHEWS, 164 ; HERBERT O. ELLIS, 163 ; NOEL D. SHEFFIELD, 163 ; R. CECIL DAVIES, 159 ; ALFRED J. TAYLOR, 159 ; THOMAS WALLIS, 153 ; CHARLES E. SALMON, 151 ; HARRY GILL, 149 ; B. R. TUCKER, 149 ; HENRY R. COOPER, 148 ; F. C. MOSCROP-YOUNG, 146. *Not Elected :* HERBERT FREYBERG, F.S.I., 129 ; GEO. E. DICKENS-LEWIS, 118.

We are, yours faithfully,

SIDNEY MARSLAND
G. A. T. MIDDLETON } *Scrutineers.*
E. W. HARVEY PIPER

There being no observations on the report, it was resolved that it be adopted and entered on the Minutes.

The Chairman then invested the newly-elected President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., with the badge of office, making reference to his long service on the Council to the Society, and also to his service to the Country as an Officer of H.M. Territorial Forces.

The new President on assuming office expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and his sense of the responsibility involved in his acceptance of it, more particularly in view of the example set by his immediate predecessor and other Past Presidents whom it would be his desire to emulate in promoting the interests of the Society. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the Scrutineers, which was accorded with acclamation.

Mr. A. H. Salisbury (Member) moved a vote of thanks to the outgoing President, Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, who he thought deserved well of the Society for the way in which he had piloted it during the two somewhat critical years which had followed the prolonged negotitations with the R.I.B.A. on registration and the proposed fusion of the two bodies. The President had of course been loyally supported by the Council and the Members, but nevertheless full credit was due to him for his personal share in the success which the Society had achieved in its continued growth in numbers and influence.

Mr. B. R. Tucker associated himself with the proposal, and the vote was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. Percy B. Tubbs in a brief reply referred to some of the matters in which he had been more particularly interested, such as the establishment by the Society of the Beaux Arts Committee. His actions in this respect had been at the time severely criticized by some of the professional journals, but they had since amply atoned by the support which they were now giving to the movement.

The Secretary announced four nominations for Membership, and reported that the Council had approved the work done by the holders of the Travelling Studentship and Scholarship, and had confirmed the awards. The drawings were on view. He also announced that the Council had admitted Frederick Juniper, of 2, Victoria Villas, Sarderburg Road, Finsbury Park, N., to the Register of Graduates on his qualifying by examination.

A Ballot was then taken for the election of the following candidates for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in their favour.

Bethell, Frank, 3, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C. Hennessy, John F., F.I.A., N.S.W. Norwich Chambers, 58, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Maitland, Andrew Gordon, Academy Street, Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland. Mander, Albert Edwin, "Glencoe," 91, Gosberton Road, Balham, S.W. Martin, Thomas, 3, Staple Inn, Holborn. Solon, Paul Harold, Kingscourt, Bridge Street, Walsall. Williams, John Morris, Blackmill, Nr. Bridgend, Glamorganshire. Winn, Leonard, 27, Boscawen Street, Truro.

Mr. G. A. T. Middleton, A.R.I.B.A., Past Vice-President, then gave a Lantern Lecture on "Some Belgian Towns Affected by the War." He exhibited many slides of his own, supplemented by others lent by Mr. Ellis Marsland and Mr. E. W. Harvey Piper. He also showed a number of views of the damage done by the

German bombardment. These slides had been specially made by Mr. George Trotman, from photographs made available by the courtesy of the Central News and of the *Glasgow Record*.

The room was well filled by members and their friends, amongst whom were a number of Belgians, some of whom had taken an active part in the recent defence of Antwerp.

Several Belgian architects were also present, including Mr. Alfred Portieljie, the Secretary of the Royal Society of Architects, of Antwerp. The lecturer aroused the interest and sympathy of his audience by his method of handling the subject, and contrasting, purely from a professional standpoint, the conditions of prominent buildings in such places as Louvain, Malines, Tournai, and others, before and since their occupation by the enemy. He confined his observations chiefly to Belgium, but later in the evening, at the Chairman's request, showed a number of slides illustrating the damage done to Rheims Cathedral, and other buildings in France.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which lasted some two hours, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Middleton.

MR. WILLIAM WOODWARD, F.R.I.B.A., one of the survivors of Mr. Middleton's party to Belgium twenty-five years ago, associated himself with the expression of thanks, and gave some amusing reminiscences of the visit.

The meeting closed with the passing of the following resolution :—

> "That The Society of Architects desires to express its profound sympathy with "the French and the Belgian Governments on the irreparable loss sustained by those "countries, and indeed by the whole world, through the wanton destruction by the "common enemy, of many works of art and of architecture, such as have been the "pride of architects for generations."

Letters of appreciation have been received from the French Ambassador, Monsieur Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O., and the Belgian Minister, Count de Lalaing.

Some Belgian Towns Affected by the War.

Mr. G. A. T. Middleton, A.R.I.B.A., Past Vice-President, in the course of his exceedingly interesting lantern lecture, delivered on October 22nd, said the Society stood in a peculiar position with regard to Belgium. It was, he thought, the only Architectural Society which had officially visited that country. It did so twenty-three years ago, and it was his privilege after that visit, to give a descriptive lecture to the members of what had been done and what places had been seen. Three of those who participated in that visit in which forty-two members took part, were with them on the present occasion, and after the lapse of so many years, it was again his privilege to describe the buildings of Belgium, but on a very different occasion. This time, unfortunately, he would have to describe some that had disappeared, and to show illustrations of some of the buildings as they were when he first knew them and as they were now.

Showing first the address which was presented to the King of the Belgians on the members' arrival at Ostend, he recalled the occasion when, as Secretary, he had the privilege of introducing each member of the party to the then King (Leopold II.), and it was then that the President (Mr. W. H. Seth-Smith), presented the Society's address. The party afterwards went from town to town, and were royally received wherever they went. He would have to adopt a different sequence on the present occasion, taking the towns in war order, for he had to give them an account of the principal Belgian towns affected by the war, omitting several important towns less affected. He would commence with Liège, which the Society did not visit that long time ago, though he previously had been there and was then, as on subsequent visits, struck with the great beauty of the city, with its broad streets, fine river and great boulevardes. Liège has several Romanesque churches, some of considerable importance. Work there always shows the influence of the Romanesque of Germany, and also of France; while some of it is even reminiscent of English work. The Cathedral at Liège is not one of the great Cathedrals of Belgium. It is partly spoilt by its peculiar tower. It has a small apse and a short transept of the French type, which does not extend beyond the line of the aisles. The windows are large, and in that respect also French, but the buttresses, instead of having deep projections as in French work, have an English pinnacle. Its doorway seems to have been greatly restored. This was characteristic more or less of Belgian work generally, for Belgium has always been a battlefield, and its buildings show many evidences of destruction and rebuilding here and there. In the Cathedral cloisters there is a little piece of ironwork which is remarkable for its beauty, viz., the Treasury Door of 13th century hammered work, by no means unlike the great west doors of Notre Dame of Paris, only smaller. The design is well carried through in three good horizontal lines with the pieces curving out from these and then coupled and stamped with a nail head stamp over the flaps. The leaves seemed mostly to have been stamped from a single stamp and afterwards twisted and applied in different places.

The interior of the Church of St. Jacques is very beautiful and late in date. It is more elaborate than the Cathedral, and has some curious features which English architects will quickly recognize. For example, the use of the cusped arch in the nave arcade in this interior is a feature which we never see in England. The vaulted roof has much more of the character of 14th century English work, and is almost the only example upon the Continent which exhibits such intricacy of lierne ribs, though there is little of it to be seen in the Church of St. Pierre, at Caen.

There is in fact, very little 14th century work outside England by reason of the hundred years' war, and the black plague. On the river side of Liège there is a great solid square mass known as the Mont de Piété (pawnshop), a fine building, and one which always seemed to him to have inspired much of the late Norman Shaw's work. There was something similar at Namur, but not so marked as this example.

Another curious building was the Palais de Justice, with its eccentric courtyard. The columns were absolutely unique so far as he was aware. They support four centred arches, and from this one might place their date at something like late 15th or early 16th century work. One cannot, however, call them particularly beautiful. There is very great support to carry little.

After the fall of Liège, the Germans had to cross the Meuse, and they did so both there and at Huy. This was the place from which Peter the Hermit started to preach the first crusade, and is of some interest architecturally. The Collegalle at Huy is a beautiful church, and architects would notice the extraordinary length of the central mullion of the East Window. The clerestory is not carried round the apse as usual, but the whole height is given to one extraordinary window. Another point is that the arches gradually descend at their apices, and the chancel narrows towards the end. It was one of the examples illustrating the theory of Professor Goodyear, of New York (an Hon. Member of the Society), that there were deliberate attempts to deceive on the part of mediæval builders, so as to give a false perspective to their buildings. There are some other nice points in this church, particularly the beautiful little iron screen in front of the font, which is itself extraordinarily plain, and which emphasizes the beauty of this fine piece of renaissance iron work of French type.

From Huy, the Germans passed on rapidly to Brussels, which he was glad to say seemed to have met with little destruction. The Hotel de Ville there, is one of the most extraordinary and probably one of the best known buildings in the world; a fine sight whether viewed under the electric light, or in the early morning when the market women are about, or in the blaze of sunshine of mid-day. The building shows extraordinary elaboration, and a large amount of carving, and is of obviously two dates. In addition to the Hotel de Ville, with its sculptures and its great tall central tower, on the opposite side of the Place was the Maison du Roi, which flanking the Hotel de Ville, were what are known as the Spanish Houses, richly gilt, of an elaborate and curious Renaissance type. In the Hotel de Ville, situated in what he believed to be the Burgomaster's room was a very fine fireplace. He took his photograph of it on the occasion of the Society's visit, at which time the Burgomaster, Mons. Buls, was himself an architect, and a finely courteous man ; and he should like here to pay tribute to his successor of the present day, Monsieur Max, one of the greatest of Belgians.

The Church of St. Gudule, generally known as the Cathedral at Brussels, was more reminiscent of York than any other that he knew, and presented a curious mixture. The buttresses did not extend beyond the aisle or scarcely so, and they separated the aisle into chapels, being very deep and very narrow after the French style, with comparatively small pinnacles, possessing none of the mechanical value of the English ones, which bring weight to bear to counteract the thrust. But each aisle chapel had its own individual gable, which was traceried ; this being a distinctive German feature which he had seen in its greatest perfection at Brunswick. Thus, again was found that mixture of influences already noticed. The interior of the Church was more English in feeling that that of any other in Belgium. It was feeling rather than detail, and it impressed one more on the spot than any photograph could do. It was a solemn interior not whitewashed like that of so many of the Belgian churches, and a beautiful place, seen at its best when crowded with worshippers. It contained one of the very many fine carved pulpits of Belgium, of which he hoped some would be left, although he was afraid that many would be taken over to Germany before the Belgians manage to re-occupy their country.

In Mr. Middleton's opinion, the Palais de Justice in Brussels is the greatest modern building in Europe. There are some fine modern buildings in London, but in calling this a modern building, he was excluding their own Houses of Parliament, at Westminster, which were not modern quite in the same sense. The Palais de Justice, for mass and originality stands out alone. He believed there were buildings in the United States which could compare with it, but this one shows a wonderful sense of power and grasp, right for its purpose, though its detail is poor and coarse.

He hoped also that Tournai might escape. It was not a large town, and little known to the English visitor, but the Society was there twenty-three years ago, and he was then immensely impressed by the Cathedral. He had seen it twice more recently, and with greater knowledge, but was just as strongly impressed by it and by other points which he did not appreciate as a younger man. He saw in the West front a great deal of the influence of Northern Italy. Anyone could trace it. The

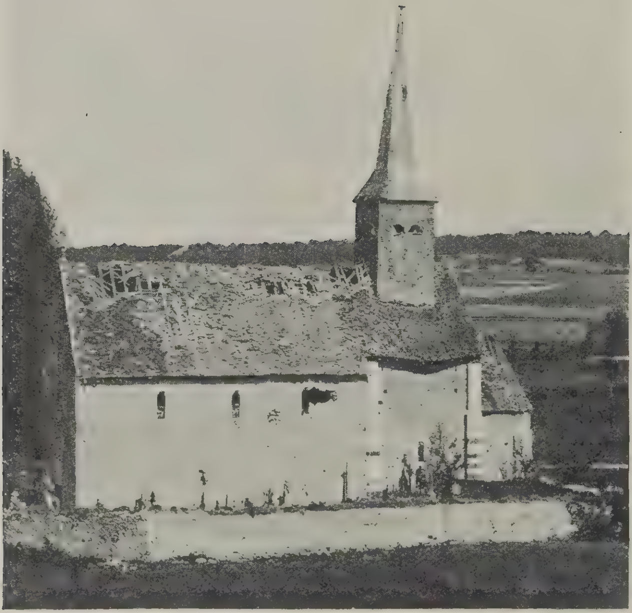
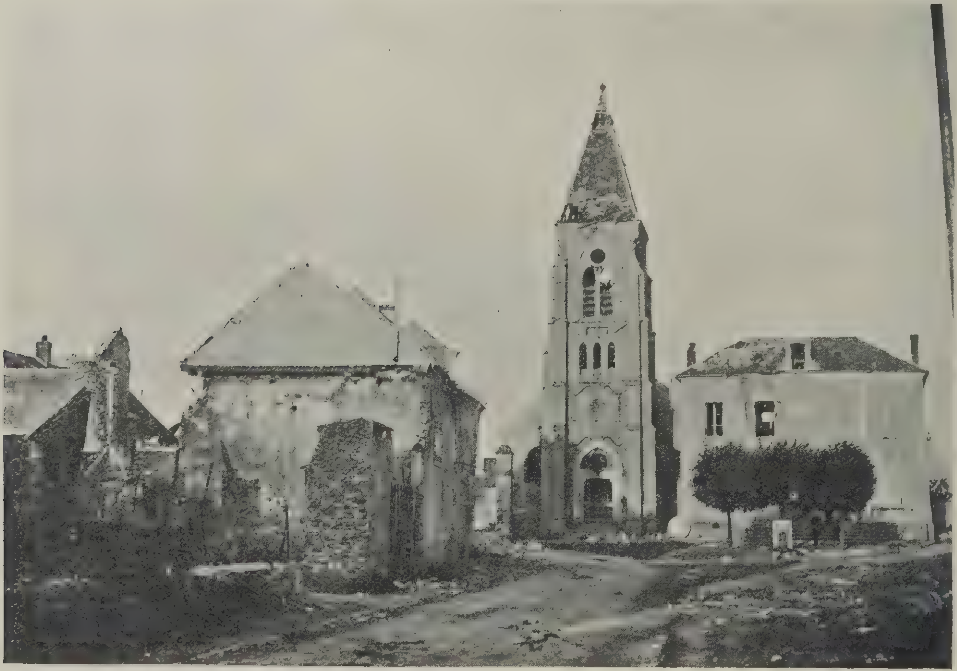


Photo Central News.

The Church at St. Prix.

The village was shelled alternately by French and German artillery.



Entrance to the Village of Barcy. *Photo Central News.*

external doors, beside the North and South transepts are, strange to say, Moorish among the Romanesque, with the perfect horse-shoe arch having a pointed extrados, while internally the so-called semi-circular arches of the solemn Romanesque nave are slightly horse-shoe also. It almost seemed as if the architect in charge of the work in the end of the 11th century must have travelled in the East, and brought back remembrances with him, amongst these being the horse-shoe, and the pointed arches. A view of the South transept of the Cathedral, with its solemn Romanesque work showed the great arches in two stages, some of them stilted ; and the whole of the nave was of the same type. The two great apsidal transepts of the same type, but either the Eastern apse was never built or it was destroyed and replaced a century or so later by the present much higher Gothic apse, with its windows and whole design of a purely French 13th century character. The town belfry is of quite a different character from the Cathedral, and is of early 16th century work, with he thought later work added, perfectly harmonious and very beautiful.

At Mons, visited by the Society in 1891, though the town was not generally of great interest, the interior of the Cathedral shows a great expanse of clerestory windows, following the example of Amiens, in practically occupying the whole space and leaving what looks like insufficient support for the vaulting over.

Namur, with forts overlooking the confluence of the two rivers, the Sambre and the Meuse, has always been considered as of great value from a military point of view, being close to the French border, while it contained one great church, that of St. Loup, which was a marvellous piece of work elaborate and beautiful both in its colouring and design, and in certain features absolutely unique. For instance, he fancied there was no such elaborately carved renaissance vaulting to be seen either in Europe or in the world, while it contained a whole series of the most beautiful confessional boxes he had seen.

A slide was then exhibited showing one of the Namur forts after it had been battered by the Germans, illustrating why Namur was unsuccessful in holding out for any length of time, and why the English had to retire from Tournai and Mons. English people in many parts of the country were only in a state of excited peace, but this was war. There was no question about it when that sort of thing was seen.

The great church of St. Pierre, at Louvain, is of cathedral magnitude and beauty, has always appeared war-scarred, partly from the effects of war and partly because it was built of a comparatively soft stone which decayed very easily. About five years ago, when the speaker was last there, restoration was in progress. It was being carefully done, but was making it all spic and span and by no means so beautiful. The houses which at one time nestled against the cathedral had been pulled down for sanitary and sentimental reasons. He did not know whether the south entrance was ever actually completed, but one could see what was intended from the jamb of the doorway, and there was other evidence which shows that they intended to build a very fine porch. If it was completed it must have been battered down at some time or another.

So far as was known the interior of the Church had not been entirely demolished. He believed the great works of art had been saved, but they could not have removed the pulpit, while the roof had been burnt out, and so far as he was aware, the screen was gone, and the church had practically disappeared. It had been a most restful place full of very fine carving and one or two little things of quite exceptional merit. Besides the carving at the West end and the South porch, in some of the chapels of the Southern aisle were small aumbry cupboards with their little doors intact, and the ventilation and lock plates of sheet iron in thin plates one over the other, each sheet pierced a little differently to the others to represent tracery and cusping.

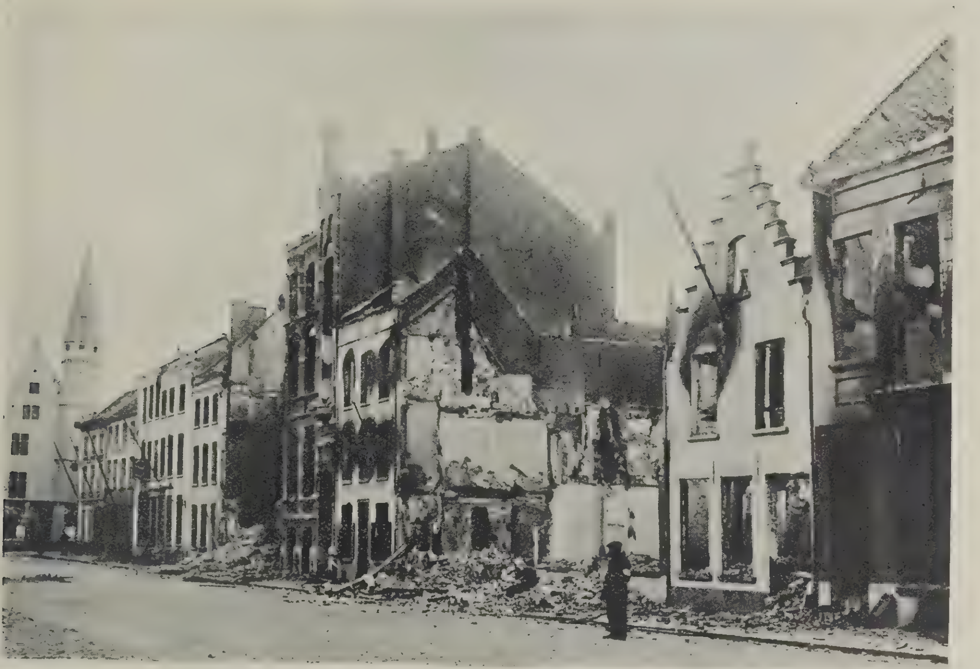
Its Hotel de Ville still stands, much as it did twenty-three years ago, though since then it has been restored once or twice, for this building was also erected in a soft stone and needed the constant attention, which it had always received. On one occasion when restoration work was going on the lecturer saw some beams which were to go into the great hall, one of which was 42 ft. long and 20 ins. by 16 ins. The building was a piece of elaborate architecture which Fergusson said was one of the very few examples of a plain building simply raised to the rank of architecture by its extraordinary embellishment. He was himself inclined to think that the proportions were good, and that it was a good building without these embellishments.

Views were then shown of the University and the Library as it was before and after the bombardment.

Louvain also possessed exceptional specimens of tracery in cut brick work, which in one of the streets there used to be a doorway which architecturally had a curious interest. It had a Romanesque semi-circular arch with French foliage in the capitals, while the English dog-tooth enrichment occurred in a quite exceptional position, underlying the hood moulding.

At Malines, the Society was received in 1891, by one of the finest priests it has ever been the speaker's pleasure to meet, and he had met some fine fellows too on the Continent. The Canon von Caster, priest-architect, lived at Malines all his life, and was the architect of the Cathedral. He was engaged on its restoration work at the time the speaker was there. He was a magnificent draughtsman, and got out a splendid design for the completion of the tower. On entering Malines, one thinks what a dull place it is, what little there is to be seen ; but on proceeding to the Place a wonderful scene bursts upon one, fine buildings on either side and the tallest tower in Europe.

An illustration of the work which Canon von Caster was capable of was shown by the doorway which he designed. He was now eighty-six years of age, and an Honorary Member of the Society.



THE MAIN STREET OF TERMONDE. *Photo Central News.*

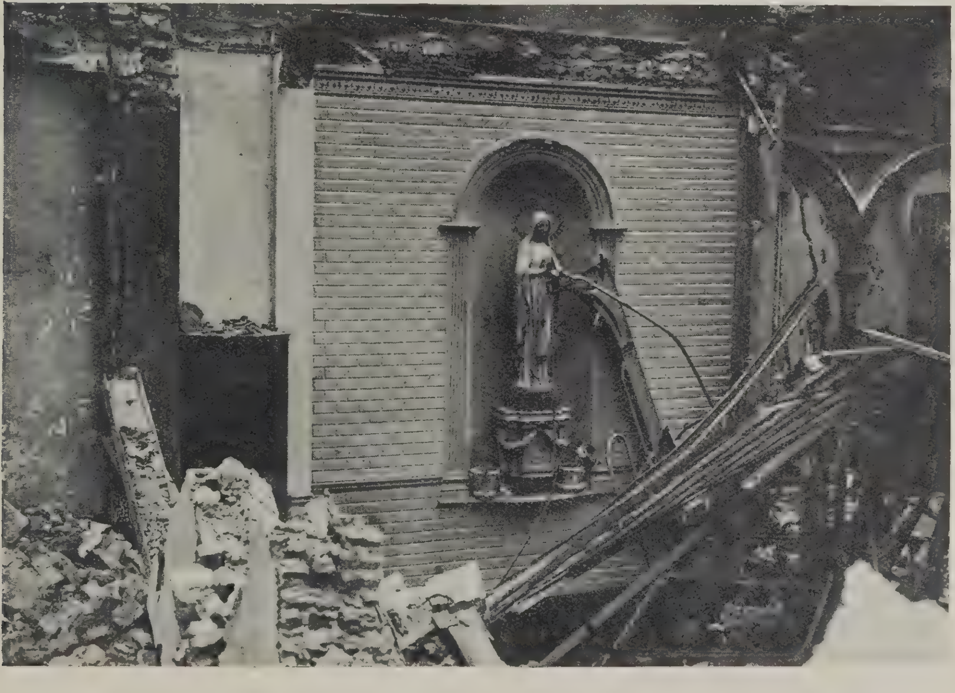
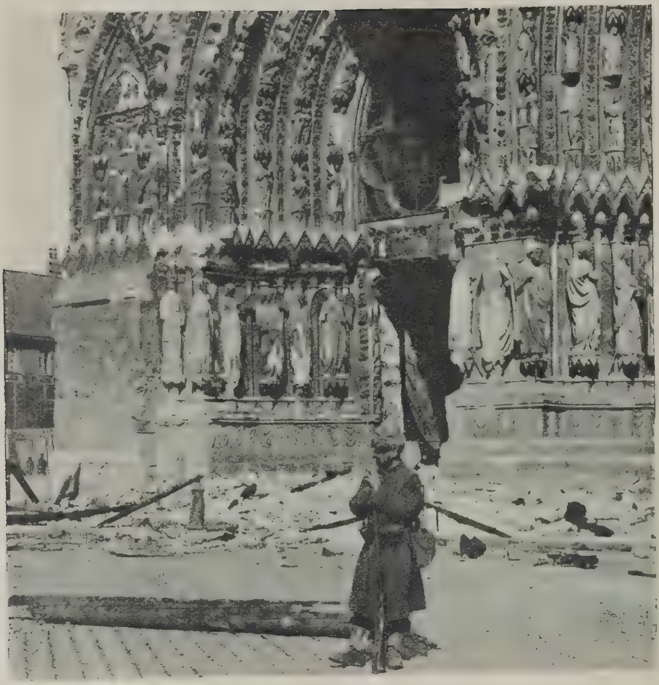
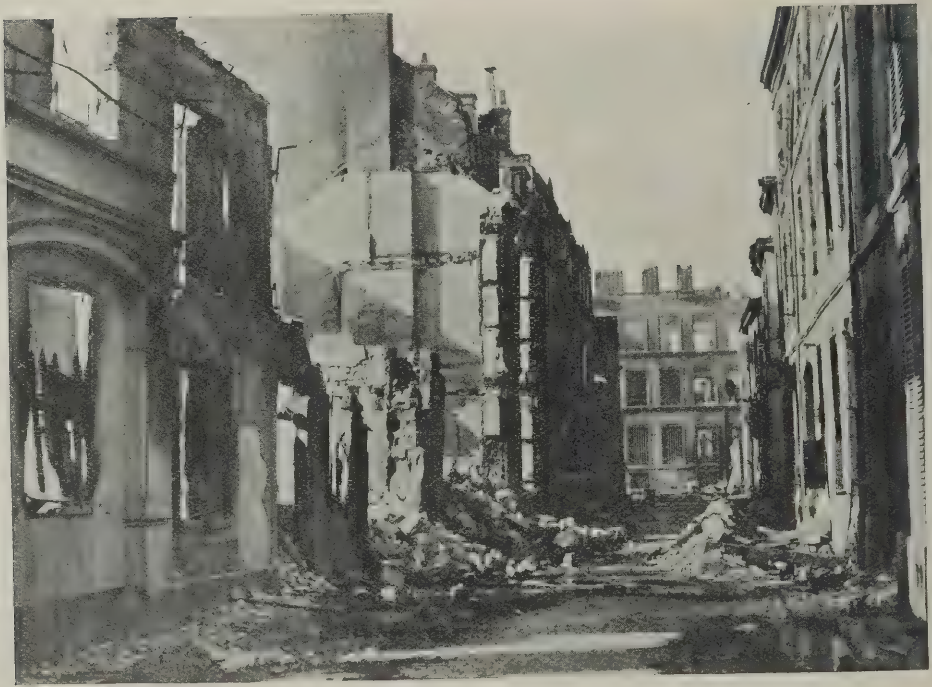


Photo Central News.

STATUETTE OF THE MADONNA STANDING UNINJURED IN A CONVENT AT TERMONDE.





THE CRIME OF RHEIMS.

These photographs were taken at great personal risk and under many difficulties by the Central News staff photographer during the German bombardment.

Malines contains another beautiful pulpit and some glorious painted glass. The glass, he believed, had all gone. Opposite the Cathedral, at Malines, was the old Cloth Hall, a beautiful piece of work, and one can realize what a wonderful view it was with the Cathedral on one side and that building on the other. What has happened to these he did not know.

A view of a modern battlefield showed Termonde, Audogen, and Balaere, with three independent actions going on in the distance. Termonde was now destroyed. He had never been there, but the slides illustrated what was happening to these beautiful old Flemish towns. Those he had visited was full of sketching material, quaint and lovely.

Some views of the interior of the Church at Termonde showed the wreckage, and depicted the Statue of the Virgin spared. Exactly the opposite occurred at Rheims, where apparently the Statue of the Virgin has been smashed to atoms while other statues in the doorway had escaped.

A view known to everyone who enters Antwerp by the Harwich route is the first that many people have of a Belgian town. It forms a very beautiful introduction to a very beautiful country. It shows the great Cathedral tower rising above everything else. It was the greatest lantern tower that he knew. The West Front exhibits elaborate detail, and the effect of the shadow of the tracery on the glass gives a very rich double lacelike effect.

The Hotel de Ville, at Antwerp, is a building of two purposes with a very fine Renaissance hall top-lighted.

The last place of which they were hearing serious fighting is Ypres. He hoped it might be spared, for it possessed one of the finest Gothic groups in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Westminster, with the Cloth Hall on the left and the great Cathedral Church beyond, and the fine houses all round the Place. In the Cloth Hall was a wonderful room a hundred yards long extending the whole length of the facade. Externally the Cloth Hall is unquestionably the finest 13th century Civil building that exists.

After exhibiting views of the Cathedral Church and some of its furniture, a view was then shown of the interior of a very fine roof of what at one time was the monastery attached to the Cathedral, showing its interesting construction; its high pitch and great span being typical of several others.

Ypres, small now, was at one time extremely prosperous. It is still extremely beautiful and full of interest, and is now the centre of conflict. One wonders what will happen to its buildings. One can only hope that the destruction will not be so complete, but that it will be possible to repair it. There ought to come, one hopes, there will come, an extremely prosperous time for Belgium again. It must be poor for a while. When he first visited Belgium it was a poor country, and he had seen it gradually converted into a prosperous one, and again suddenly thrown back to poverty again. He firmly believed and hoped that there would yet come a period of prosperity, when Belgium, instead of being looked upon as one of the little countries of Europe would be recognized by the whole of the civilized world as a great nation which stood out for the right. Belgium they honoured and respected, for Belgium stood for the saving of Europe.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

Investment in Housing.

Sir,—Many people are at the present time doubtful as to how they shall invest their money, in view of prevailing uncertainties. The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association wishes to call attention to one method of private investment which may be of great national service.

There are at present in existence a number of schemes, such as the first Garden City at Letchworth and the various Garden Suburbs which have been successfully started in various parts of the country, where building and development operations are now in danger of being curtailed through lack of capital, and where much work could be done if money were at once forthcoming.

As these schemes are all to meet the lack of housing, those prepared to help them would be securing three important points :—

(1) They would lessen both unemployment and the call upon relief funds ;
(2) They would help to ease the pressing housing problem ;
(3) They would receive a satisfactory financial return upon their money.

It should be pointed out that under recent legislation the advantage secured is far greater than the amount invested. The Local Government Board is prepared to advance to Public Utility Societies a large proportion of the capital needed for housing purposes. If, as may well be the case, 80 per cent. of the value of the property is advanced by the Local Government Board, every £1,000 of capital subscribed will mean £8,000 worth of building operations.

Information can be obtained from the Offices of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3, Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.

Faithfully yours,
In the name of the Association,

(Signed) Salisbury, *President.*
(Signed) Cecil Harmsworth, *Chairman.*
(Signed) Ewart G. Culpin, *Secretary.*

October 5th, 1914.

First Atelier of Architecture.

The second year of the First Atelier of Architecture was inaugurated at a meeting held at 16, Wells Mews, Oxford Street, W., on October 7th, when an exhibition of the work done during the Summer term, and of holiday sketches and life-figure sketches, was on view, and the Atelier Medal, for work executed during the past twelve months, was presented by the Chairman, Lord Saye and Sele, and criticisms were given by the Patron, Mr. Arthur J. Davis.

The result of the year's working has been very gratifying to the Beaux Arts Committee. The men show a keen desire for work, and a healthy spirit of emulation, and a good spirit of fellowship prevails, the elder ones assisting their comrades, and the younger fagging in return. A second Atelier would do much to sustain the rivalry necessary for long-continued effort among students, and suitable rooms had actually been taken when the outbreak of war compelled the Committee to postpone its establishment. From the First Atelier about twenty men have enlisted or offered their services, including the Sous Patron, M. J. P. Chaures, who is with the Army of France; M. Eugene Bourdon, now a sous-officier; and the Hon. L. Fiennes, a son of the Chairman. About a fortnight ago a Life Class was formed, directed by Mr. A. R. Jemmett, and it has been taken up with enthusiasm.

There was a large attendance of members, including the Chairman of the Beaux Arts Committee, Lord Seye and Sele; the Patron, Mr. Arthur J. Davis; Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, the Hon. Secretary; Mr. C. H. Gage, Hon. Secretary of the Atelier; Mr. Spencer Willmott, Hon. Librarian; and Messrs. A. Berrington, L. H. Bucknell, C. McArthur Butler (Secretary of the Committee), A. W. Stephens Cross, A. Rutherford Jemmett, H. Vaughan Lanchester, F. C. Minter, E. C. P. Monson, E. A. Rickards, Harold B. Sanders, L. Sylvester Sullivan, Percy B. Tubbs (President of The Society of Architects), P. M. Ware, and H. W. Wills. On the walls were hung the drawings executed as projets and those developed as esquisses, and also the spirited and sound drawings from the life executed in the newly-formed class. The fine bronze plaque executed last year by Mr. Jaggers, the winner of the Grande Prix de Rome, and now the property of the Atelier, was on view, and also a reproduction of the Bronze Medal, a design selected by M. Lanteri in competition among South Kensington students, and gained by Mrs. Wade. A number of water-colour sketches made by members during their holidays were also displayed, conspicuous among them being a masterly view of the Towers of Notre Dame seen from across the Seine, by Mr. A. J. Davis, and also the north porch and the choir buttresses of Chartres, the portico of the Temple at Girgenti, the quay at Venice, and half-timbered French houses. Mr. Adrian Berrington lent some beautiful studies from Arundel, Amberley, and other West Sussex scenery, and Mr. E. A. Rickards was represented by some delightful water-colours. A huge cartoon some 10 ft. in length, showing an ideal reconstruction of Paris, executed for Professor Patrick Geddes, of Edinburgh, attracted much attention.

The Chairman, Lord Saye and Sele, congratulated Mr. L. H. Bucknell on having executed far and away the best work during the twelve months, and so having become the first recipient of the Atelier Medal, which not only carried with it high honour, but the substantial award of life membership of the Atelier without further payment of fees. The year had been a most successful one, and promised well for the future progress of the movement. They had sustained a great loss in the departure of Mr. Chaures for the War, but it was a source of pride that all the eligible members had either enlisted or attempted to.

His Lordship also referred to the opportunities which he hoped would come to architects after the War, particularly in Belgium and Northern France.

The Patron, Mr. Arthur Davis then proceeded to criticize the members' work.

The first subject were for an entrance pavilion to a court of honour. The theme was, he said, well worked out, and the whole work was very encouraging. Mr. Davis showed in detail where the various competitors had succeeded or failed, and said the Committee placed O. E. Macfie first, and gave a mention to Percival M. Ware. In the second competition, for a mausoleum on a plateau overlooking a town, with terraces and flights of steps, O. Bellamy came first, with a clever design. In an orangery in a public garden several of the competitors failed by not observing the conditions as to access from the two narrow ends; O. Bellamy and L. H. Bucknell were placed equal. For the next subject—the decorative treatment of a theatre proscenium and its curtain—O. Bellamy was placed first, L. H. Bucknell being a good second. The competition for a loggia was disappointing, as many of the students failed to grasp the requirements; here Adrian Berrington was first, and O. Bellamy second. A. Beacon Tower, 100 ft. in height and Classic in style, on an eminence, was gained by O. E. Macfie. For an Open Monument, with flat cupola, P. M. Ware was placed first and A. S. Burnett second; and in the last class, a Fire Station, L. H. Bucknell came first and O. Bellamy second.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Saye and Sele for presiding, Mr. Goulburn Lovell referred to the great loss the Atelier had sustained by the death of M. Charles Mewès, of Paris, one of the patrons.—*The Building News.*

Mr. Edward H. Hudson, A.R.I.B.A., in a communication to the *African Architect*, says, the movement for ateliers is a wise one. I advocated it some time ago in this Journal, and if a good one should be established in the Union, I advise all students to join it. In the United States the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts has been the Ultima Thule, and their best students have been sent there for training, but ateliers being now available at home they are largely patronized. Up to now the young men who are back from Paris as architects "Diplomés par le Gouvernement" have had no difficulty in getting employment at salaries of from 40 to 60 dollars a week. Others have set up for themselves, and act also as representatives of bigger men who have work in distant cities too far from their offices to give personal attention to it. They are au fait with French architecture, which is very much the vogue in the Western Hemisphere. I regret to see that this style of work is becoming popular in England, and is receiving laudatory comment from our leading men, who are neglecting to a great extent our national architecture. Even in South Africa I note that highly important buildings are largely of a French type of Renaissance. The writer of your recent article deplores the fact of so much indifferent planning, and it is good planning that is the chief characteristic of Paris training, but you may have too much of symmetrical planning. It often restricts the convenient arrangement of a building, and there is much to be said for English planning where convenience predominates. It is in this that Gothic excels ; your elevations are guided by it, and not vice versa.

The First Atelier held an informal meeting on October 7th, at which Lord Saye and Sele presented the Atelier Medal to Mr. L. H. Bucknell, making one of his customary humorous speeches, which was greatly appreciated by the audience. Afterwards the Patron, Mr. Davis, explained the reasons which had guided the assessors in making their awards on the various *projets* submitted in competition for the subjects set for students. Many of the designs on the walls were excellent, the chief competition being for an entrance screen and gates for a Royal Palace. Other subjects comprised an orangery and a fire station, while a large collection of sketches made by Mr. Davis during his student days added to the interest of the exhibition. Mr. Davis's explanations of the assessors' reasons for making their awards made us feel what advantages there are in the jury system of assessing, and if it could be extended to actual competitions we feel that architects would be the gainers. Competent men ought not to object to giving adequate and convincing reasons for the results they have arrived at, and any objection to do so rather suggests want of satisfactory reasons than dignity. The papal attitude which is favoured by many assessors is, we think, an anachronism and a technical mistake. We believe that the Atelier has been organized on sound lines, and that the enthusiasm and good-fellowship inspired will react on our younger architects and further the cause of architecture.—*The Builder.*

Ecole des Beaux Arts.*

If one attempted to sum up the history of the Ecole des Beaux Arts during the century that saw Voltaire and Watteau we would come to the conclusion that the prestige of the academic instruction was unequalled. Foreign monarchs rivalled one another in their efforts to attract Parisian professors to their courts. Russia sent students to Paris. In 1788, the City of Boston, Mass., consulted it concerning the question of creating an Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts.

In 1901 the school comprised eleven studios (three for painting, three for sculpture, three for architecture and two for engraving copper plate, medals and precious stones). Two evening classes for drawing from the antique and from the living model, a long series of classes for what is called "simultaneous instruction," and finally sixteen theoretical classes, of which the following is a list—general history, anatomy, perspective, mathematics and mechanics, descriptive geometry, physics and chemistry, stereotomy and surveying, legislation relating to building history and theory of architecture, ornamental design, decorative art, literature, history, archæology, history of art and æsthetics. Altogether there were 44 teachers, 16 of them belonging to the architectural section. In 1895, the following were the nationalities of the students in the architectural section :—French, 714 ; American, 54 ; Swiss, 20 ; various nations, 25. The latter include Greeks, Russians, Spaniards, Roumanians and others.

As early as 1744 there was much suspicion and allegations of graft in the distribution of rewards, and this was one of the many causes of the formation of Ateliers.

These are founded in Paris by famous architects who fit up a large room for the use of students. The students pay a fee of about £2 per month. The Ecole sets projets every six weeks, and the members are given the programme at an "Esquisse" meaning sketch. They do this sketch in nine hours under exam. conditions and hand in a copy of this sketch to the officer in charge. They then take their copy to the Atelier, and work up the finished scheme under their patron, who criticises about twice a week.

At the judgment of the finished projet, if it departs in any essentials from the original sketch it is not considered. If good enough it gets a mention, and a certain number of mentions together with the successful passing of various exams. enables one to complete the school course. This course has in a few instances been completed in three years, but it generally takes four or five.

The Ateliers will always accept students who are not members of the school, and as well as these there are usually a number of aspirants who are studying for the admission exam. This is very stiff in mathematics and design, and takes about a year's preparation.

---

* Mr. Gordan Keesing in *The Salon*, N.S.W.

The outsiders work up anything they think good practice, and often tackle school projets. The patron also sets numerous subjects himself to give students special practice.

In the statistics given of the nationality of students there is an absence of Germans and English. The Germans for patriotic reasons dislike studying in Paris, and have formed schools of their own after the French model. The English seem never to have realized its importance. In 1913, however, an Atelier was formed in London.* The first few English students in Paris entered for competitions with designs, which were very successful and this made the students following the English methods stop to think.

ATELIER SYSTEM IN NEW YORK.

The Atelier system has made great strides in America. A New York Society of Beaux Arts was formed of men who had studied in Paris. This society is not a teaching school and devotes itself to setting projets which are worked up in various Ateliers. The Ateliers have as patrons well known members of the society, and these form a jury for judging the finished designs. The subjects are set and rough sketches made under exam. conditions as at Paris, and worked up in the Ateliers under the patron's criticism, all the work being done out of office hours, as all the members of Ateliers outside the University are employed as draughtsmen.

This method has an immense advantage over our own secret methods of students' competition work. The student is tied down to his own conception, but all minor errors and faults are pointed out by the patron and the student learns very much from working up something approaching perfection instead of perhaps working for several months on a ridiculous scheme the elaboration of which does more harm to one's design than good. If the original sketch is hopeless the patron tells the student he is wasting his time by working it up, because he cannot possibly get a mention.

Another great advantage of the Atelier system is that each member sees all the others at work and many beneficial *tricks* of draughtsmanship are learned. The French Ateliers have about trebled the speed with which drawings can be produced by this co-operative system.

In America the Ateliers are managed like clubs, and the patron is paid a percentage of the income. There is a Massier and sous, Massier and Secretary and Treasurer. The members hire their own room and pay a pound a month each. Each member has to pay 10s. a year registration fee to the Society of Beaux Arts to be allowed to exhibit and compete for mentions. After six mentions in Class B, the student passes into Class A. Every large Architectural training institution in the United States has an Atelier registered with the New York Society.

---

* By the Beaux Arts Committee.

RESULTS.

The results of the work of the Ecole des Beaux Arts with its dependent Ateliers is best seen in America, for there large monumental works are being continually undertaken, while in France, except for a few railway stations, most public works were finished long ago. The French principles of planning are strictly adhered to. After so many years of study on different types of buildings, it has been possible to decide on ideal types for certain groups of requirements, and often where in Australia people say " What a pity that building has such dark corridors, but it could not be helped" ; it is amazing how it is possible to sketch out a scheme based on known examples where the difficulties can easily be avoided.

In the design of façades of monumental buildings the Americans like simpler and more dignified effects than the French, and generally use Italian or Roman motifs, but they study the designs most accurately as regards light and shade. All the shadows are geometrically cast, even on rough sketches, for the light and shade is what counts in a design, and this is the first lesson in an Atelier. It is also the first stumbling block of the Englishman in Paris, and until they master the principles they are unable to make attractive designs or drawings of monumental work.

ADAPTION TO AUSTRALIA.

I have dealt with the Ecole des Beaux Arts, I have dealt with the Atelier system and I have dealt with its effects in America. I now wish to deal with its possibilities in Australia.

As an introduction, I wish to point out that although I have not yet ceased praising French work, yet it is only from a monumental point of view. For picturesque work England leads the world and she is a country wherein picturesque work is very suitable. Her greatest monumental schemes were carried out by Wren and others who studied abroad, and since that time this work has declined, and will not improve except under the influence of more men who have studied abroad, or until a school is established in England which will develop the imagination and instil the Beaux Art principles of planning, proportion, circulation and light and shade.

We have different conditions in England. Here Gothic and other picturesque styles are rarely suitable, so our English training leaves us deficient exactly where we should be proficient.

An Atelier greatly develops the imagination, projets are set for schemes, such as light-houses acting as monuments, group plans, ideal schemes for large and small public buildings, and comprising the layout of the surroundings or entourage. Quickly in an Atelier students learn that a certain shape or form of building is suitable for the requirements of such a building as a Court House and another for a School. The Atelier system in Sydney would go far to promote high ideals in the minds of our Architectural students, and such a system should be encouraged and brought into existence by our Institute.

Architects War Committee.

Mr. C. Stanley Peach, the Hon. Secretary, reporting on the work of the Sub-Committees of the War Committee, states that up to October 7th, the sum of £219 5*s*. 0*d*. for the Prince of Wales's Fund, and £664 12*s*. 0*d*. for the General Fund for the assistance of Architects has been received.

In reply to the offer of the services of Architects to the Government, the Right Hon. J. Pease states that all Departments of the Government concerned have been notified, and should assistance be required, information will be sent to the Committee.

The Committee have already received at short notice a request for an Architect to superintend hut erection. He was found within two hours and commenced his duties at 10 a.m., the following morning. They were also requested to find picked mechanics for special service. This work was undertaken by the A.A., and the men were found in four days. The A.A., under the leadership of Mrs. Maurice Webb. have organized a scheme for providing men, who enlist through the A.A. Training Corps, with comforts at the Front, and also to ensure that their wives and families get the allowances to which they are entitled.

The Benevolent Sub-Committee, now the Professional Employment Sub-Committee are considering, in conjunction with the Architects' Benevolent Society and the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, a scheme for joint action for the relief of distress among Architects which may arise in consequence of the War.

A scheme for finding employment has been outlined by Mr. Lanchester. and adopted in principle by the Sub-Committee. The scheme may be described shortly as a proposed inauguration of civic surveys of all the larger cities.

The surveys are to cover the following ground :—

Archæological, Social and Recreative, Educational, Hygienics, Commercial, Traffic, Valuation.

The idea is to provide complete data upon which to base Town Planning schemes.

An additional scheme is also being prepared, based on the original proposals made by The Society of Architects, the measurement of buildings of historical and architectural interest, etc.

The Selection Sub-Committee, in co-operation with Architectural Societies, are preparing lists of Architects in all parts of the country, competent to undertake works which so far as can be foreseen are likely to be required by the Government. The Allied Societies have been asked to draw up schemes for dealing with distress, etc., in their particular localities, but up to the present time the Committee have no information of any exceptional distress among Architects.

Prevention of Unemployment.

THE WORK OF THE PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

A fund has been started for providing work for architects whose means of livelihood are practically stopped by the War. The administration of this fund is in the hands of the above Committee, which is occupied, firstly, in ascertaining those architects in actual need of employment in consequence of the War; secondly, in evolving schemes of a useful nature by which these architects may be temporarily employed; and thirdly, in appealing for financial support :—

PROCEDURE.

1. Architects in actual need of employment in consequence of the War are invited to submit their cases (in writing) to the Hon. Secretary, at 28, Bedford Square, W.C. These cases will be considered by a Sub-Committee in strict confidence.

2. Suggestions are invited for schemes of a useful nature by which architects may be temporarily employed. For instance, small fees might be offered for measured drawings of buildings of architectural or historical interest, or for civic survey work.

   It is thought that the various architectural and other societies throughout the country would be glad to co-operate in giving effect to these proposals.

3. The War Committee have already issued an appeal for funds, and it is hoped that this appeal will meet with a liberal response. The proportion of this fund available for the purpose of providing work can only be regarded as a nucleus, and a generous support should be forthcoming from all who realize that the present opportunity is an exceptional one for undertaking the work proposed. The main object of the Sub-Committee is not to distribute benevolent aid, but to provide architects with temporary work of such a character that at the termination of the War his work would be of a distinct value to the community.

Professional Classes and the War.

Relief Council and its Scheme.

No classes in the country are being more badly hit by the present crisis than the professional, and we gladly co-operate in giving publicity to a scheme outlined in the *Morning Post* for ameliorating their hardships which seems both comprehensive and well-matured. The Professional Classes War Relief Council has its offices at 13 and 14, Princes's Gate. Major Leonard Darwin, President of the Eugenics Education Society, is its provisional Chairman, and the Honorary Secretaries are Mr. Theodore G. Chambers, Mr. Alexander Goddard, and Mrs. Gotto. As at present constituted, the Council is composed of the following members, along with the Chairman and the Honorary Secretaries. There will be important additions to it.

Miss K. Andrews, Secretary, Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ; Mr. A. L. Bowley, Lecturer at the London School of Economics ; Mr. B. I'Anson Breach, Past President, Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute ; the Countess of Cassillis ; Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, Hon. Secretary, Incorporated Association of Headmasters ; Mr. H. Chatfeild Clarke, President, Surveyors' Institution ; Miss K. D. Courtney, National Union Women Suffrage Societies (Relief Organization) ; Mr. Harold Cox ; Miss Craig, Assistant Secretary, Central Bureau for Employment of Women ; Mrs. Creighton, President, National Union of Women Workers ; Mrs. Henry Fawcett, President, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies ; Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Hon. Secretary, Architectural Association ; Miss Green, Secretary, National Union of Women Workers ; Mr. C. Harris, Secretary, Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute ; Mr. G. H. Heath, Secretary, Assistant Masters' Association ; Mr. George Hubbard, Vice-President, Royal Institute of British Architects ; the Hon. G. W. Lascelles, Chairman, Benevolent Fund, Land Agents' Society ; Miss S. Lawrence, Central Committee on Women's Unemployment ; Miss F. M. Leaf, Press Emergency Fund ; Mr. I. MacAlister, Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects ; Sir J. McClure, President, Headmasters' Association ; the Duchess of Marlborough, Women's Emergency Corps ; Mr. C. B. Marshall, Secretary, Land Agents' Society ; Mr. J. Martin, Secretary, Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors ; Miss Morison, Headmistresses' Association ; Mr. E. Newton, President, Royal Institute of British Architects ; Mr. H. C. Peake, Past President, Institution of Mining Engineers ; Miss Robertson, President, Headmistresses' Association ; Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D. ; Mr. P. Strzelecki, Secretary, Institution of Mining Engineers ; Mrs. K. Tarpey, Women's Emergency Corps ; Mr. P. B. Tubbs, President, The Society of Architects ; Mrs. A. Tweedie, Incorporated Society of Authors ; Sir J. Tweedy, President, Royal Medical Benevolent Fund ; Mr. P. Waterhouse, Architects'

War Committee; Dr. S. West, Treasurer, Royal Medical Benevolent Fund; Mr. J. T. Woolley, President, Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute; Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Secretary, Architectural Association; Mr. G. Udny Yule, Lecturer in Statistics, Cambridge University.

It has been obvious from the outbreak of war that many in the professional classes must suffer severely. The most urgent call was for consideration of the families of our fighting men, and to the ranks of these are being daily added members of the professions, who have not, of course, any claim on the funds for officers' families. Besides the fighters there are also the poor whose poverty is due to the war. For the alleviation of distress in both these classes it was imperative to collect at once large funds, which happily now exist and will continue to swell. Questions of ways and means no longer admit of postponement. They are now urgent, though most often they may be battled in silence. And it is to discover and to bring a self-respecting assistance to such cases that the Professional Classes War Relief Council has come into existence.

Constitution and Aim.

We can only indicate now the general constitution and aims of the Council. It will immediately occur to many that the professions are organized, and that professional institutions have benevolent funds on which members in stressed circumstances can depend. To the different professional institutions will be left responsibility for their members, and with the manner in which they discharge their responsibility the Council has not the remotest desire or intention to interfere. But it is believed that as a kind of consultative body the Council could, if representative of these professional and other institutions and funds, perform a most useful service. It only awaits the nominations to membership invited from other institutions, which have still to meet to consider the matter, in order to be made much more widely representative still. So that when the Council meets there will meet at it, through their representatives, the various Benevolent Funds Committees, to learn from one another much that will be useful to each. This is perhaps the new Council's chief function—to provide such a common meeting-place. Its aim, in a word, is to become a channel of communication between these committees and various societies organizing relief, by means of which the purpose of all parties will be facilitated.

The Council has still another purpose in view, should funds be available. Money is required, and will, no doubt, be generously subscribed, so that the Council may itself initiate assistance in certain forms. This assistance where possible will be given through the agency of the existing Benevolent Funds Committees. But it will also be available for alleviating distress in the unorganized ranks of the same classes. In particular, in regard to the unorganized, the experience in dealing with middle-class distress on which it can draw will enable the Council to offer sound advice, especially as to methods of bringing the supply of professional capacity in touch with the demand for it. While the question of assisting individuals with money and the helping hand to work must not be overlooked, the other function, of acting as a kind of clearing-house of counsel for the various Committees engaged in relief, will be kept well in the foreground.

The Work of Sub-Committees.

This, it will be recognized, is a very comprehensive scheme. It has not been announced before being well thought out, as is shown by the six Sub-Committees through which the Council's general purposes will be achieved in detail. These are Education, Maternity Assistance, Training and Emigration, Temporary Employment, Economics and Legislation, and Finance.

The Chairman of the Education Sub-Committee is Sir John McClure, President of the Association of Headmasters. Its purpose is, on the one hand, to assist parents of the professional classes during the war to send their children to school as early, and to keep their children at school as long, as they would have done in normal times, and, on the other hand, to help schools to tide over the present crisis by relieving them of embarrassments caused by the falling off in pupils.

The Maternity Assistance Sub-Committee has the help in its important work of a House Committee and a Medical Staff. Its Chairman is Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D. The Home, like the offices of the Council, is at Nos. 13 and 14, Prince's Gate, the double house of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who has placed it at the disposal of the organization, rate and rent free, during the war. Other Homes will be opened in London and the Provinces, and the services of trained voluntary nurses in private houses are contemplated.

Large questions are involved in the business of the Sub-Committee for training for favourable openings both at home and in the Dominions and for assisting emigration to the latter. Temporary employment, again, sufficiently indicates the general business of the Sub-Committee, of which Mrs. Percy Boulnois, representing the Women's Emergency Corps, is Chairman.

Briefly, the Sub-Committee for Economics and Legislation will examine and report on all schemes submitted by the other Committees, as well as consider the larger economic questions involved in the present situation as bearing on the administration of relief. The Chairman is Mr. Arthur Bowley (London School of Economics), and the other members are Mr. Harold Cox, the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Ian MacAlister, Mr. H. E. Peake, Mr. Udny Yule, Miss K. D. Courtney, Professor Pigou, Professor Ashley, and Mr. Hartley Withers. Finally, a Committee, with Mr. Chatfeild Clarke as Chairman, will advise on the finance of the Council and superintend the financial arrangements in connection with centralized forms of assistance.

The War and its Effect on Building Contracts.

Many points of business importance issued under the changed circumstances brought about when this country became engaged in the present European War. A brief note of a few of these may be useful, but nothing need be said of the Moratorium, as it is already partially terminated and will be probably brought to an end on 4th November next.

Contracts Current at the Date of the Declaration of War.

There is a general concensus of opinion that contracts entered into before the 4th of August are binding upon parties however difficult it may be for them to perform their respective obligations. Any variation as to price or otherwise cannot be effected save by mutual consent. The completion of contracts will, of course, be governed entirely by the terms of the individual contracts.

The Local Government Board have been consulted by various local authorities, and have stated that they are disposed to think that the war does not affect liability under contracts, but in cases where contractors state that they cannot continue to supply goods at contract prices, local authorities should continue the contracts on the understanding that while the contract prices should form the basis of arrangements, the amounts will be settled later by agreement or arbitration.

In the House of Commons a question was asked by Major Baring on the position of builders in reference to contracts entered into before the war :—if, in view of the increased cost of material, they are bound to complete the work at a figure fixed before the war was contemplated, and whether the Moratorium in any way affects their position, and Mr. Lloyd George replied that the Moratorium in no way affects the contracts referred to, except so far as it postpones any payment due thereunder.

Tenders During the War.

In Dublin conferences between representatives of the local Building Trades Employers' Association and the Local Government Board of England and Ireland, the Board of Works and the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, have resulted in the decision that all tenders during the war shall be governed by the following conditions :—" This tender is submitted on the express condition (which condition shall be embodied in any form of contract subsequently drawn up) that if the prices or cost of any material necessary for, or essential to, any part of this work advance or be reduced by more than 5 per cent. over or under the rates at this date current, the schedule of prices for such shall be correspondingly increased or reduced, and the amount of the contract amended accordingly."

A special Advisory Committee, representing all interests concerned, is to be established to fix a standard schedule of prices, either daily or weekly, according to circumstances. *Journal of the National Association of Master Heating and Domestic Engineers.*

The War and its Effect on Building Contracts.

In our issue for October, we published some clauses from the *Architects' and Builders' Journal*, drawn up in respect of some new premises showing how the difficulties created by the War had been overcome in respect to a private enterprise. We now give from the same source some clauses bearing on a work of public character.

The work in question is an addition to Hill End Asylum, which is to be built to the design of Messrs. George T. Hine and H. Carter Pegg, FF.R.I.B.A., of Westminster, who supplied the information to our contemporary.

Messrs. Hine and Pegg first drew up a memorandum covering the points at issue, and this was then given the following legal form :—

> Whereas at the date of the main contract the contractors were in a position to obtain the materials and things required for the purposes thereof which are specified in the Schedule hereunder written at the prices respectively set against the same in the Schedule, and the sum of £16,577 mentioned in the main contract was arrived at on that basis, and whereas after the execution of the main contract by the contractors, but before a counterpart thereof executed on behalf of the employers had been delivered to the contractors, war broke out between Great Britain and other countries in consequence whereof the contractors allege that they are no longer in a position to obtain the materials and things aforesaid at the prices aforesaid, and contend that the main contract is not binding upon them, and whereas a difference having arisen between the parties hereto with regard to such contention, it has been agreed that these presents shall be executed. Now it is hereby agreed by and between the employers and the contractors as follows :—
>
> 1. Before procuring or ordering any material or thing specified in the Schedule the contractors shall deliver to the architects written particulars showing the lowest net price at which they are able to obtain the same, and shall produce for their inspection all price lists, estimates, invoices, accounts, vouchers, letters and other information required by the architects in regard thereto. The architects, upon being satisfied that such price is the most favourable obtainable by the contractors, shall signify their approval thereof in writing.
>
> 2. The contractors shall, when required by the architects during the carrying out of the works, deliver to them detailed statements showing the quantities used of all material specified in the Schedule and the net cost thereof to the contractors, and produce for their inspection all such invoices, accounts, vouchers, letters and other information as aforesaid, and shall, if at any time so required by the architects, verify such information by a statutory declaration.
>
> 3. The said sum of £16,577 shall be increased or diminished to the extent to which the cost of prices approved as aforesaid of any materials and things specified in the Schedule and used in carrying out the works shall be greater or less than the sum which the same would have cost at the prices respectively set against the same in the Schedule, and clauses 35 to 39 inclusive of the main contract shall be read and construed so as to give effect to the provisions of this indenture.

Mr. D. Ivor Lewis,
President of the South African Branch of
The Society of Architects, 1914–15.

Mr. D. Ivor Lewis.

The newly-elected President of the South African Branch of The Society of Architects, is a Member of the Council of the Transvaal Institute of Architects ; a Past Member of the Council of the Association of Transvaal Architects, and has acted as Examiner in two subjects, viz., Architectural History and Practice on the Examining Board of the Branch. He is a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and of the Concrete Institute. Mr. Lewis is also a Past President of the Witwatersrand Cambrian Society.

Mr. Ivor Lewis was born in 1876, at Machen, near Newport, Monmouthshire, England, and after receiving his education at Public Schools and Colleges, he was articled for five years to the firm of Messrs. Wm. Graham, Hitchcox & Co., Architects and Surveyors of Newport, Monmouthshire. Mr. Lewis remained with this firm for about seven years.

He emigrated to South Africa in 1902, and obtained the appointment of Chief Architect in the Town Engineer's Department of the Municipal Council of Johannesburg, which position he occupied for a period of nearly six years. During that time he was entrusted with the preparation of the designs and supervision of works under the late Town Engineer, Mr. D. C. Leitch, M.INST.C.E., and the present Town Engineer, Mr. G. S. Burt Andrews, M.INST.C.E., M.S.A., amounting approximately to £1,000,000 (One Million Pounds sterling), the works being of a most miscellaneous character. Mr. Lewis resigned this appointment about six years ago, and commenced private practice in Johannesburg, which he has carried on for the past six years, the class of work that he is chiefly engaged upon being buildings of a domestic character. Mr. Lewis, for the past three years, has been the Hon. Secretary of the South African Branch of The Society of Architects, and during last year was one of the Hon. Secretaries in connection with the very successful Congress, held under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Johannesburg.

Mr. D. Ivor Lewis has agreed at the request of an influential deputation to stand for the Municipal Council Elections at Johannesburg, which took place on the 28th October, last. He hopes to be nominated for Ward 2—this being the Ward in which he resides. It is felt that with Mr. Lewis' large knowledge of Municipal matters, he would prove of the greatest service on the Town Council. All his fellow Architects will wish Mr. Lewis that success in the elections, which it is hoped and anticipated will be his lot.

It is interesting to recall that in October, 1913, the Home Council had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Lewis, who was then at home on leave, and of conveying to him personally their appreciation of his work as Hon. Secretary of the Society's Branch.

We congratulate Mr. Lewis on the honour conferred on him, and the Branch on having secured a continuation of his services in the position to which they have elected him.

The Society of Architects South African Branch.

Annual General Meeting.

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Branch was held in the Board Room of the Association of Transvaal Architects, Winchester House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, on October 1st, 1914, at 5 p.m.

Outgoing President's Report.

The President, Mr. G. W. Nicolay was in the Chair, and presented the following report :—

Gentlemen,

The year 1913-14 of the South African Branch of The Society of Architects is now at its close. It has been one of political and social trouble, and has been marked by an all round reduction of architectural output, and of great difficulty to the less fortunate of the profession. Beginning under the gloom of trades unrest and warfare, it has culminated in strife among the great nations of the world. But while political and private interests convulse the civilized world, the working people (and the Members of this Society may justly claim to be of their number and fellowship), continue even while the storm rages, the prosecution of their duties and attention to their interests. Accordingly, the South African Branch of The Society of Architects, in closest sympathy with the Parent Body, have been occupied in watching, and as far as its opportunities allowed, of making use of the happenings about its sphere of influence. In one quarter the representatives of the Society have suffered a slight temporary set-back. The Association of Transvaal Architects (this being the registering body), is represented on its Council by one less than last year; the immediate result of the difference of opinion held by Members as to the draft registration Bill put forward last year. We are not in possession, at present, of the alternative proposals, but we trust that a way will be found to enable the Members of the Branch to come to united action in the future. The competition for the proposed Governor-General's House, at Cape Town, though most unfortunate in many ways to the interests of the profession, has led by a stormy passage to the formation of an Advisory Board which the Minister of Works has expressed his willingness to consult at such times as the Government may consider advisable. The representatives of the Branch, may, I believe, be congratulated on their work in this connection, and our representatives on the Board, namely myself and Mr. M. J. Harris, will do what we can to forward the interests of The Society of Architects on that Board. These, simply stated, are the interests of every Member of the profession, and in this they will follow loyally the great lead of the Parent Society with regard to registration. The Builders of the Union of South Africa are making a strong move towards the uniformity of Architectural practice so far as documents are concerned. The Council while realizing the difficulty of making, say, a uniform agreement applicable to all men, contracts, and circumstances, support the movement with a whole heart believing that if practicable it will be a great boon to building work in general. Your Branch is represented on the Committee and trusts that useful results will follow. The South African School of Mines have at a pecuniary loss conducted classes for Construction, Design and Architectural History, and have not met with the response we hoped would repay their efforts. The Classes have not been well attended, and the examination have not had very encouraging results. The Council of the South African Branch of The Society of Architects has received a suggestion that prizes would encourage students and stimulate enthusiasm, and has expressed its willingness to consider most favourably the expenditure of money for this object next year. The present year's work at the School of Mines is now approaching its end.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

In connection with the deplorable War now depleting Europe, the claims of the Prince of Wales', Governor-General's and Belgian War Funds have properly been brought to the notice of the Council, and it has been resolved that the Architects of South Africa should combine in so important a matter. The Branch will contribute £20 0*s.* 0*d.* (Twenty Pounds) to the three Funds previously mentioned, to be allocated as may be thought best by the Council of the Branch provided the other Architectural Bodies will give a similar amount.

It must not, however, be supposed that the donation of the Branch depends entirely on this combination.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

The Branch may be, I am sure, congratulated on its maintaining a steady increase of Membership. During the past year we had eleven new Members, and three Students added to the Roll.

Referring to the Hon. Treasurer's statement, it will be found that the Branch is now in a flourishing condition financially. The Members of the Council have worked as aforetime in most cordial relations with one another. The attendance has been regular, and the interests in the various matters maintained at a high level. All have worked with enthusiasm. Thanks are given to Mr. D. Ivor Lewis for the excellent manner in which he has carried out the Secretarial duties, and also to Mr. S. C. Dowsett, who combined the Secretary's duties, with his proper work as Treasurer, during Mr. Lewis' absence in England. During Mr. S. C. Dowsett's absence in the Colony, Mr. E. H. Waugh (whose interest in the Branch is unabated), took up the duties of both Officers, and I only mention this as confirming the sympathetic work of the Committee, though very glad of the opportunity of bearing witness to their support and encouragement.

I beg most heartily to thank the Officers of the Branch and Members of the retiring Council for their disinterested and constant work for the Branch, and conclude by wishing success to the incoming Officers and Council.—G. W. Nicolay, *President.*

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1913–14.

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. C. Dowsett, presented the following Statement.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from Statement, 1913 ..	57	8	8
,, Moiety of Subscriptions, received from London ..	57	8	9
Total ..	£114	17	5

S. C. DOWSETT,
Hon. Treasurer.

September 30*th*, 1914.

Examined with Pass Book,
Vouchers, etc., and found correct.
(*Signed*) H. G. VEALE, D. M. SINCLAIR } *Hon. Auditor.*

October 1*st*, 1914.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Rent of Board Room ..	5	5	0
,, Stationery	1	19	9
,, Periodicals	1	8	6
,, Expenses, Delegates to Pretoria (Advisory Board) ..	2	0	0
,, Expenses, Lord Gladstone Banquet	1	11	6
,, Honorarium to Secretary of Delegates (Advisory Board)	3	3	0
,, Secretarial Expenses ..	2	12	4
,, Bank Charges	1	6	7
,, Balance at Bank	95	10	9
Total ..	£114	17	5

RECONCILIATION.	£	s.	d.
Bank Balance as per Certificate	97	4	3
Cheque No. C83051	1	13	6
	£95	10	9

The Statement was considered in every way satisfactory and was adopted.

Officers and Council, 1914–15.

There being no additional nominations to the Councils' List, the following were declared to be duly elected :—

President, Mr. D. Ivor Lewis ; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. McWilliams ; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. C. Dowsett ; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. D. M. Burton ; Council, Mr. M. J. Harris, Mr. H. G. Veale, Mr. J. F. Beardwood, Mr. G. W. Nicolay (*ex-officio*). Owing to the growth of the Branch, it has been found desirable to amend Rule 4, so as to permit of increasing the Council by one.

The following were then elected Auditors : Mr. E. H. Waugh and Mr. D. M. Sinclair. Votes of thanks were accorded to the outgoing President and to the Officers and Council, and the proceedings terminated.

Registration News.

Engineers and Architects.

Prior to the war the N.S.W. Cabinet had under consideration a bill for the registration of architects and engineers. What fate has befallen it since the outbreak of hostilities is unknown. Probably it has been replaced on the shelf. That is unfortunate, but, of course, there is some palliation for delay in the altered circumstances. Parliament has been dislocated since the change in events, and in all possibility it will be some time ere the legislative machinery is in motion again for the moulding of reforms such as the one indicated.

What can be done, however, is to have the draft measure advanced to a stage ready for presentation to Parliament. As two conferences have been held between the Director-General of Works and representatives of the Engineering Association, the Institute of Local Government Engineers of Australasia, the Electrical Association and The Institute of Architects, that policy will probably be followed.

At time of writing the character of the proposed measure is not publicly known, and those who attended the conference are under their words of honour not to make any public disclosures. We may, however, quote from an article specially contributed to " Building " by Premier Holman some time ago on the question. He said, inter alia :—

The main difficulty to be overcome is the proper definition of the term " engineer " and the education of the public to a proper appreciation of its true significance ; for the present state of the law confers the right to call themselves " engineers " upon persons who possess only the rudiments of a primary education in that profession.

To give effect to the foregoing, an Act of Parliament, which might be styled " The Engineers and Architects Registration Act " would be required, and under this Act it would be necessary, in my view, to appoint two boards, one to consider the registration of engineers and the other the registration of architects. The members of the board could be nominated by the Government, by the Senate of the University and by recognized societies of engineers and architects, respectively. The boards should have the power to register qualified persons of either profession, as the case required, and to cancel such registration for unprofessional conduct ; no person, unless registered by the appropriate board, being eligible to call himself either an engineer or an architect. There is little fear that boards so constituted would admit any but the well-educated and thoroughly qualified. They would probably provide for examination for doubtful cases, or perhaps for all, and it could well be left to them to guard the status of the professions.

The proposed measure will in all likelihood, be drafted on those lines. The Government, even if it delay the measure through force of circumstances, is worthy of congratulation at this stage for its action in the matter. We trust, when times are more propitious, it will give ready effect to what it has clearly recognized as a duty to the public and a necessity in the efficient development of the State.

Architects.

The draft of a proposed bill for the registration of architects was read before the meeting of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, on August 11th, and unanimously approved. The President (Mr. H. W. Tompkins), remarked that the bill was entirely in the interests of the public, and that no member present would benefit in any way, because they would have to admit all architects or persons practising architecture at the passing of the Act. He also stated that at the present time there was nothing to prevent anyone from practising as an architect, in many cases at the expense of his client, whereas under the bill a man would in future have to be duly qualified, thereby raising the status of the profession. The measure provides for a registration board, for examinations to be held, for the appointment of registrar and other officers, and the other requisite machinery. The registration fee is fixed at £3 3*s.* 0*d.*

The bill, it is stated, is identical with one being introduced in the New South Wales Parliament, and probably in Tasmania and South Australia. The Institute has invited the Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Manufactures, Municipal Association, Property Owners' Association, Health Society, Medical Association, the Master Builders' Association, and other bodies to join in a deputation to the Minister of Public Works, urging the passing of the proposed bill into law.—*Building, N.S.W.*

The Movement in America.

The Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is making a determined effort to render a real service to the members of the profession in Washington, and, at the same time, to all the people of that City, by urging upon the District Commissioners, the adoption of the Bill prepared by the Washington Chapter, requiring that architects be licensed. It is hoped to secure the approval of the Commissioners to such a Bill, and that it will be so presented in Congress. Under such conditions its chances for enactment would be good.

The Bill is modelled somewhat along the lines of the law now existing in Illinois. It also embodies some of the features of the law of California and several other states.

Through the efforts of the Secretary of the Chapter, Mr. Clarence L. Harding, the Commissioners, on June 9th, gave a hearing to the members of the Washington Chapter, to which the public was admitted. The hearing was attended by about twenty members of the Chapter, many of whom took an active part in the discussion.

There were also present the three Commissioners, the Building Inspector, the Municipal Architect, and the Electrical Engineer, all representing the City.

At the request of the Commissioners, Mr. Harding spoke briefly concerning the general purpose of the Bill ; Mr. Glenn Brown, President of the Chapter, then presented an able argument in its favor, after which the conference assumed the form of a general discussion, during which some interesting points were brought out.

It was found that, in Washington, a great many men who are not properly qualified are practising architecture. Some of these men are graduates of correspondence schools ; some have had a limited experience as draughtsmen ; others have had no experience, but feel themselves qualified by inclination to act as architects either for their own buildings or those of others.

It was interesting to note that the Building Inspector, who has large authority in Washington on matters of construction, was heartily in favor of the Bill. He took the position that its enactment would greatly raise the general standard, and would tend to make the new houses of the city more beautiful. He stated, however, that an objection which might be urged to the Bill was that it would raise the total cost of building, so far as those of moderate means were concerned. He further explained that this was, perhaps, a plausible objection without being a real one.

A number of architects then spoke in favor of the Bill.

The hearing adjourned after an interesting statement by Mr. Waddy Wood, of the Chapter, concerning the need for beauty in architecture as well as stability, in which he clearly outlined how this could be accomplished if architects were required to be licensed to practise.

The Commissioners decided to give full consideration to the matter and render a decision as to the desirability of the proposed Bill.—*Journal of the American Institute of Architects.*

Architects Volunteer Training Corps.

Week-end Camps are being held at the Architectural Association Athletic Ground, Boreham Wood (Elstree Station, Midland Railway).

It is proposed in future to insert the weeks orders and other notices, in Fridays issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Notices of interest will also be inserted in the professional Journals.

Members who understand signalling and who would act as instructors or who wish to be instructed in signalling, are requested to forward their names to the Hon. Secretary, at 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

Engineers and Architects.

The Question of Overlapping.

Our contemporary, *Indian Engineering*, referring to a suggestion made in the *Times* for conference of representatives of Engineering bodies to deal with the question of a fair division of work between Engineers and Architects says, that in England, if the work concerned involve architecture in any form, the architect is employed as a matter of course ; and, being employed, there seems to be a reluctance to call a second agency into operation. If the primary aim be building work of an architectural nature, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in connexion with that work there may be railway sidings or roads, sewerage and water supply, hot-water services and ventilation, gas or electric lighting, telephones and bells, metal roofs, and many other forms of work, too numerous to mention, which separately considered would be described as engineering rather than architecture. It really, however, only amounts to this that the architect, being employed, arranges for all the subsidiary works necessary to complete the total design of which he is in charge. It is not to be supposed that he himself possesses expert and scientific knowledge of all such details, but in the course of his duties he deals with them so often that he becomes very familiar with the needs, and he is therefore able to enlist the services of the various experts to best advantage. In that matter he only does what the engineer would do in parallel circumstances. In fact it is held in England that the education of the architect should include, if not a knowledge of every possible trade, a knowledge of how to get the necessary work done under architectural supervision. The architect has, in short, been described as the leader of the orchestra directing and subordinating the various executants in the interpretation of the work which is his own composition. The position is not unreasonable, and at the same time it is not unnatural that the engineer should complain. He might for instance, say that he is quite capable of the composition and of employing the architect as one of the executants. Indeed, in some cases he would be right, as in the instance of large bridges and large railway stations, in which engineering plays a more important part than architecture, but in which of late years the architect in England has been ousting the engineer. In India, however, the situation may almost be said to be reversed, and it is the architect who has more usually a cause for complaint. Whether the work were of an architectural character or not, the engineers in India were on the ground first. They constructed buildings as well as railways, roads, and canals, and were inclined to resent the appearance of the architect on their domain. At any rate, when it is a case of a Government work, it is the engineer who is in charge of it, and there has been a tendency to regard the architect as a troublesome and superfluous innovation. The engineer considers it his business to carry out the main designs in calculations, estimates, and all essentials, and he has been too liable to look upon the architect as a mere introducer of superfluous and questionable ornamentation. In this view the engineer is wrong, the technique of architecture has a scientific basis quite as much as engineering, and a candid recognition of the fact would do much to dispel the idea that the duties of the architect are purely of a sentimental nature, which has done so much harm in the past. The engineer may have been badly treated by the forcefulness of the architect in England, but the architect has certainly been badly treated by the Engineer in India, and there is ample room for a better and more amicable understanding in both countries. As long as the engineer regards the work of the architect as sentimentalism to please the fancies of a certain class of people, and the architect views the engineer as a vandal whose evil-looking structures should be disguised as far as possible by his art, there will be friction and the result can never be happy. There have been numerous cases in which the architects attached to the Public Works Department have been aggrieved, and very justly aggrieved, at the liberties taken with their designs by the engineers carrying them into execution. If the architect be fit to be employed at all, his designs should be treated with respect, and not altered in any detail whatsoever without his permission. On the other hand, we have the case of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, in which the architect was allowed to have it all his own way with unsatisfactory results. The case was eminently one in which engineers with local knowledge of the treacherous nature of foundations in Calcutta should have been employed. There seems to be no reason whatever why the two professions should not work in unison when the best efforts of both are necessary for a highly successful result. There are many works, which belong to the purely architectural class, in which the advice of the engineer is desirable, if not absolutely necessary; and there are many works, which might be said to be almost entirely engineering, on which the taste and training of the architect might well be called into requisition. In such cases, there is no reason why there should not be a joint-responsibility from the inception of the scheme to its completion, or why such dual responsibility should necessarily mean discord. Once the necessary procedure were formulated, the relationship would soon adjust itself. Whether the employees were Government or private individual, engineers and architects would soon find it to their interests to work together in amicable accord.

Professional Ethics.

Advertisements.

A member recently brought to the knowledge of the Council a letter which he had received from the publishers of a handbook inviting him to pay a fee for having one of his buildings illustrated therein, *in accordance with the usual practice of architects.* The Council have suggested a reply in a form calculated to disabuse the publishers of their idea that the practice referred to is usual with architects. The difference in principle between paying for an advertisement in a non-professional publication, and securing a free one by having his work illustrated in a professional journal, is one which architects will appreciate.

Competitions.

We are glad to note the prompt action taken by the Council of The Society of Architects in three cases of alleged infringement by members of the Society's Code of Professional Ethics. In one instance it was alleged that a member had tendered for professional work on a basis of fees, and it was ascertained that two members took part in an architectural competition (Barnsley Town Hall), which had been banned by the Society. The Council, after due inquiries, found that in each instance a breach of the Society's Code of Ethics had been committed, and the resignation of the members concerned was demanded, and has been received. Such action must tend to enhance the reputation and status of the Society in the eyes of the profession, and will act as a wholesome warning to architects who are tempted in these hard times to undersell their confrères.—*The Building News.*

Something for Nothing.

A correspondent in the journal of the American Institute of Architects, calls attention to a clipping from a New York Newspaper, emanating from an " Architect " who advertises his willingness to supply plans. He suggests that such practices could be stopped by legislation, but he does not appear to take exception to an advertisement appearing in the same issue of the journal from a Brick Company, who offer to supply, apparently free of cost, a book of designs by architects for domestic buildings of a certain value, which it is suggested can be adapted to meet any requirements. This of course is quite legitimate business from the Brick Company's point of view, but it seem to us a question whether architects are justified in their own interests in permitting their designs to be used for such a purpose. Are they not collectively giving their work away to a potential client, whether builder owner or builder, who would otherwise employ an architect to carry out his ideas.

Mainly about Members.

The plans of Mr. R. M. Butler, f.r.i.b.a., of Dawson Street, Dublin, have been adopted by the Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum Committee for the extension of the Asylum Building and Isolation Hospital. The cost is estimated at £22,435.

A new County School, built by the Middlesex County Council and the Hendon Urban District Council at a joint cost of £22,000, has been formally opened at Hendon. The plans were by Mr. H. G. Crothall, architect to the Middlesex County Council.

Mr. George Edward Bond, of St. Ronans, King Edward Road, Rochester, immediate Past President of The Society of Architects, who died on May 20th last, left £17,327 gross, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £8,049.

Mr. C. E. Blackbourn, of Tottenham, and Messrs. E. C. P. and H. Monson, of Finsbury Pavement, are amongst the fourteen architects selected to submit competitive designs for a School in Vale Road, Tottenham. There were fifty-one applications.

The consideration of the important scheme of improvement of the Mineral Water Bathing Establishment of the City of Bath, devised by Mr. A. J. Taylor, of New Bond Street, Bath, the architect to the Baths Committee, is under consideration by the Bath City Council.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Transvaal Institute of Architects held on August 27th last, Mr. D. M. Sinclair was appointed Treasurer ; Mr. M. J. Harris, Hon. Secretary ; and Messrs. J. F. Beardwood, R. Howden, D. Ivor Lewis, J. A. Moffatt, and H. G. Veale, Members of the Council.

St. Mark's Church, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, is being altered and enlarged at a cost of between £4,000 and £5,000. The work consists in extending the nave, adding a porch, increasing the accommodation in the Vestries, etc., and general repairs. The architects are Messrs. Cutts, Davis, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Palmer's Green Congregational Church recently opened is of late Gothic design, faced with red bricks, the dressings being in Bath stone. The nave arcade and columns are of Ancaster stone. The seating, pulpit, and dado are in natural-colour oak. The work has been carried out at a cost of about £6,850. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Sir John Benjamin Stone, f.s.a., f.r.g.s., hon. m.s.a., of The Grange, Erdington, Warwickshire, Unionist M.P. for East Birmingham, 1895-1910, High Steward of Sutton Coldfield, and Mayor 1886-90, and famous as a photographer, who died on July 2nd, last, aged 76 years, left estate of the gross value of £68,051 17*s*. 5*d*., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £41,998 11*s*. 11*d*. He left his photographs, negatives, and photographic apparatus to his sons Barron and Oscar, to retain or sell or dispose of by way of gift to any public institution as they may think fit.

The Year Book.

Changes of address and other revisions should be sent to the Secretary at once, for the new issue of the Members' Register, now in the press.

Competitions.

COMPETITION FOR WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, HOLLOWELL, NORTHAMPTON.

Members of The Society of Architects are requested not to take part in the above competition without first ascertaining from the Secretary whether the conditions have been approved by the Society.

Annual Subscription.

The Members' Annual Subscription and the Graduates' and Students' Annual Registration Fees are due and payable on November 1st, the amounts being as follows: Members, £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, Graduates, £1 1*s.* 0*d.*; Students, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Subscriptions or donations to the following funds will be very gladly received:—Building Fund; Library Fund; War Relief Fund.

Ordinary Meeting.

The First Ordinary Meeting of the Session 1914-15 will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, November 12th, 1914, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Presentation of Students' Prizes.
4. Presidential Address. By MR. E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

The Membership.

Elected.—FRANK BETHELL, London; JOHN F. HENNESSY, Sydney (N.S.W.); ANDREW GORDON MAITLAND, Tain; ALBERT EDWIN MANDER, London; THOMAS MARTIN, London; PAUL HAROLD SOLON, Walsall; JOHN MORRIS WILLIAMS, Blackmill; LEONARD WINN, Truro, *Members.* FREDERICK JUNIPER, London, *Graduate.*

Resigned.—S. F. EVERSHED, Daventry; W. G. JONES, Byfleet; LLEWELLIN SMITH, Aberdare; W. B. STONEBRIDGE, Bedford, *Members.* S. W. ACKROYD, Elland, *Graduate.* P. HAWORTH, Nelson; H. F. TREW, Gloucester, *Students.*

Transferred to Retired List.—C. O. C. DONNELLY, Winnipeg; J. ELFORD, Poole; A. R. GALBRAITH, New South Wales; S. WELMAN, Godalming; R. A. YOUNG, New Zealand.

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.
Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 86. Vol. VIII. DECEMBER, 1914. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Our Belgian Colleagues.

The Society is inviting the co-operation of some representative Belgian architects now in this country with a view of offering the entrée to the Society for the time being to any Belgian architects who may care to avail themselves of what practically amounts to the privileges of temporary membership. Our contemporary *The Builder*, in commenting upon this proposal says: While the architects of this country may be relied upon to extend their sympathy to all those victims of the cruelty of war who have sought the traditional hospitality of our shores, they will naturally feel that those of the exiles who are colleagues and follow the same profession as themselves have a special claim on their consideration. Influenced by this feeling, the Royal Institute of British Architects and The Society of Architects have both offered the hospitality of their respective headquarters to Belgian architects, and we may be sure that this hospitality will not be merely formal and official, but that everything that human kindness and personal sympathy can prompt will be done to alleviate the pangs of exile. The opportunity now arises to create those pleasant personal relations between Belgian and English architects which promote a better mutual understanding and do so much to advance the architecture of both countries. Would it not be possible for both the Institute and the Society to arrange informal meetings for this purpose ? Possibly some Belgian architect might even be induced to forget his troubles for a moment by reading a paper at an ordinary meeting. But however this may be, the profession generally will expect their representatives to do all in their power to make their guests feel at home. We do not know whether the War Committee considers that this question comes within the scope of their activities, as representing the whole profession, but it appears to be one affecting the credit of the whole profession, and it is obviously a direct result of the war.

Proceedings.

The First Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, November 12th, 1914, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

Six nominations for membership were announced. A ballot was then taken for the election of the following candidates for membership and was declared to be unanimously in their favour.

BALSARA, PHEROZSHAH FARDOONJI, Solakoti Building, Grant Road, Bombay, and 93, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. DALES, SIDNEY PHILLIPS, Linden Chambers, Romford. GRADON, WILFRID GEORGE, Lynton House, Durham. JONES, EVAN DANIEL, Bryn-yr-enfys, New Road, Cwmllynfell, Glam.

It was announced that Mr. F. R. Stobbart, of Grange Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, had been admitted to the Register of Graduates by the Council.

The Secretary reported that Mr. C. Bell, of Aberdeen, and Mr. F. M. Cashmore, of London, the winners respectively of the Travelling Studentship, 1914, and the Architectural Scholarship, 1913, were prevented from attending to receive the balance of the awards and prizes for the work done by them in completing the conditions of these Competitions.

MR. E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., President, then gave his inaugural address.

MR. S. T. T. JAMES (Member), in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his address, expressed his pleasure at hearing that the Society were framing a new form of contract. He emphasized the desirability of keeping the name of the Society to the front on every possible occasion. He had watched the growth of the Society for many years both at home and abroad, and he felt assured that at the present time they had a live Council and a very energetic President. With regard to the operation of the penalty clause in Contracts to which the President had referred, he was of opinion that under the Courts' Emergency Powers Act architects could not enforce such a clause in the case of contracts entered into prior to the outbreak of war. The Banks, he thought, had not been very generous in financing building schemes, and the Society might with advantage make some representation to the authorities concerned with a view to obtaining better financial conditions for building schemes.

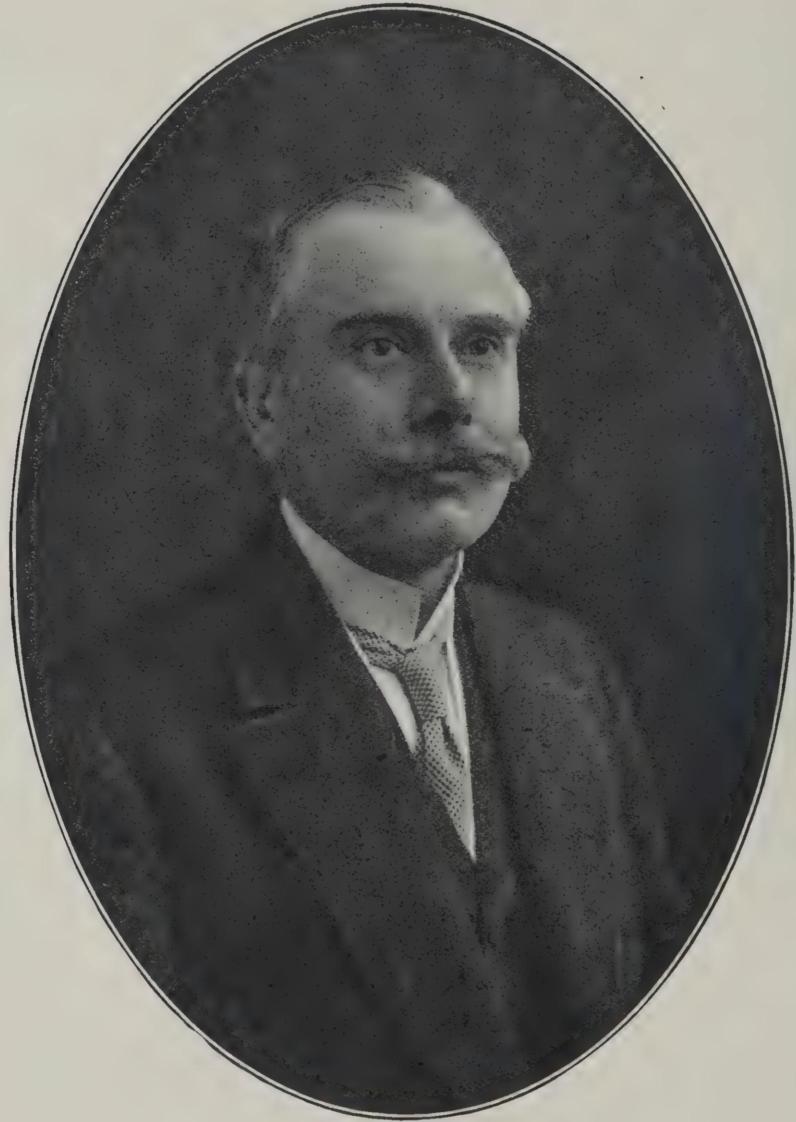
MR. EDWIN J. SADGROVE, F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President), seconded the vote of thank and endorsed Mr. James's remarks regarding their President and his address. There was nothing controversial in it, nor was it usual to discuss it, but in regard to the interesting point raised by Mr. James as to the relief of Contractors from penalties, the matter would, no doubt, be taken up by the Council and further information obtained.

MR. PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A. (Past President), enlarged upon the work of the Architects' War Committee and referred to a scheme which the Professional Employment Committee was formulating for the preparation of Civic Surveys, and which might almost be described as a Municipal stock-taking. The idea was that statistics should be prepared showing the origin of every important town, its progress and the governing factors in its development, such as the population, birth and death rates, open spaces, schools, wash-houses and the extent to which they are used; records of all sites and buildings of architectural or historic interest, and all existing information in respect of the rise and development of towns collated and indicated on diagrams and maps. This work would give employment not only to architects and surveyors, but to the members of nearly every other profession. He was the representative of the Society on the Professional Classes War Relief Council which had been formed for the purpose of co-ordinating the relief Committees of the various professions to avoid overlapping. He was very hopeful that a large sum of money would be collected, in which case, no doubt, a considerable part of it would be devoted to the work he had described, which was of great importance to those who were interested in the growth and development of cities. As no doubt many of them were aware Professor Geddes' collection of drawings, maps and other data bearing on Town Planning, had been lost in the ship which had been sunk by the Emden, while in transit to Madras, at which place Professor Geddes was lecturing. The Architects' War Committee had immediately undertaken to replace as far as possible the exhibition of studies which Professor Geddes was to have used for his lecture, and the services of a number of architects who had been thrown out of employment owing to the war had been profitably utilised in this work.

The vote of thanks was then put to the Meeting and carried with acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT having expressed his thanks for the reception accorded his address, said that a Contractor would have to prove that in whatever way the completion of the contract had been delayed the cause of such delay was solely due to the war. With reference to the financial difficulties of the moment, he cited a case where the rate of interest proposed to be charged on a loan for a housing scheme near London had been raised from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent., which so increased the amount to be repaid that the work had had to be abandoned owing to the extra rentals which the promoters would have to charge if the scheme had been carried through. In other instances however they were able to go on with the scheme by slightly increasing the rent.

The proceedings then terminated.



E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.,
President of The Society of Architects, 1914–15.

The President.

Our new President, Mr. Edward Charles Philip Monson, is the eldest son of Mr. Edward Monson, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., of Acton Vale, London, W. (formerly Diocesan Surveyor for London), he was never articled in the strict sense of the word, but on leaving school entered the office of his father, and completed his professional education by becoming an occasional Student at King's College, London, and attending the Architectural Classes, winning the Bronze Medal in 1892. He also attended South Kensington Classes, and sat for several examinations.

Whilst with his father, whose practice was large and varied, he obtained good grounding in all branches of an architect's work, and was concerned in the erection and alterations of many important buildings, Ecclesiastical, Commercial and Domestic, the principal being St. Alban's Church, Acton Green, St. Margaret's Church, Isleworth, St. Martin's Church, West Acton, many Mission Churches and Halls, Holme Court Truant School, several elementary schools, factories and large shop blocks, etc., etc.

He has also in recent years since being on his own account carried on a general practice, and acted as the Architect to the Acton Education Committee (in conjunction with his younger brother, Mr. H. C. H. Monson, who is a Member of the Society), designing the Central School, Acton, the Southfield Road School, Bedford Park, the Acton Wells School, Willesden Junction and the Rothschild Road School, Acton Green, approximating in cost to well over £100,000. He has also taken up very largely the question of the housing of the working classes, studying the various problems on the spot in many Continental cities, as widely apart as Paris, Vienna, Ulm, Berlin, Hamburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, etc., and has carried out several large blocks of Model Dwellings for the Trustees of the Sutton Estate in City Road, Old Street, E.C. (£70,000), and Cale Street, Chelsea, S.W. (£180,000), and at the present time has two large schemes in hand for them, one (a Model Village), at Birmingham, and the other (three storey Block Dwellings), at Rotherhithe, besides many lesser but still important schemes. He also acts for the Trustees in the management of their large property estates, and is connected amongst other things with several large building estates, and is the Architect to the Market Bosworth Rural District Council, who are proceeding with some 100 to 150 cottages in various parts of their District.

Mr. Monson has considerable experience in the Chancery Courts, and is often to be found in arbitration cases, light and air cases, and other work in which an expert witness is required.

He was elected a Member of The Society of Architects in 1899, and since 1906 has occupied a seat on the Council, the last four years being one of the Vice-Presidents.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; the Surveyors' Institution, and the Institute of Sanitary Engineers; Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute; the Royal Institute of Public Health; the Town Planning Institute; and of the Executive Committee of the National Housing and Town Planning Council.

Mr. Monson has taken part in many competitions, and won the Gold Medal, presented by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, for the cheapest, best, and smallest cottage, at the Swansea Model Cottage Exhibition, at Town Hill. He was also one of the Prize Winners in the recent *Country Life* Competition for Cottages, and he designed Exhibition Cottages, which were erected at the Municipal Exhibition, at the Agricultural Hall, and at the Building Trades' Exhibition, at Olympia.

Mr. Monson is a Freeman of the City of London, and a Liveryman of the Fruiterers' Company. He is a Freemason, being a Past Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works of Buckinghamshire; a Founder and Past Master of the Taplow Lodge, Bucks; a Member of the Buckinghamshire Masters' Lodge; of the Playgoers' Lodge, London; of the Centurion Lodge, London (a Military Lodge), and of the Stanford Lodge, Brighton, Sussex; Companion and P.Z. of the Earl of Carnarvon Chapter, London; Companion and Scribe N. of the Bayard Chapter, London; Founder and Senior Overseer of the Alliance Lodge of Mark Master Masons, London.

Mr. Monson is an ardent philatelist, and has a very fine collection of British and Colonial stamps.

He is also a retired officer of the Territorial Forces, having served for twenty-two years, retiring about eighteen months ago from the 4th Battalion of the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), with the privilege of retaining his rank of substantive Major, which he had previously held for the preceeding eight years, and the right to wear the uniform of the Regiment on retirement. He has been honored with the Territorial Decoration, and has the Volunteer Long Service Medal, and King Edward's Coronation Medal.

Mr. Monson is a Life Member of the Royal Automobile Club, London, and Royal Motor Yacht Club, London and Southampton, and he is also a Member of the Priory Constitutional Club, Acton, and the West Middlesex Golf Club, Southall.

The Society of Architects.

Presidential Address by Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

YOU have elected me to the highest post of honour which it is in your power to confer, viz. : that of your President, and I thank you most sincerely, for I consider that the greatest compliment anyone can receive is evidence of the confidence and trust of his fellows. I assure you that it will be my earnest endeavour, with the assistance of the other Officers, to conduct the affairs of the Society in an efficient manner with a view to preserving untarnished the tradition of my predecessors in office, and at the end of my term to hand over the reins in as good, if not a better, condition as I now receive them.

That being so, a particular onus is laid upon all of us now in authority. I for one fully realize my responsibility and it will be my one aim to emulate the efforts of those Presidents who have served before me, and I count upon the same hearty co-operation being extended to me as was to them. Then the coming Season will not fail to rank with those which are past and be as successful and beneficial to all ; there is however this difference that whereas in former years matters have gone on in the even tenor of their ways, this year is begirt with all sorts and kinds of changes, with possibilities and probabilities, and fraught with the greatest dangers to the economic life of the Country.

THE WAR AND ITS BEARINGS ON PROFESSIONAL QUESTIONS.

The state of War in which we are to-day, came so suddenly that although it found the State from a military point of view fully prepared and able to deal effectively with the situation, the same can hardly be said in regard to matters affecting every day life in which the different sections of the Community are individually concerned in carrying on their profession or business.

Is it possible that we may have become too engrossed in our welfare as individuals and that this War may provide an opportunity of getting as it were outside ourselves, and consequently obtaining a better perspective view of things as they really are, and of restoring that sense of their proper proportion as seen from a different and more independent standpoint ?

The building industry, with which the architectural profession is so closely allied, is one of the first to feel the pinch. The state of the money market, the increase in prices, the difficulty of obtaining material, and many other questions arising, naturally affect the Building Owner, and through him the Architect and the Contractor, and it can only be by the most careful thought and nursing that contracts now running can be brought to a successful issue. Unfortunately the prices at which jobs have recently been tendered for, have been so "cut" that any little unforeseen extra, to say nothing of large ones which naturally makes the matter worse, must rapidly eat up the profits and tend to turn what might have been a margin on the right side into a bad loss. Any loss in this direction must naturally fall upon the Builder and be a matter of most serious consideration to him, and often cause him some uneasiness. All this coming as it does so soon after the disastrous strike or lock-out in London, and the sectional strikes in many provincial centres, only emphasizes the trouble and adds "insult to injury."

Personally I have had no trouble with Contracts which were in hand when the War started, and Builders are doing their best to get on with them—and I do not anticipate any extras—but, I think it is only fair, if the job is genuinely proceeded with, that an extension of time should be allowed to the Contractor and that the penalty clauses should not be too strictly adhered to, because of the great difficulty which is being experienced in obtaining some kinds of materials.

In the case of one large Contract for which the tender was accepted before the War, but which the Contractor would not proceed with owing to the causes mentioned above, the matter was settled and the Contract signed upon my Clients agreeing to pay an additional sum to cover the extra cost of materials attributable to the War used upon the work, over and above the prices prevailing at the date of the tender. Such extra sum in total is not to exceed 5% of the total cost of the job and is to be the subject matter of a separate Certificate at the completion of the Contract, upon ocular proof being demonstrated to me that the extra prices have been actually disbursed.

In small jobs I have not found that prices have been so materially affected as to make the carrying out of the work impossible or unremunerative. In many cases I am only too sorry to say (for unfortunately I sometimes have been guilty of it myself) when making out the preliminary estimates of the cost of the works to submit to one's Client, sufficient notice has not been taken of the increasing stringency of Building Acts and Bye-Laws, and of the enormous advances in the price of labour and the cost of material, which, taken with the rise of insurance premiums for Employers Liability, Unemployment, Health, and such like burdens, all however very useful and necessary in their way, have in the last twenty years or so, in my opinion, raised the price of building work some 40%, and even in the last few years by as much as 15% to 20%. Consequently the Client has been given a false impression of what he would be called upon to pay, and been dissatisfied when the tenders arrived.

I think in a few months' time when timber ports are fully open again and either the old or new markets are available for the purchase of materials which have inordinately increased in price, that no difficulty will be experienced in building works, for already the cost of some materials which rapidly went up has dropped considerably.

Should however such optimism not be realized then it will surely be time for H.M. Government to step in and fix a maximum price for the respective materials (as has been done with success in the case of food), so as to prevent grasping merchants and importers from making an inordinate profit and crippling the industry of the Country, thereby causing serious unemployment to the detriment of the Community at large.

What is our good friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George doing? He very generously promised a sum of Four Million Pounds to be spent at once in housing schemes. This could now be readily applied and would be an enormous help not only to the Architects, who by the bye would only receive a very small part of it, but also to the workers in the building and allied trades. Moreover it would supply that much needed provision of Housing which is so abundantly required and which is so anxiously being begged for in all parts of the land. I recently saw a notice that Housing Schemes were to be sparingly prepared, but I cannot think that the promised sum has yet been earmarked or spent, and to my mind the sooner a start is made with it the better. Unfortunately the rate of interest charged by the Public Works Loan Commissioners has been raised from 3½% to 4%, which of course will make a lot of difference in the preparation of Housing Schemes, and I am afraid in some cases will cause the houses either to be let at rents greater than the people can afford to pay so as to show an adequate return on the nett outlay, or else the places must be let at an uneconomic rent and then the ratepayers at large must make up the deficiency, which is not a proper course to pursue. I sincerely hope it will be possible to keep the rate of interest down so as to enable the Housing Schemes to be proceeded with.

At our last Annual Dinner, Mr. Herbert Samuel, the worthy President of the Local Government Board, promised he would help Architects and the building trade, and I venture with all respect to submit that now is the time when it can be done with the greatest effect and most advantage to all concerned, and if by any means he can extract the money from the Treasury it would be a good act done.

A serious question is just being borne in upon Contractors as to what is their responsibility in time of War should the buildings they are in charge of be damaged or destroyed by an enemy. Our Honorary Solicitor takes the view that in the event of a building, or addition to a building, in course of construction, being damaged by the King's enemies, where the contract provides for a fixed sum to be paid upon completion, the loss would fall upon the contractor, and not upon the employer, in the absence of express provision to the contrary.

In the event however of the contract providing for periodical payments against works performed, the contractors claim for payment against works performed at the time of the loss would remain valid, and the loss to that extent would fall on the Employer.

It appears to me therefore that the Contractor and the Employer must either take out a policy at Lloyds' or in an insurance office covering his risk or else trust to Providence. Personally I think this latter would be sufficient cover because I have faith in our Navy. Of course, there is always a chance of bombs from aircraft, but the contingency, I need not submit, is very remote.

Can Architectural or other Professional Societies do anything to encourage the Building Industry? Could a representative round Table Conference be called of all connected with the industry and its many branches. Manufacturers, Factors, Contractors, Building Owners, Architects, Surveyors, Engineers, Government Departments, and representatives of skilled trades connected therewith? This is a matter well worthy of our consideration, and I shall put it down as soon as possible upon one of our Agendas for discussion so as to obtain the views of the Council thereon before doing anything definite.

Unquestionably the War will have a detrimental effect upon architectural prospects. In many instances jobs have been held up which it was hoped would have been proceeded with, and in some cases for which tenders even had been received. This has been caused mainly I take it owing to the stringency of the money question, to Banks stopping overdrafts and sometimes refusing to allow a man to withdraw his own money thereby causing much dislocation of trade as well as completely upsetting all usual monetary conditions. This condition however is improving every day, and shortly we may anticipate that things will become more normal.

One result of the War will I think be the impressing upon all concerned the necessity of the most rigid economy and reorganization of methods of building as well as the standardization of materials used, though not necessarily so as to make every street of houses appear as if they have been built from a box of bricks or even cast in the same mould. This monotonous effect when it is resorted to is always sure to be depressing and to give dissatisfaction, and what an Architect has to aim at is greater elasticity and freedom in his design but not necessarily a searching after exaggerated effect which unfortunately very often produces monstrosities. It must be remembered that by pleasing the eye in the matter of building one undoubtedly improves the mind.

For the time being, owing to stringency of money matters, building Contracts are sure to be held up and difficulties can only be dispelled by the close working together of all concerned, the rearrangement of methods in manufactory and workshop, and the strictest economy of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, the latter in particular, in specifying the various articles and the manner in which they are to be employed. It is so easy to make a job come out at an excessive price by filling up the bill of quantities with innumerable labours and small works which could and should be priced in with the article itself. Only by such care being taken can the Building Owner be encouraged to proceed with new work by being made to feel that every consideration is being shown to him so as to give him the cheapest possible job compatible with good work. Then again the Financiers who have been in the habit of taking up large Contracts are not at present able to put their money into building works for the reasons I have before mentioned. But apart from the War, this standing aloof unfortunately has been the case for some considerable time for there is so little margin of profit, sometimes none at all, owing to the greatly increased cost of building, that the risk incurred is not commensurate with the chance of profit, and if building is to go forward it must either be by the reduction of the cost of the work (which is not possible below a given standard) or else when it is done the promoter must receive a greater return for his outlay. This can only be construed into more rent, and it comes to this that if the worker in whatever branch he may be is to earn or receive some profit for his work, then the people who pay must receive sufficient money to pay with, and thus the money question goes on in a never ending circle, and it stands to reason that if the cost of making a thing is raised it will cost more to hire or purchase.

The Society is conducting an enquiry into the discrepancies which exist between the cost of building in large foreign cities as compared with that in London ; this however owing to the war is held up at the present time, but so soon as something is ready for submission to the Members I hope to get it out, as it will undoubtedly give some idea as to what can be done in the matter of standardization and reorganization of our methods.

In addition to the stringency of the money proposition and the need of profit on schemes there is the uncertainty as to the policy proposed to be meted out by the Government under the Land Question, and there has been a considerable slump in the investing of monies in this direction, and it has been difficult to negotiate sales and mortgages. Is it not possible for the Government through the Land Valuation Department to lend money on mortgage on well secured property up to say two-thirds of its value at a reasonable rate of interest to be paid back in a stated time ? This would get over the difficulties which are now occasioned by the Banks feeling a diffidence on the subject and would moreover show that the powers that be were willing to help all classes of the Community.

ARCHITECTS' WAR COMMITTEE.

We have at least to thank the War for putting an end, for the time being at any rate, to all questions of architectural politics, and for giving us the unique spectacle of representatives of all sections of the profession working together for the common good.

This is owing to the healing balm of Charity, the Architects' War Committee has cemented all factions if so they may be called, the Institute, the Society, the Architectural Association, and the Architects' Benevolent, and here an excellent work is being done. It was a long while before the ponderous machinery suggested could be brought into some sort of shape to make it at all workable. The idea of the Committee is not to give charitable doles, but to assist Architects in distress by giving them work to do and so occupy their time and at the same time keep them from thinking, and also make them feel they are still earning their living and not being pauperized. The Society, I am pleased to say, started the Employment Fund by the grant of the sum of One Hundred Guineas, and the work of administering the money is done by the Professional Employment Committee which meets once a week at 28, Bedford Square, the Society's Headquarters.

The Society is represented by several members on the War Committee and on all the Sub-Committees and is taking a very active part in the work.

With regard to subscriptions to the Architects' War Fund, if there should be any of our Members who have not yet sent in, it is not too late, and any sums will be thankfully received and gratefully applied.

At the present time there does not appear to be much distress caused by the War amongst Architects, but it may be that as the Winter comes on the cases will multiply, and distressed Architects should not neglect the opportunity of applying to the Employment Committee who are ready and anxious to help all who can show just cause.

It is pleasing to note that all Architectural Societies, whether affiliated to one another or not, are co-operating with the Architects' War Committee as well as helping locally in their endeavours to help the worries and sufferings of their less favoured brethren.

Now, as to The Society's General Work.

Registration.

I feel I must put this subject in the premier position, as undoubtedly it is the one object for which the Society was founded and is the *raison d'être* of its whole existence. At the present juncture I do not want to labour the point but it is absolutely necessary that it should be thoroughly understood and kept well in the forefront and in the minds of everybody. Although the Royal Institute of British Architects have stated that for the present they are not proposing to proceed with their new Charter Scheme, there will undoubtedly come a time when it will once more be upon the tapis and then the fight will be renewed with redoubled vigour. I am pleased to say that steps have been taken by the Society to oppose the Charter Scheme in its present form and, in my opinion, there is very little likelihood of it ever coming to fruition; for it is apparent to all right thinking men that no voluntary system of registration can be any good unless it be taken as a very inadequate preliminary to compulsory registration. What registrationists look for is the closing of the doors to all " quacks " and inefficient and untrained men who only impose upon the Public, drawing regular fees, and pretending they can do more than they are able. They are under no restraint and are often found sailing as near the wind as possible and generally belittling the proud position of an Architect. All the while Registration is delayed, more and more of these persons are being unfortunately created and must be dealt with some day be it by Bill or by Charter. I appeal to all members of the profession, especially those whose position is assured, for I am sorry to say that it is amongst the ranks of these, the " top-dogs," those who have no necessity to hunt for their daily bread, that the greatest opponents of registration are found. Why cannot they be brought to see that what is required is something for the benefit of the whole Community as well as for the Architect ? It is the public who requires to be protected from the unqualified man, and I look forward to a time when education of the public and the disappearance of the anti-registrationist will unite us all in a common object. During all this dreary time of waiting however, the Society are pushing their Registration Bill and valuable work is being done in educating professional and public opinion on the matter so that at the proper time I hope we can launch our " craft " and steer it unhesitatingly to a safe haven.

What is there after all to prevent a federation of all Architectural Societies for purposes of registration, control, and matters affecting the profession generally ? Surely this could be done easily and quickly and a united profession could be brought about, leaving every professional Body (Society, Institute or Association) independent as it is now to continue its work of education and the furtherance of purely domestic matters on its own particular lines. The representation of each body on a central council could be arranged in a fair and reasonable manner so that the interest of all parties would be co-ordinated and secured whether they be members of some professional body, or be outside the fold. All these matters are bound to crop up of the near future and will require very much thought and consideration by the Society, and I call on you " to keep your powder dry " for the time when serious action becomes imperative.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The birth of the Beaux Arts Committee as every Member of the Society knows was due to the energies of that body. They will also remember how coldly it was received, how every obstacle was placed in its way at first, and how it was at first written down in the professional Press. It is extremely gratifying to feel that the principle is now admitted and " imitation being the sincerest form of flattery," other teaching bodies are beginning to follow suit. At the present time there is every chance for the Atelier to offer hospitality in Architecture to Students from France and Belgium whilst the Paris Ateliers are closed, and I understand that steps have been taken to bring the matter to the notice of the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

It cannot be denied that the first Atelier in London has proved an undoubted success and has been the means of imparting much useful information to Students and will be the nucleus of doing an inestimable amount of good to British Architects. At the present time of course its extension is stopped by the war, but great things are looked for so soon as peace is declared.

COMPETITIONS.

In the matter of competitions generally throughout the country doubtless many are conducted on strict and honourable lines, but recently there have been several which do not appear to have been quite fair as regards the conditions imposed, and these have been barred by the Council of the Society. I am pleased to know that arrangements for co-operative action in dealing with unsatisfactory competitions has been come to with the Royal Institute of British Architects which I am sure will be certainly very much better for the competitors and in the end better for the promoters, for nobody willingly, especially corporation and public bodies, likes to be held up to the scorn of their fellow men, or to be made to feel that they have been wanting to " do down " the poor Architect and obtain his brains for the benefit of some inferior competitor who it may be is to receive the benefit of their advice. Sometimes, however, there may be no ulterior motive with the Promoters and the fault of their Scheme is that they have not known better ; in these cases however they are always amended and the competition is conducted in a proper and regular way. In regard to the announcement of the result of a competition, what I would like to suggest is, that instead of unsuccessful competitors receiving the bald notice that their design has been refused, that the Jury system similar to that adopted at the Beaux Art Atelier should be adopted. In these cases there are, say, three jurymen who all agree upon the best design, placing the others in order of merit, or at all events the first three or four, then there is a public criticism of the designs submitted, by one of the Members of the Jury, after the award has been made, giving the Jury's reason for the selection. A method such as this would surely stop any unfair criticism of partisanship, although it might not be acceptable to some of the people whose drawings might be badly mauled, but it would be scrupulously fair, and like the great Bayard's Motto "Sans Peur et Sans Réproche." I only hold this out as a suggestion.

It is however very necessary to insist that Architects should be loyal to the Society, or whatever architectural body they belong to, and should accept the award without quibbling when it has been made. Further they should not enter for any competition which is banned; if they do they must understand it is against the "Code of Ethics" which has been adopted by Architects, and they fully know, in the latter case, that they have only themselves to blame if they afterwards receive a disciplinary communication from the Secretary, which may even involve them in expulsion from the Society, a very unhappy ending, probably, to an old, valued and esteemed connection.

New Form of Building Contract.

The Society is well forward with the preparation of a new form of Building Contract, all others now in use being somewhat antiquated and out of date. The Council has given very much time and thought to the preparation of this document, and when it is finally produced I trust that every Member of the Society will use it and make it as popular as possible. It is being settled by an eminent Counsel so as to embody all the latest cases which have arisen, and will, I hope, before being issued receive "the benediction" of the Master Builders" and therefore be accepted without demur.

A full dress debate on this Form of Contract is to take place at the Society's premises on December 10th, next, and should prove very interesting.

Studentship Competitions.

Seeing that the War has taken away so many of our Students and doubtless will prevent many others from taking advantage of the benefits which we hold out, all Studentship Competitions have been postponed for the present, and the maximum age limit for Students been temporarily waived, so that those on active service may not be penalized. Of course it must be distinctly understood that as soon as matters return to a more or less normal state the ordinary conditions will again become operative.

Architects' War Service and Membership Subscriptions.

I suggest to all architectural bodies, if they have not already done so, and here again the Society has probably been the first mover, that all annual subscriptions from those members who are on War Service be waived for the duration of the War, and that their names be retained on the Register as full Members of the respective bodies. This is the least we can do at the present time in recognizing their gallant conduct in taking up arms, not only in defence of their Country, but in defence of all that stands for honour and freedom.

I think that unusual consideration in the matter of subscriptions should also be given to other Members in genuine cases of distress caused by the War.

In conclusion, may I express a hope that all Architects will strongly aim at using only the products of our own Country and Colonies, and if what they want is not obtainable there, which seems hardly probable, then that they should give our Allies a chance, but that on no account should an Alien enemy secure an order direct or otherwise, for I submit that it is only by Patriotism of this kind strictly enforced and carried out can we bring home to the Nations who have forced us into this bloody war the fact that we are and can be quite independent of their "Kultur" and their productions.

I trust I have not spoken at too great a length, and I earnestly hope that every Member of the Society will weather all the trials and difficulties which are now besetting the Country and so seriously interfering with the practise of their Profession, and that at the end of the Session 1914–15 we may all be able to look back and feel that we have each done his duty in the state of life to which it has pleased God to call him:

> "Do thy little well, and for thy comfort know,
> Great men can do their greatest work no better than just so."

The Society of Architects Lodge of Freemasons.

Owing to the fact that the W.M. elect, Captain T. Stewart Inglis, is serving with the colours, Mr. Alfred George Ware is continuing in office as W.M. for a second year of The Society of Architects Lodge (No. 3244). At the meeting held at the Holborn Restaurant on November 11th, the following officers were reappointed: I.P.M., Mr. Edwin J. Sadgrove, L.R.; S.W., Captain T. Stewart Inglis; J.W., Mr. H. W. Lockton; Treasurer, Mr. F. J. Eedle, P.M., P.P.G.SuptWks (Essex); Secretary, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, P.M., L.R.; S.D., Mr. F. L. Fitness; J.D. and Chaplain, Rev. Everard Digby; D.C., Col. F. S. Leslie, R.E., P.M., L.R.; Almoner, Mr. Albert E. Pridmore, P.M., L.R.; I.G., Mr. J. Jellis, P.M. (2416); Stewards, Messrs. J. J. Fry and A. Alban H. Scott; Tyler, Mr. H. W. Webb. The auditors report and other routine business was disposed of, and Mr. William Hoe, M.S.A., was admitted a member. It was reported that the W.M. had during the past year represented the Lodge at each of the three masonic festivals and had taken up a total list of £100. Contributions were voted to the Funds connected with the War under the auspices of the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Lady Ampthill.

The President's Address.

Observations and Criticisms.

At a time like the present, when so many individuals at great personal cost have placed their lives—if need be—at the disposal of their country, it is only natural that those who are perforce merely spectators of the mighty events which are taking place should do all in their power to render easier the lot of the men who have undertaken the greater task. Any suggestion having this object in view is worthy of sympathetic consideration, and accordingly we desire to direct attention to a proposal which was made at a recent meeting of The Society of Architects, and which we venture to think might well be adopted by other bodies. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., suggested that the Society should forego during the period of the war the annual subscriptions of those members who are on active service ; and further, that unusual consideration in the matter of subscriptions should also be given to other members in genuine cases of distress due to the war. Most professional societies are compiling Rolls of Honour of those who have answered their country's call, but when the matter is considered, we are confident that they will desire also to give at least this slight material recognition to those who after all are for the time being cut off from most of the advantages of their membership. In these days decisions have to be made quickly, and we venture to hope that the lead given by The Society of Architects will be promptly followed by the several engineering—and particularly municipal engineering—institutions.—*The Surveyor.*

It was inevitable that much of Mr. E. C. P. Monson's presidential address to The Society of Architects should be devoted to the war in its bearings on professional questions. For it is not merely that war interests are all-pervasive and all-absorbing, and that a presidential address delivered at the present moment must needs contain at least some perfunctory reference to them. Such vital issues are involved in every department of life that it is the plain duty of those placed in a position of authority to do their utmost to become actual as well as nominal leaders of thought and action within the area over which their influence extends.

Mr. Monson's address certainly contributes a fair measure of the practical wisdom of which, at the present crisis, the nation is in need of every particle that can be set free for application to changed and fluctuating conditions. He realizes that to be at all helpful one must be fairly optimistic, and, on the whole, he takes a cheery view of the situation. Prices of materials, he observes, are already almost normal, and their temporary rise was, after all, insignificant in comparison with the increase, during the last twenty years or so, by some forty per cent., of which about fifteen to twenty per cent. is consequential on increasing stringency of building Acts and by-laws, or enhanced cost of labour and materials, and on the burdensome incidence of employers' liability, unemployment and health insurance, and other legislative interference with the normal course of an industry that is more extraordinarily harassed than any other.

It is, of course, hopeless to expect any immediate relief from these cumulative burdens ; but the " closer working together of all concerned " and the stricter economy of method, which Mr. Monson insists upon as necessities of the changed conditions should certainly imply a thorough overhauling of all the laws and by-laws which have been found to be almost unendurable in time of peace, and, as we have just seen, have done more to make building dear and therefore scarce than has the outbreak of war. The " drawing closer together of all concerned " would be the more complete and effectual if by any means it could be got to include recognition by the workers that they too must be prepared to make personal sacrifices for the good of the industry and of the country.

Self-sacrifice, as Mr. Monson perceives, is the great lesson of this great war, and the noble example set by the men who are giving up everything for the sake of their country and the Cause should have its reflex in an industrial readjustment. If we are to prosper—nay, if we are to exist—we must all pull together more unanimously than ever before. Already this newly awakened spirit of comradeship—stimulated, no doubt, by the novel spectacle of architect and builder's labourer fighting shoulder to shoulder in the trenches—is to some extent reflected in the heterogeneous composition of the Architects' War Committee ; and now it is suggested that a round-table conference, representative of all the interests concerned, should be got together for the more comprehensive consideration of the present and future position of the profession and industry of building. Out of this conference—which, by reason of its size and of the magnitude and importance of the subjects with which it would have to deal, would require many sittings and much sub-division—should ultimately arise a coalition board which should not be dissolved when its emergency business has been transacted, but should continue a career of constantly increasing usefulness in co-operative deliberation upon matters of mutual concern.

Something of the kind already exists in the Institute of Builders, which has been called " the House of Lords of the building industry." But, for all its serenity and detachment, the Institute is but sectional in its outlook ; yet it might well be taken as the model, if not as the nucleus, of some National Central Board of Architects, Builders, and Engineers, having a large and liberal constitution, and therefore being competent to deal impartially with the many questions which, for want of such a body, are a constant source of frictional loss of energy. " The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," is yet afar off, with Pan-Germanic *Kultur* on offer as a substitute for it ; but a Parliament of Builders—professional, industrial, and intermediary—seems to be within the area of practicality ; for our suggestion of it is, after all, merely an extension of Mr. Monson's predicate.

Rather inimical to this idea of federation instead of antagonism of interests are Mr. Monson's remarks on Registration and his reference to contracts ; for on both subjects he foreshadows disruption rather than federation. His Society is determined to persevere with the object which is said to be the soul of its existence—Registration. Apparently, the Institute and the Society are to go on everlastingly approaching and receding from each other like the electrically charged pith-balls *in vacuo*, and obviously this does not make for consolidation of interests. Moreover, although it is understood that the Institute, in consultation with other organizations, has the recognised form of contract under revision, the Society nevertheless contemplates the issue of another form ; and here, again, we seem to be travelling towards anarchy rather than towards economy of forces. So that while the Society professes to be seeking peace it is not ensuring it. No doubt the fighting spirit of our race is a splendid national asset ; but it is too good to be wasted on internal strife. We suggest to Mr. Monson a further application of his excellent idea of a round-table conference.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

As the President of The Society of Architects reminds us in his opening address, " We have at least to thank the war . . . for giving us the unique spectacle of representatives of all sections of the profession working together for the common good." We have already asked why they should not continue so to work after the war is over, and we now ask it again. " What is there, after all," asks Mr. Monson, " to prevent a federation of all architectural societies ? " We have never ceased to regret that the efforts of the Institute and the Society to obtain unity by amalgamation were frustrated, but there may be other methods of achieving the same results. But if the advantages of one all-embracing organization cannot yet be realized there are benefits to be derived from the healthy and generous emulation of separate organizations working for the same object by different means. The Society has done good work lately in the cause of education by the consistent support it has extended to the Beaux Arts Committee, and we think Mr. Monson is entitled to claim that the First Atelier of Architecture has proved an undoubted success. But while good work in any direction, and coming from any quarter, is to be welcomed and acknowledged, we cannot help feeling that even better results might be obtained by the combined efforts of the whole profession in this or in any other direction. On all sides the need for unity is recognized. Both the President of the Institute and the President of the Society seem alive to its value. The general feeling seems to be that now is the time for all men of good will to draw closer together for the good of the cause they all have at heart. Why, then, do they not do so ? Is it too much to hope that both the Institute and the Society will take advantage of this period of enforced truce to examine their differences in the light of the newer spirit of unity which the war has enkindled throughout the whole country ? We venture to think the good will is there, and that all that is needed is the statesmanship. It would be a happy event if when Peace is declared the Institute and Society were united as one body against the forces of ignorance and apathy.—*The Builder.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

Damage by the King's Enemies.

Sir,—In view of the existence of a state of war in which this country is engaged with neighbouring countries, a condition of things hitherto unprecedented and not contemplated in existing Contracts, but which brings within the range of possibility the infliction of damage by the " King's enemies, " this Institute has been requested by its Members to respectfully impress upon your Society the importance of recognizing the condition of affairs and suggests that it is advisable to provide against this risk in a similar manner to that in which the risk of Fire, Accident, etc. are provided against, namely, by Insurance.

As the risk is one that may be subject to greatly diverging rates, varying from day to day, it is the opinion of my Council that it would be best covered by the insertion of a Provisional Sum to be used for this purpose and adjusted in the usual way.

Earnestly hoping that the above suggestion will receive your approval and co-operation.

T. Costigan.
Secretary.

Koh-i-noor House,
Kingsway, W.C.,
8th October, 1914.

Sir,—With regard to the reconstruction of some premises in the City, which is being carried out for one of my clients, I have received the following query from the builders, viz. : As to whether they are liable in any way under their contract for damage to the rebuilding caused through the King's enemies ?

This is a question which I do not feel competent to answer, and I shall be glad if your Council will be so good as to give me an authoritative leading on the point.

L. Sylvester Sullivan.

158, Fenchurch Street,
14th October, 1914.

P.S.—The form of contract is the R.I.B.A. form, of which quantities do not form part.

We have submitted the point to the Society's Solicitor, and append his reply.

Sir,—In the event of a building, or addition to a building, in course of construction, being damaged by the King's enemies, where the contract provides for a fixed sum to be paid upon completion, the loss would fall upon the contractor, and not upon the employer, in the absence of express provision to the contrary.

In the event however of the contract providing for periodical payments against works performed, the contractors claim for payment against works performed at the time of the loss would remain valid, and the loss to that extent would fall on the employer.

Leonard Tubbs.

68, Aldersgate Street,
London, E.C.,
November 4th, 1914.

Dutch Architecture of the Cape.

"Constantia" was the first and largest country house built in the Cape Colony. It is the prototype of all the Cape homesteads.

This famous place which is greatly added to by the beauty of its well laid-out avenues of huge oaks, orchards and vineyards, commands a magnificant view over the Muizenberg Flats and False Bay.

Governor Simon van der Stel selected the site on the slopes of the mountain for his wine farm, in 1685. He died here in 1712.

Behind the house is a court yard, in which stands the wine cellar building with its beautiful classic pediment of plaster work, depicting "Ganymede" riding upon an eagle, surrounded by cherubs playing with bunches of grapes. It is said to have been modelled by a French architect.

All the buildings are erected with small bricks, covered with plaster, and have thatch roofs of reed, grown on the Flats. The woodwork is of solid teak, with brass and beaten iron ornaments.

The swimming bath lies about half a mile from the house, on the slopes of the mountain, in gardens and orchards once laid out in the Dutch style. A "Triton" conducts a stream of mountain water into a circular basin.

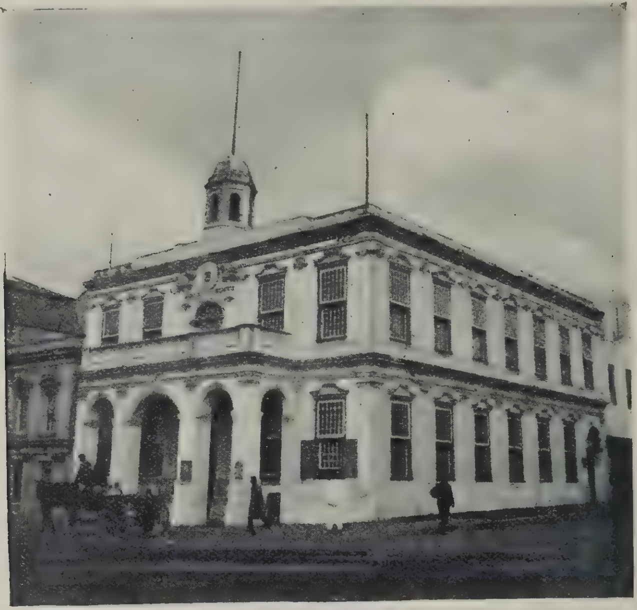
The old Castle in Capetown was once the stronghold of the Dutch East India Company, and the place of residence for the Governor and the Chief Officers in command. It was used until quite recently as a barracks for the Imperial Troops.

The Tower Gateway is said to have been designed by Governor Simon van der Stel. It is ornamented with the coats of arms of the States of Holland, and the "V.O.C." monogram of the East India United Company. The lower walls are built of rough Table Mountain Stone, with central feature of grey-green slate stone. The upper walling and tower is of small yellow bricks. The old roof of red pan tiles has now disappeared.

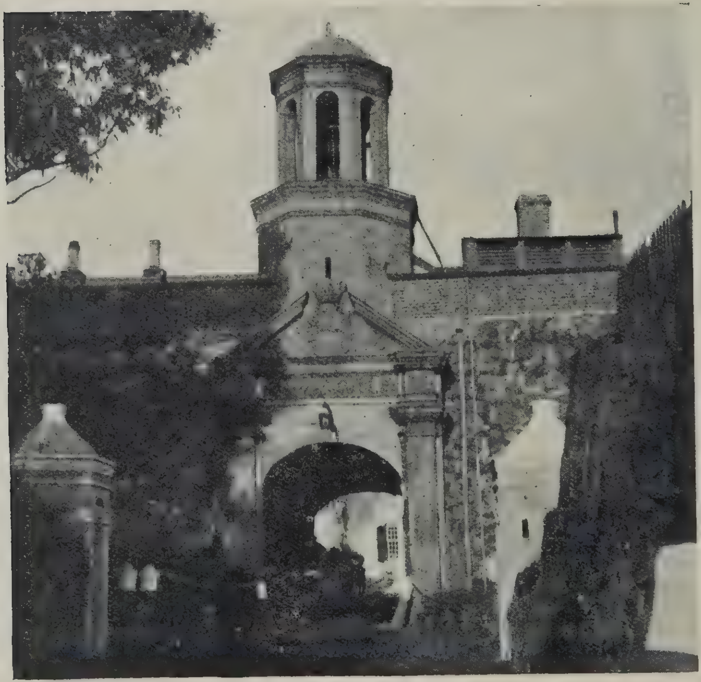
Within the first Court stands the Entrance Portico leading to the large Hall, in which were exhibited the laws of the Dutch Company, and from the Balcony which has a fine wrought-iron balustrade, the proclamations were read by the Governors. Above the cornice, appear the Company's Coat of Arms.

The old Town Hall in Capetown was built by Governor Rijk van Tulbagh, about 1760.

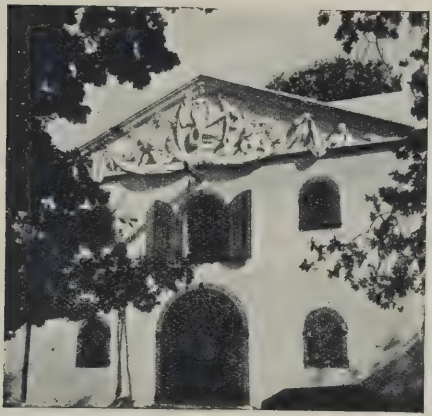
Like many of the old Colonial houses, it has a number of handsome teak carved fanlights and heavy beam ceilings throughout. The stylobate to the Loggia was removed some years ago. The work of restoring it to its original form, together with the restoration of parts of the interior has been undertaken by the Union Government. When completed the famous Michaelis collection of pictures will be permanently housed in the various rooms of this interesting old building.—ALEX SEVASTOPOULO. *Student S.A.*

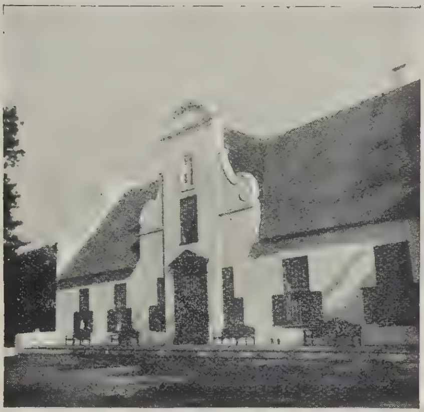


The Old Town Hall, Capetown.

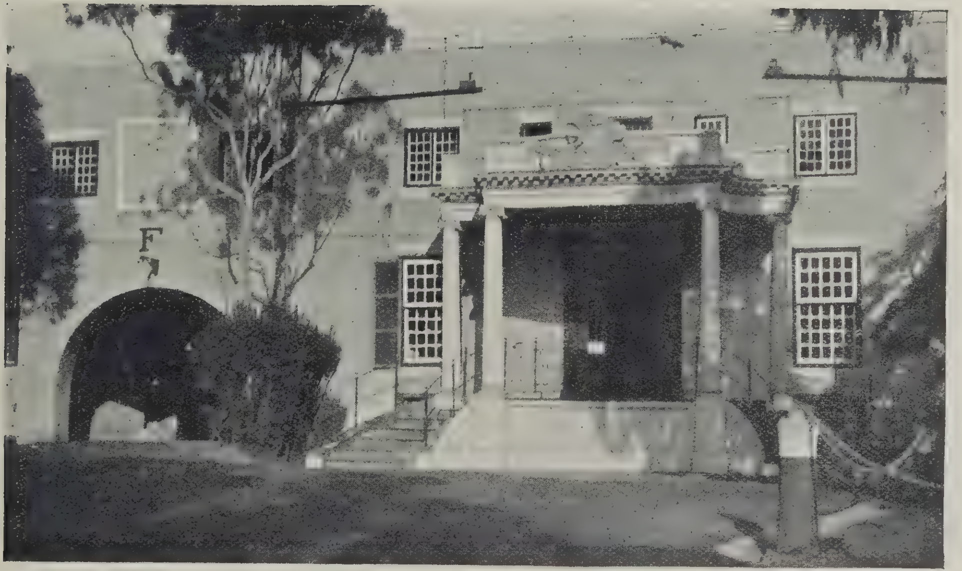


Capetown Castle. The Tower Gateway.
(Photos by A. Sevastopoulo, Student S.A.)





"CONSTANTIA." A TYPICAL CAPE HOMESTEAD.



CAPETOWN CASTLE. ENTRANCE PORCH TO HALL.

(Photos by A. Sevastopoulo, Student S.A.)

Designs for Artizans' Dwellings in Town & Country.*

By P. Morris, M.S.A., *Town Planning Assistant, Doncaster R.D.C.*

Country Type of Cottage (to be built in pairs).

In preparing these designs, the chief aim has been to provide a cottage in every respect a home and at the same time to place the cost as low as possible by a judicious choice of materials and the elimination of all waste space. It has been recognised that the best class of tenant will have a parlour, and the cottages have been designed accordingly. A small separate scullery with earthenware sink will enable the tenant to do all the "washing up, etc.," away from the living room, and a small bath is shown with a hinged wooden top to act as table when the bath is not in use. In a country cottage washing will be done at home, and for hygienic reasons this is better done away from the living rooms, hence an outside wash kitchen is shown. Again, the cottages being perhaps miles away from tram or train, means that a bicycle will probably be kept, and this could be stored in the wash kitchen, which could also be used for the storage of garden tools. An alternative to the outside wash kitchen would be to put a copper in the scullery in lieu of bath, and make this room serve the purpose of scullery and wash kitchen, but this should, in the designer's opinion, only be done where, upon economical grounds, the more expensive outside wash kitchen is prohibitive. The side entrance porch is one of the chief points in arranging the ground plan, as by its insertion both living room and sitting room are self-contained. A larder of ample size, with stone shelves, is provided with light and ventilation direct to the outside. The front entrance vestibule is of a good size, the stairs to bedrooms leading from this entrance. The sitting room is small, but is of adequate size for the purpose. A wooden bay is shown which will increase the superficial area of the floor somewhat and will lend itself to artistic arrangement of curtains. The fire will have a register of the pattern of the "Fire on the Hearth," with tiled hearth and plain tiled surrounds. The living room is provided with a "Signet" range, with tiled hearth. A good-sized cupboard with drawers is arranged at the side of the fireplace. The coal place is arranged adjoining the outside wash kitchen, and is of ample size.

The Local Government Board, as shown by their latest model bye-laws, treat earth closets as privies, and experience in a rural district confirms the L.G.B.'s requirements; therefore, the earth closet has been shown away from the main building, adjoining the other outbuildings.

---

*Awarded Second Prize for Designs for Artizans' Dwellings under the Premium Scheme, 1913-14, of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

Three separate bedrooms are provided, each capable of full-sized beds being erected in such a position as not to receive any draughts from doors or windows. No space is wasted on the landing, and a clothes closet is arranged over the vestibule. The external design has been kept as plain as possible. It is intended that the outer walls should be 9 inches thick, of brindled stock brick up to first floor, and white Derbyshire spar roughcast above. The two overhanging front gables with half-timbered work relieve the plain span roof, which is covered with red tiles, while the overhanging verge boarding to gable and overhanging eaves give light and shade, and an artistic effect.

Accommodation.

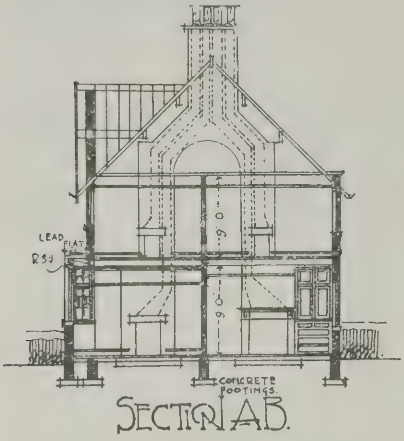
Living Room	12 ft. 0 in.	by	12 ft. 9 in.	by	9 ft. 0 in. high.
Sitting Room	12 ft. 0 in.	by	11 ft. 0 in.	by	,, ,,
Scullery	6 ft. 3 in.	by	5 ft. 0 in.	by	,, ,,
Larder	5 ft. 0 in.	by	2 ft. 9 in.	by	,, ,,
Bedroom No. 1	12 ft. 0 in.	by	11 ft. 0 in.	by	,, ,,
,, No. 2	12 ft. 9 in.	by	8 ft. 6 in.	by	,, ,,
,, No. 3	9 ft. 9 in.	by	8 ft. 6 in.	by	,, ,,

Materials.—External walls, up to first floor, 9 in. brindled stock bricks, and above 9 in. common brick, with white Derbyshire spar roughcast ; the junction of brick and roughcast is formed by four rows of flat bedded tiles. The whole of the site is to be covered with concrete, and the ground floors formed by boarding with 1 in. by 5½ in. grooved and V jointed floor boards on 3 in. by 3 in. creosoted chamfered floor battens let into concrete. The underside of the floor boards is to be tarred The floors of back entrance, scullery, larder and front vestibule are formed of 6 in. square quarries on concrete. The damp-proof course to be bituminous felting. The living room, sitting room and bedrooms have 3 in. by 1¾ in. picture moulds. The joists of first floor to be 7 in. by 3 in., with 1 in. grooved and tongued floor boards and 1½ in. herring bone bracing.

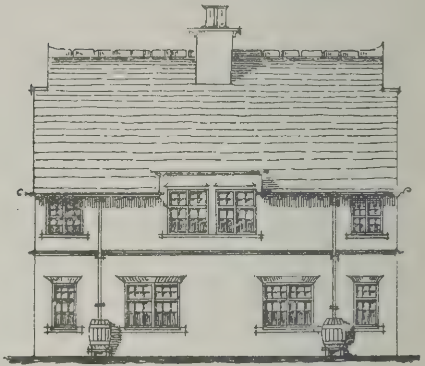
The roof timbers consist of 4½ in. by 3 in. wallplate, 3 in. by 2 in. spars, 3 in. by 1¾ in. ceiling joists, 9 in. by 4 in. purlins and 6 in. by 2 in. ridge, the overhanging eaves to be covered with rough boarding on the top side of spars, dressed on underside. The walls of all rooms to be plastered two coats, except scullery, and the walls of this room to receive two coats whitewash. The ceilings to have two coats plaster on laths. Generally, the windows to be 2 in. casement windows, upper portion to open. The internal angles of all windows to be square, and the joint between window frame and wall finished with angle bead. Outer doors 2 in., inner doors 1¾ in. Window and door heads to be formed of tile on edge. Sills to be formed with two layers flat bedded tiles in cement mortar.

Estimated cost to be built in Yorks.

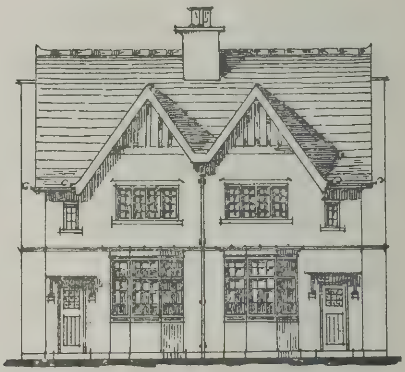
21,500 cubic feet at 4*d*.
£358 6*s*. 8*d*.
£179 3*s*. 4*d*. each.



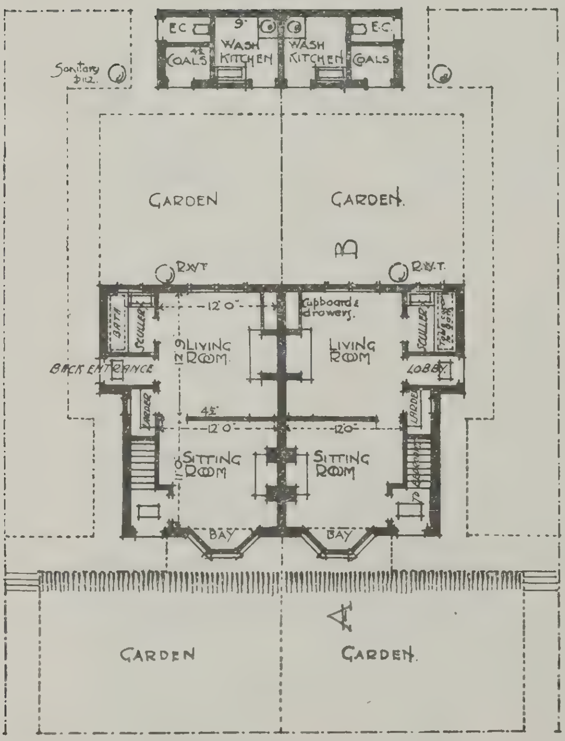
SECTION A.B.



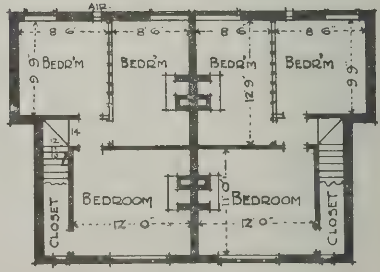
BACK ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

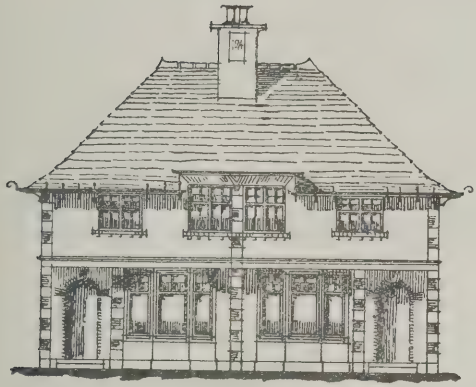


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

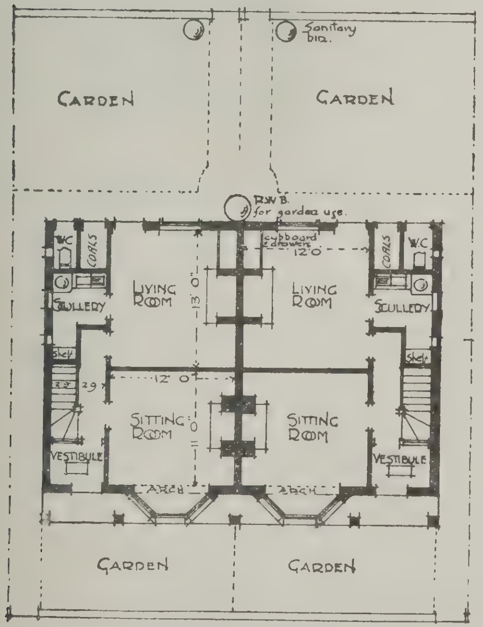


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

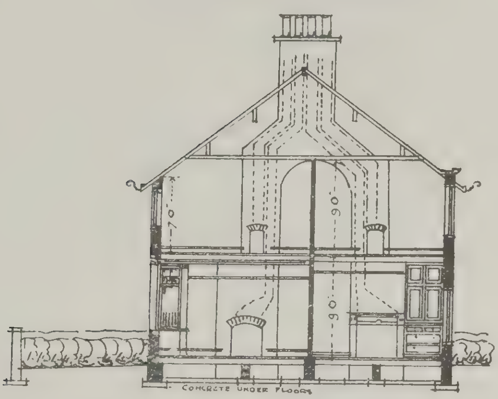
Blocks kindly lent by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.



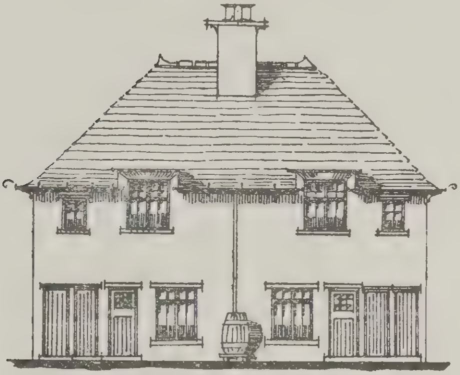
FRONT ELEVATION



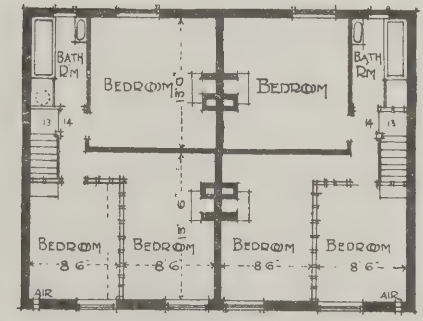
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION A.B.



BACK ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF FEET

Blocks kindly lent by the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

TOWN TYPE OF COTTAGE (TO BE BUILT IN PAIRS).

The ground floor plan consists of sitting room, living room, scullery, larder, W.C. and coals, and front vestibule.

The front entrance opens straight into the vestibule, which is divided from the inner hall or passage by a plain wooden with leaded light screen and door. Passing through this door, we obtain entrance into the sitting room, a half octagonal bay gives light to this room, and is capable of artistic treatment both internally and externally. The fire will be of the pattern of the "Fire on the Hearth," with tile surrounds and plain wooden mantel and tiled hearth. The staircase leading up to the bedrooms is an open staircase, commencing with three winders. The newel posts and handrail are mahogany, the balusters and spandril framing painted white. The living room is also entered from the hall, so that it will be seen that both rooms can be entered from front door without passing through either of them. The living room is of good size and fitted with a "Signet" range, with back boiler for hot water services. On the side of fireplace is a good sized cupboard with drawers. The scullery contains a copper for washing and an earthenware sink with hot and cold water, and stone shelves for larder. A water closet and coal place are also under the main roof. The bedroom plan contains three ample sized bedrooms, each capable of holding a full sized bed, and a large bathroom containing white enamelled iron bath, white glazed lavatory basin, and cylinder cupboard with batten shelving for drying clothes. The external design has been arranged so that the cottages would have a character fitting with the position they should occupy, that is, a cottage in an urban district or the outskirts of a town.

It is intended that the outer walls should be 9 inches thick, of brindled stock bricks with thick white joints. In order to obtain three good sized bedrooms it has been found necessary to carry out the front wall of bedrooms on pillars 12 in. square, of artificial stone and tiles bedded on mortar alternately, giving shadow and effect to an otherwise plain external elevation. The roof is of red tiles and hipped, the eaves heavily overhangs, and is secured with ornamental W.I. straps.

Accommodation.

Sitting Room	12 ft. 0 in. by	11 ft. 0 in. by	9 ft. 0 in. high.
Living Room	13 ft. 0 in. by	12 ft. 0 in. by	,, ,,
Scullery	6 ft. 0 in. by	5 ft. 6 in. by	,, ,,
Larder	4 ft. 6 in. by	2 ft. 9 in. by	,, ,,
W.C.	4 ft. 6 in. by	2 ft. 6 in. by	,, ,,
Coals	4 ft. 6 in. by	2 ft. 9 in. by	,, ,,
Bedroom No. 1	13 ft. 0 in. by	12 ft. 0 in. by	,, ,,
,, No. 2	13 ft. 6 in. by	8 ft. 0 in. by	,, ,,
,, No. 3	10 ft. 7½ in. by	8 ft. 6 in. by	,, ,,

The materials to be used are similar to those used in the country cottages, with the additional use of artificial stone dressings to head and sills of windows and doors.

Estimated cost to be built in Yorkshire.

23,400 cubic feet at 4*d*.
£390 0*s*. 0*d*.
£195 0*s*. 0*d*. each.

Some Lessons of the War.

At the inaugural meeting of the winter session of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, the President (Mr. Harry Gill, M.S.A.), in the course of his address said, all pre-conceived ideas and arrangements for our winter session have been altered and rendered of none effect by a sudden call to arms, which startled the nation to its depths. I feel, therefore, that much as I should have liked to speak on some of the burning questions directly concerning our profession—Registration schemes, Housing and Town Planning Schemes, and the like—there is only one topic which appeals to us at the moment, and that is the war; the changes that will surely come as a result of the war; and the way in which we can best prepare to meet the changes.

When the first few days of excitement had passed, we who for reasons beyond our control were left at home to wait—and incidentally to learn how very hard it is to wait—steadied ourselves with the cry, which now bids fair to become our national industrial motto "Business as usual." In spite of the wisdom and saneness of that cry everyone knows that in one sense—in the fuller meaning of words—if we are to profit by experience our business must never again be just "as usual"; we must not again be as we have been. I do not mean to infer that there is any reason for pessimism—far from it—for I think that prosperous times are ahead of us once the nation is free to settle down to business again; but we must prepare ourselves to meet changes—changes in style, perhaps; changes in methods of work; changes in the cost of buildings; and more than all changes in the materials we employ; for in future we must pay more regard to the needs of the British manufacturer, and we must rigorously exclude any goods which bear the now odious imprint "made in Germany."

So far as any change in architectural style is concerned we need not trouble ourselves very much. Speaking from a historical point of view, style has always been subjected to changes. Sometimes the changes came about gradually and imperceptibly, at other times as a result of obvious circumstances; and although for the sake of convenience we divide English architecture into distinct periods, there is no definite line of division between them, but one style or period merges into another. And, further, while this development was occasionally arrested for a time by a catastrophe like the despotic government of a brutal king (John) or by the visitation of a plague so terrible as to be still known as the Black Death, it was never effectually broken, not even by war; the international disturbance caused by the French wars of Henry V. and the subsequent upheaval of the Wars of the Roses were powerless even to check the steady advance: in fact not a few of the developments in our 15th century architecture are directly traceable to the former period of strife. It is, therefore, to the changes in economic conditions which will follow as a result of the war that we must give our most serious attention. If we can take our thoughts away from the battlefield for a few moments we shall see that some of the most far-reaching changes in the past were the outcome of economic conditions.

You all know that in the middle of the 17th century a great change took place in English domestic architecture, and in English rural life ; but it is not so generally known that this was the direct outcome of the adoption of swede turnips as a field crop. I know it is usual in text books to attribute this change to the growing desire for foreign travel, but if we ask, what was it that made foreign travel possible, the short answer must be " turnips and root crops." As Michælmas approached, and pastures began to fail, the English farmer was compelled to kill off and salt down the greater portion of his live stock because it was impossible to feed and fatten it during the winter months. The discovery was then accidentally made that what had previously been looked upon as a simple garden herb—the humble swede turnip—was really capital fodder for sheep and cattle. Moreover, when it was ascertained that these root crops could be safely stored all through the winter, extensive field cultivation at once set in. Hitherto the only changes from salt meat possible to " my lord " in addition to the limited spoils of the chase, were fresh fish from the moat and the stew pond, and pigeons from the dove-cote. With the introduction of root crops all this was changed. There was no longer the necessity to reduce the flocks and herds in the autumn, which consequently increased enormously in size ; unenclosed land was put under cultivation, and a time of great wealth and prosperity set in. The picturesque old manor house was discarded in favour of " the hall " : a square built, pretentious-looking Classical house, having large windows, bold cornices and pedimented gables. And this is why, in remote districts, there may still be seen a ponderous Classical house in close proximity to a moated site whereon the remains of a half-timber manor house are visible, with a dove-cote not very far away, circular on plan and stone built if mediæval, or rectangular and brick built if of Tudor and later times. Thus it was that a new era in domestic architecture was set on foot as a direct result of a discovery in agriculture.

At the dawn of the 18th century this Classical innovation had become naturalized, and although our country was engaged in warfare all through the century, beginning with the famous battles of Blenheim (1704) Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and culminating in Waterloo (1815)—poor little Belgium ! this is not the first time she has been drenched in blood—in spite of the energy expended in the equipment of armies and the turmoil of war—in spite of internal dissensions caused by the Stuart rising of 1745, and the American war of 1775—although the nation never knew what it was to be at peace, a quiet, dignified phase of domestic architecture was evolved in this country which, if followed up and persisted in on logical lines, with its open spaces and dignified crescents and squares, would possibly have anticipated the Town

Planning Act and Garden City Schemes and spared us the necessity of costly schemes of Housing Reform. It is true the net result of all the fighting in the 18th century was to establish the credit and reputation of England, so that when George III. ascended the throne it was said that "the energy and foresight of Pitt had made England the first nation in the world." And I think we still have reason to be proud that the reputation then obtained has not been in any way impaired.

Much as we all detest the horrible aspect of modern warfare, and much as we all long for the return of peace, we may nevertheless hope that the ultimate result will be to the benefit of our country in general and of our profession. Already the strife has knit the Empire together as nothing else could possibly have done, and has brought to light all our good qualities, some of which were prone to lie dormant within us. So that the words of John Ruskin, spoken concerning conflicts of a more chivalrous nature than the "chemical and mechanical" war, to which our enemy has subjected us, may yet be true. "I found, in brief that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; in a word that they were born in war and expired in peace."

It is quite impossible for us to realize at the moment whither these stirring events are leading. It is certain we shall require an extension of our vocabulary, for ordinary words are quite inadequate to correctly describe the stupendous changes; and we shall also need to have a new map of Europe: a new map in more senses than one, but alas! we as architects shall look on the new map in vain for such sources of inspiration as Louvain, Rheims, and many other interesting towns and villages in Belgium and Northern France. We may be able to show to our posterity war trophies of "the latest and deadliest development of the blunderbuss" which German canon "culture" has left us in their stead, but these will never draw forth a single note of artistic admiration. I am not sanguine enough to think that a protest from a local Architectural Society such as ours will greatly impress the "master criminal" of Europe, to whom even our gallant little army at one time appeared to be "contemptible," but for our own satisfaction and relief I eagerly take this opportunity to place on record our abhorrence of the barbarism and unholy vandalism which has robbed the whole world of some of its choicest architecture.

But we must await the future with hope and courage. If we are wise we shall employ this time of enforced leisure in putting our offices in order, in studying our multitudinous catalogues, and in endeavouring to find out how we can best help the British manufacturer to make his goods, and to use them when they are made—for, if the war is to be effectual, it will be necessary for the commercial conflict against the "lies and spies" of Germany to be waged as warily and as resolutely as the naval and military conflicts have been, and are being waged; and while for the most part the materials we use in building are necessarily home-made, there are cases where preference should be given to British firms rather than to firms dominated by Germans, and it behoves us to seek them out.

It is too early yet for anyone to point out in detail what the foreshadowed changes will be. If I may speak for a moment on broad general lines, I think that one result will be that in future flat roofs will be generally adopted for large and important buildings—not because they may serve as platforms for German guns—(laughter)—but because experience has proved that they can be quickly and effectively protected against the assaults of aircraft, while they give greater facilities in many ways in time of war and danger. As architects it behoves us, therefore, to pay careful attention to the requirements of a first-class flat roof. Steel and concrete for construction and asphalte for the covering are materials fairly well known, and yet in more than one instance in recent years trouble has arisen owing to imperfect knowledge of the chemical action which may be set up by these component parts. In addition to the manifold qualifications required to make a successful architect, a knowledge of the rudiments of chemistry, at any rate, will be indispensable in future, and I strongly recommend this branch of study to our students.

Another question to which our attention might be turned with advantage is, as to how far architects should go in an attempt to co-ordinate buildings and advertisements ; for there can be no question if we look at things from the manufacturer's point of view that advertising is going to play an ever increasing part in the industrial campaign. If an architect could descend from Mars, or some other planet where advertising is unknown, what would he think as he gazed upon some of our city buildings all disfigured and covered over with flaming letters. He could not possibly escape the conclusion, either that architects were spendthrifts who wasted money on unseen elaboration and ornament, or that merchants and tradesmen were Goths and Vandals who cared nothing for architectural effect. Seeing that advertisement on buildings is necessary, let us recognise it and try to make it not only effective but as pleasing as possible ; and let us remember that we shall be helping in this direction if we endeavour to make our buildings proclaim to the world the purpose for which they are intended by the simplicity and suitability of their design.

I shall perhaps make this point clearer if you will allow me to use a simple illustration which recently came under my notice. Just before the war broke out a French architect, while paying a visit to this city, was asked if any of our buildings had impressed him, and his reply was " Yes—one !—the tall chimney at the electrical power station in Wollaton Street." If you have taken my illustration in the right spirit, I think you will not only grasp its fuller meaning, but you will also agree that the judgment of our ally was sound and right. The chimney is well designed and well built of suitable materials and demonstrates the fact that a tall chimney need not be an ugly thing, belching forth clouds of black smoke at intervals. In this case it not only fulfils all its functions admirably, but it saves the necessity of numerous stacks all over the city.

A Court of Justice, imposing and strong in its façades, is a valuable asset towards the maintenance of law and order. A bank, designed in a dignified manner and built with lasting materials, will give to the community a sense of financial security. A house of prayer, distinguished from all other buildings by the purity and grace of its architecture, will always evoke worship ; in my opinion it will be little short of a disaster if what I might call the Picture Palace style, which has begun to make inroads on our religious edifices, is not speedily checked.

With regard to domestic architecture, I fancy we shall see some notable changes, both in plan and design before very long. For the sake of dependents, if not for ourselves many—perhaps all of us, have had to practise the strictest economy in living since the war began, and it must have astonished us to find in how many ways labour, and consequently money, could be saved and waste prevented by a little careful forethought and arrangement. If after all this experience we cannot show any improvement in our domestic plans and arrangements, then for us one phase of the discipline of war will have been endured in vain.

But perhaps the greatest lesson we ought to learn from the war is the strength and value of unity. Let us as a Society be united and we shall accomplish much. We have quibbled as to whether Registration shall be by Charter or by Bill ; we have divided our forces in fighting against each other on the most trifling pretext, and it has brought no advantage to our members. Let us now give architectural politics a rest and, while holding tenaciously to principles, let us sink our minor differences and work together for the uplifting of the profession as a whole. Diversity of knowledge, and diversity of gifts amongst us there must always be, but if we direct our legislation with a view to strengthening the position of the weakest member, our efforts will always be rewarded with success.

What is an Architect?

The question, What is an Architect? seems simple enough to answer, but when given consideration and thought it is a very complex question. To start with, the name architect is derived from the Greek words *archi*, meaning chief, and *tekton*, works; meaning therefore the chief of works. This must not be taken to mean builder or contractor. Certainly, in the old days, before the word architect was used, when the great Cathedrals of Europe were being built, the man who took then the position now taken by the architect was called the chief builder. Let it be understood, however, although he got the cognomen "chief builder," he did not work with his hands at manual labour, he was the advisor, the designer, the controller. He, therefore, was to all ends and purposes a professional man, who followed out his profession theoretically, and to a certain extent, practically. The practical part was necessary so that he could show his workers how things should be done, and the way he did it was in the careful drawing of details, to the most minute article of even furniture or decoration required in the construction. He was an artificer, not a mechanic, and in this lies the difference between the architect and the engineer. The end and aim of the architect is beautification in construction, whereas with the engineer it is utility in construction. A master of works or architect must have the artistic element in his nature, otherwise he will never be a great architect; he studies nature, he sees the beautiful in nature, and he utilises that beauty he sees in nature to the beautification of his construction. In the lay out of a town the architect, who must be and is really the only Town Planner, follows nature, and embodies the beautiful lines of nature in his conception, utilising those beautiful broken lines in his lay out of streets and his sky line in edifices. The chess board Town Planner is not an architect, he has no poetry in him whatsoever, he merely wants to make the plan of the City run all at right angles to one another and throws beauty overboard for ease of understanding. He's a cubist, who hides his ignorance of draughtsmanship by eccentricity in painting, or rectangular streets in Town Planning. We live in an age of commercialism, and the end and aim of the man in the street is "Get rich quickly," and we find this commercialism eating into the soul of the architect. His first aim is to make money, the artistic element is a bad second, and gets placed in that position so frequently that it eventually dies, and the man who calls himself an Architect will design anything to suit his client. Look around this lovely spot of nature, with all its natural beauty, and point out in Sydney one building of merit, one building in which the architect would be proud to have his name "writ large" to be pointed out to future generations as the great Architect who designed it—who conceived it in all its glory. Do the same with our "higgeldy pigeldy" streets. Are they worth bothering about? What can be done? Answer, nothing;

follow the example of Edinburgh and leave the old City alone, and build a new City on artistic lines in keeping with the lovely natural lines given us by nature. But first form a properly constituted Advisory Board with considerable power, call it a Civic Board of Control, governed by the best brains procurable in Architecture. Do this before anything else is done, and then plan out a new City. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been expended in Sydney in resumption and pulling down, but under present control, is the City any more beautiful ? You get rid of slums certainly, in the City, but you only remove them outside the City walls. And are the streets any more beautiful after resumption ? Name one street in the resumption area that is better than it was before. How can you expect it ? No scheme is drawn up ; buildings are passed and put up on their own, without any consideration of continuity. The doing of this, either in the lay out of the street or the plan of the buildings, is the true practical meaning of architect—one who designs and controls the lay out and formation of streets and habitations for the comfort, welfare, and health of mankind. As Ruskin aptly puts it : "Architecture is the Art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them may contribute to his mental health, power and pleasure."

The Salon, N.S.W.

The Society of Architects.

Architectural Competitions.

In order that injustice shall not be done to Graduates or Students of the Society on Active Service, the Council have decided to suspend all the Society's Competitions for the coming Session, and in the case of those on Active Service, to waive the age limit, so that all may start fair when the Competitions are resumed in the following Session or when the War is over, whichever shall happen first.

The Council have approved the work done by the holders of the Travelling Studentship and Scholarship during the present Session. The holder of the former, Mr. Charles Bell, of Aberdeen, receives £25 and a Silver Medal, and the holder of the latter, Mr. F. M. Cashmore, receives £10.

The Scholarship Competition this year only produced two entries, probably owing to the War. The Designs were not considered of sufficient merit for the Scholarship to be awarded, but a prize of the value of £5 5*s*. has been given to the Winner, Mr. Charles Bell, of Aberdeen.

Effects of the War on Architects and on Engineers.

A Contrast.

In happy contrast to the effect of the war on architects is its effect on engineers, particularly electrical. One immediate effect of the war says *Faraday House Journal* is to increase the demand for trained and competent engineers. Not only has the material damage done during the conflict to be repaired, but a shortage has arisen owing to the closing of the bulk of the European technical schools this year. The gaps in the ranks of the more directly utilitarian professions must first be filled. The progress of humanity must not be allowed to receive a set back. In order that the supply of competent engineers may equal the demand it behoves every youthful engineer to qualify himself to the utmost so that his country will benefit by his labours and will be proud of him. Whether his ability lies in the direction of mental effort or mechanical skill, he has to remember that perfect physical health is necessary in order that this may be developed to the utmost. It is essential therefore that every student keep himself physically fit.

Apparently war benefits a utilitarian profession, whereas under similar conditions one which combines utility and art is one for which the community has no immediate use.

Architects' Employment Scheme.

We have reason to believe that the architectural assistant is at present in more demand than his principal. Possibly this is because owing to the war the ranks of the assistant in particular are temporarily thinned and therefore for the moment demand and supply are fairly level. The man who is feeling the pinch most acutely just now is the man who has got together the nucleus of a fair practice and is faced with the sudden cessation of all prospective commissions on the one hand, with liabilities for office rent and other outgoings of which he cannot divest himself on the other. What he wants is not charity, but work by which he may earn at least a living wage until the tide turns. This is where the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee comes in with its scheme to create work for architects in difficulties owing to the war. In due course some interesting facts and figures relating to the work already accomplished by this Committee will be available. In the meantime enquiries directed to 28, Bedford Square, W.C., will bring particulars of the Committees aims and scope.

On Registration.

The Institutes throughout the Commonwealth are at last making efforts towards the Registration of the profession in a singularly whole-hearted manner. It has been said that every Member of Parliament has some sort of a Land Bill in his pocket, and surely every Institute has its Registration Bill—and, wonder of wonders, they are taking their Bills seriously. Here in Queensland, while the Bill has not yet reached the dignity of being "laid on the Parliamentary Table," the matter has been brought under the notice of the Minister. The Under-Secretary of the Public Works Department (Mr. A. B. Brady, A.M.I.C.E.) to whom the matter has been referred, has been entirely sympathetic, and we are hoping shortly to attain the dignity of Registration. The Queensland Bill has been more or less founded on the Bill granted in South Africa, a thoroughly workable, comprehensive, and satisfactory measure. The Bill under consideration has the distinct advantage of non-infringement of any interests in any section of the community.

The point has been raised as to the Registration at the outset of men who have not perhaps the necessary qualifications to pass such an examination as would eventually be prescribed for registered practitioners. Under no circumstances could anybody be debarred from making application for membership, but all applicants would be required to produce some evidence of architectural training or experience. The builder who prepares his own plans, and who considers himself as good as any architect, would be eligible for registration, the engineer who perhaps has designed a power station or a public convenience, and the humorist who designs "modern" shop windows and show cases—all, all are eligible for registration. But would they register? We think not. Were they to register the provisions of the Bill must leave them two alternatives—either withdrawal from the profession, or the giving up of their trade relations—and there is no doubt they would choose the former alternative.

The Bill as the Queensland Institute proposes is purely for the purpose of hall-marking the qualified architect. There is no idea of making the profession a close profession, such as is the profession of Law. Nor do we particularly desire it, but we do not think it entirely reasonable that the State should place the seal of approval on the qualified architect as against the unqualified. We have in the last decade seen our domestic architecture pass into the hands of the jerry builder, and the public health and comfort have been endangered thereby. The standard of design and construction has fallen lamentably, and now we are in the unhappy position of building our houses on about the same lines as the boxes in which we export our butter.—*The Salon*, N.S.W.

Book Reviews.

The Editor will be glad to hear from any member who will undertake to assist in reviewing new books on architecture and its allied arts and sciences. Members will not only assist the Society by so doing but will have the advantage of reading the latest books on these subjects.

Members on War Service.

Members.—C. W. Blanshard Bolton ; F. J. Bowhill (Naval Brigade, prisoner of war) ; H. L. Cabuche ; J. Chadwick (Major, Oxford and Bucks Lt. Infantry) ; E. A. Chilton (R.A.M.C.) ; F. W. Clark (R.A.M.C.) ; R. Cecil Davies (Major, R.E. Div. Officer) ; C. O. C. C. Donnelly (Capt. Canadian Troops) ; J. W. Douglas ; H. Freyberg (Adjutant Kensington Batt. National Reserve) ; E. G. Fowler (Capt. North Midland Division Army Service Corps) ; B. W. Green (Middlesex Hussars) ; Stanley A. Hall (25th Cyclists Batt. County of London Regt.) ; J. Haslam ; C. H. Heathcote (Captain Sherwood Foresters) ; D. F. Ingleton (Sergeant, Glamorgan Yeomanry) ; T. Stewart Inglis (Captain, Royal Field Artillery) ; Geo. G. King (3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers, Public Schools and University Brigade) ; E. M. Leest (Capt., 5th Devonshire Regt.) ; H. E. Matthews (Sherwood Foresters, 5th Batt.) ; W. H. May (R.N.V.R.) ; B. Culmer Page (Captain, 2nd London Royal Engineers) ; C. Norman Spratt (Royal Flying Corps, mentioned in despatches); P. F. Story (Capt., R. West Surrey Regt., 9th Batt.) ; A. Winch (Leeds City Batt.).

Graduates and Students.—A. L. Abbott ; A. C. Baxter (R.A.M.C.) ; F. Clemes (Hertfordshire Yeomanry) ; D. W. Coombs (Territorials) ; Wilfred Hill (Commission Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) ; P. T. Keeble ; J. W. Lowe (R.N.V.R.) ; W. H. Marley (R.F.A.) ; S. J. Marshall (Yeomanry) ; D. Millen (Surrey Yeomanry) ; A. D. Sayers ; A. R. Shibley (10th Reserve Batt. D.C.O. Middlesex Regt.) ; A. C. Soulby ; J. E. Stafford (Durham Lt. Infantry) ; S. W. Thurston (Royal Engineers) ; T. E. Turner (2nd Lieut., 13th (Res.) Batt. London Regt.) ; W. R. Williams.

Society's Staff.—J. Jones (Royal West Kent Regt.).

Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, Past President, has two sons with the Regular Army in training at home. The Secretary has a son serving with the 1st Batt. London Scottish B.E.F., the younger son of Mr. C. W. English has joined the Royal Horse Guards, and Mr. Hubert Freyberg has two sons with the Fleet.

The Secretary will be glad to receive any additions or corrections to this brief and incomplete record.

Mainly about Members.

We regret to record the death on November 2nd, at 17, Dolcote Road, Wandsworth Common, of MR. SAMUEL WAYLAND KERSHAW, M.A., F.S.A., HON. M.S.A., who was, from 1868 until 1879, librarian to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and afterwards Curator of Lambeth Palace Library until 1910, when he retired. Mr. Kershaw, who was the youngest son of the Rev. John Kershaw, was educated at King's College and Cambridge University. He was a keen student of archæological subjects, upon which he was a prolific writer. His publications included *Art Treasures of Lambeth Palace Library, Surrey Sketches in Olden Time, Protestant from France,* besides numerous contributions to Kent, Surrey, and other archæological societies. He was in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Kershaw was a contributor to the Society's *Journal* and had read several papers before the members on such subjects as "Ancient Hampshire Palaces." He was a member of the Art and Literature Committee and took a personal interest in the Society's work.

Messrs. S. N. COOKE & TWIST, 117, Colmore Row, Birmingham, have been placed second in the competition for Technical Schools at Southport. The assessor was Mr. Paul Waterhouse.

MR. E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., President, has been appointed by the Council of the Surveyors Institution as examiner in construction and working drawings for the direct final examination for the Fellowship.

MR. ALBERT E. PRIDMORE, F.S.I., Past-President, who is a member of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Painters' Stainers and a past member of the City Corporation, was a member of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs Committee responsible for the recent Lord Mayor's procession.

MR. PERCY C. BODDY, of the firm of Cutts, Davis & Boddy, points out that the firm was incorrectly described in the reference matter column in our last issue. Mr. Boddy is himself the partner personally responsible for the extensions to the Church of St. Mark, Bush Hill Park, N.

The Sidmouth Urban District Council have accepted a tender at £9,395, for the erection of forty-eight workmen's dwellings at Salter's Meadow, Landport, Sidmouth. The work will be proceeded with at once, and the houses be ready for occupation in twelve months. The plans were prepared by MR. R. W. SAMPSON, architect, Sidmouth.

Competitions.

Competition for Tuberculosis Hospital at Southend-on-Sea.

Members of The Society of Architects are requested not to take part in the above competition, the conditions of which are not approved by the Society.

The Secretary will be glad if members will send him particulars of any local architectural competitions as soon as they are available.

Annual Subscription.

The Members' Annual Subscription and the Graduates' and Students' Annual Registration Fees were due and payable on November 1st, the amounts being as follows: Members, £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, Graduates, £1 1*s.* 0*d.*; Students, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Examination for Membership.

The following satisfied the Examiners at the Examination held on October 6th to 9th:—

William James Marmaduke Morrish, f.s.i., Gillingham, Dorset.
Amos Sunderland, 36, Edith Road, South Norwood, S.E.

The Membership.

Elected.—Pherozshah Fardoonji Balsara, Bombay; Sidney Phillips Dales, Romford; Wilfrid George Gradon, Durham; Evan Daniel Jones, Cwmllynfell.

Resigned.—H. E. Priestley, Bradford; F. W. Purser, Gateshead-on-Tyne; A. W. Roques, London, *Members.* R. B. Craize, London, *Student.*

Ordinary Meeting.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of the Session 1914-15 will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, December 10th, 1914, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Mr. E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. (President), will open a discussion on "A Model Form of General Conditions of Contract."

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 87. Vol. VIII. JANUARY, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

The Society and Belgian Architects.

Aux Architectes.—" The Society of Architects " met ses locaux à la disposition des architectes belges en ce moment réfugiés en Angleterre. Les architectes, membres d'une société affiliée à la Fédération des Sociétés Belges d'Architecture qui désirent profiter de cette hospitalité sont priés de se mettre en rapport avec le secrétaire de la Société Royale des Architectes d'Anvers, Alfred Portielje, 9, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, S.E., qui se chargera de leur faire parvenir tous les renseignements nécessaires.—*L'Independance Belge*.

Following this announcement, a small committee of Belgian architects was formed and a meeting held at 28, Bedford Square, to consider the replies and make preliminary arrangements to enable those Belgian architects who wished to do so to avail themselves of the Council's offer to give them the entrée to the Society during their temporary sojourn in England.

It is hoped by this means to demonstrate to those concerned that the Society is prepared to do what it can to assist in making our Belgian friends feel at home in the City in which they are such welcome guests, and to give them opportunities of meeting each other and their hosts.

Proceedings.

The Second Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, December 10th, 1914, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

One nomination for Membership was announced. A ballot was then taken for the following Candidates for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in their favour :—

Fulton, Peter, North of Scotland Bank Buildings, Forres. **Griffiths, William**, 5, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead. **Parish, James**, "Ridgmont," Delph Lane, Hyde Park, Leeds. **Poynor, Septimus Frank**, 20, Rutland Avenue, Leicester. **Snape, John Guy**, 5, Lad Lane, Newcastle-under-Lyne. **Sunderland, Amos**, 36, Edith Road, South Norwood, S.E. **Thornley, William**, College Chambers, Library Street, Wigan.

It was announced that the following Candidates had been admitted to the Register of Students by the Council :—

Brewer, Eric Mitchell, 16, Cobham Terrace, Greenhithe, and **George, John Horatio**, Belmont Villas, Aberavon.

The President in opening a discussion on Model Conditions of Contract, said the decision of the Council to issue a Model Form of Building Contract for the use of its members had been criticized by one of the Professional Journals as not tending to that unity of action which it was felt was so desirable.

The position was that for many years the Council had been urged by members of the Society to produce a form of Building Contract for their use, but the Council were reluctant to do so because they felt at the time that duplication of documents of this kind was not desirable. They therefore approached the Institute and suggested that the R.I.B.A. Forms should be issued as a Joint Standard Document, so that it might appear on the face of the document that it was approved by the R.I.B.A., The Society of Architects, and the representative bodies of the Building Trades.

The then Council of the Institute did not approve of the suggestion, and the Council of the Society felt that in justice to their members they could not longer delay the preparation of a separate document. To this end the Council had appointed a Special Committee to deal with the matter, and the suggestions received had been embodied in a draft document which had been placed in the hands of a legal expert, with instructions to submit a draft form of contract to the Council as early as possible.

In the meantime it was felt desirable to afford the members of the Society an opportunity of discussing the question and of giving the Council the benefit of their criticisms and observations on the matter on the subject generally, arising out of their personal experiences.

The Council had decided that the discussion should be held in camera, and any suggestion noted for their consideration.

The draft document would afterwards be reconsidered in the light of any observations made at the meeting, and in due course a further communication to the members would be made.

The President then dwelt briefly upon the main points which the Council considered should be embodied in a document of the kind proposed, and invited others to continue the discussion.

A discussion then followed, at the conclusion of which the President summed up the points touched upon. The proceedings then terminated.

The Special Fire Service Force.

The Special Fire Service Force, formed by the British Fire Prevention Committee, now comprises some 50 fire surveyors, and 300 fire brigade officers and firemen, all ready for service at short notice.

The fire surveyors comprise architects, surveyors, and fire insurance officers of experience who can survey or inspect buildings from the fire point of view, and advise as to simple and inexpensive safeguards, both against fire, and for extinguishing fire, should it arise.

The chief fire surveyor under the organization is Mr. Ellis Marsland, M.S.A., the deputy chief is Mr. Oswald Wylson, F.R.I.B.A., the two senior fire surveyors are Mr. Leslie Vigers (Past President Surveyors' Institution), and Mr. Bullock (Past President Jun. Inst. E.), whilst other surveyors are not only to be found in the metropolis, but also in a number of our leading provincial centres, the organization having divided the country for administrative purposes into nine districts.

There are still vacancies for fire surveyors, and applications should be made to the Registrar of the British Fire Prevention Committee, at 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

The Force has plenty of firemen, but still requires some good officers, preferably officers who have had experience as borough surveyors.

The Committee has also issued a number of warnings for hospitals, refugee hostels, etc., and these warnings are obtainable gratuitously upon application in writing.

Standing Committees, 1914-15.

Art and Literature.—Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; Harry Gill ; G. A. Harrison ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; R. Goulburn Lovell, a.r.i.b.a. ; G. A. T. Middleton, a.r.i.b.a. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; C. E. Salmon ; A. Alban H. Scott ; Noel D. Sheffield ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker. m.r.san.inst. ; Thos. Wallis.

Examination.—Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. (*Chairman*) ; R. Cecil Davies ; Geo. E. Dickens-Lewis ; H. O. Ellis ; Gilbert A. Harrison ; T. Stewart Inglis ; R. A. Jack ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; R. Goulburn Lovell, a.r.i.b.a. ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; George H. Paine ; J. Herbert Pearson ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san. inst. ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst.

Practice.—Thomas Wallis (*Chairman*) ; Noel D. Sheffield (*Vice-Chairman*) ; Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; B. D. Cancellor ; Henry A. Cooper ; R. Cecil Davies ; H. O. Ellis ; Harry Gill ; R. A. Jack ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; R. Goulburn Lovell, a.r.i.b.a. ; Herbert W. Matthews ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; F. C. Moscrop-Young ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; J. Herbert Pearson ; A. E. Pridmore ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; A. J. Taylor ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst.

Finance.—E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. (*Chairman*) ; Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; B. D. Cancellor ; R. Cecil Davies ; R. A. Jack ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; R. Goulburn Lovell, a.r.i.b.a. ; Herbert W. Matthews ; E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. ; George H. Paine ; A. E. Pridmore ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; C. E. Salmon ; A. Alban H. Scott ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst. ; Thos. Wallis.

Parliamentary.—E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., f.s.i. (*Chairman*) ; Professor Henry Adams, m.inst.c.e. ; P. M. Beaumont, a.m.inst.c.e. ; B. D. Cancellor ; Henry A. Cooper ; R. Cecil Davies ; H. O. Ellis ; Harry Gill ; Gilbert A. Harrison ; T. Stewart Inglis ; R. A. Jack ; Col. F. S. Leslie, r.e. ; Herbert W. Matthews ; F. C. Moscrop-Young ; George H. Paine ; E. J. Partridge, f.s.i. ; J. Herbert Pearson ; A. E. Pridmore ; Edwin J. Sadgrove, f.r.i.b.a. ; Chas. E. Salmon ; A. Alban H. Scott, m.r.san.inst. ; Noel D. Sheffield ; A. J. Taylor ; Percy B. Tubbs, f.r.i.b.a. ; B. R. Tucker, m.r.san.inst. ; Thos. Wallis.

Registration Sub-Committee.—PROFESSOR HENRY ADAMS, M.INST.C.E.; HIS HONOUR JUDGE L. A. ATHERLEY-JONES, K.C.; COL. F. S. LESLIE, R.E.; R. GOULBURN LOVELL, A.R.I.B.A.; ELLIS MARSLAND; J. F. MCMULLEN, J.P., M.INST.C.E.I.; E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; GEORGE H. PAINE; SIR GEORGE RIDDELL; EDWIN J. SADGROVE, F.R.I.B.A.; THE RT. HON. LORD SAYE AND SELE; W. GILBEE SCOTT, F.R.I.B.A.; A. ALBAN H. SCOTT; PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A.

General Purposes.—THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS, HONORARY OFFICERS AND CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Board of Examiners.—PROFESSOR HENRY ADAMS, M.INST.C.E. (*Chairman*); GEO. E. DICKENS-LEWIS; GILBERT A. HARRISON; T. STEWART INGLIS; R. GOULBURN LOVELL, A.R.I.B.A.; GEORGE H. PAINE; J. HERBERT PEARSON; A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST.

Board of Professional Defence.—W. VALENTINE BALL (*Barrister-at-Law*); P. M. BEAUMONT, A.M.INST.C.E. (*Hon. Treasurer*); A. MONTEFIORE BRICE (*Barrister-at-Law*); E. C. P. MONSON (*President*); E. J. NALDRETT (*Hon. Member*); GEORGE H. PAINE (*Hon. Secretary*); SIR GEORGE RIDDELL (*Hon. Member*); EDWIN J. SADGROVE, F.R.I.B.A. (*Vice-President*); A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.INST. (*Vice-President*); NOEL D. SHEFFIELD (*Vice-Chairman, Practice Committee*); LEONARD TUBBS, M.A. (*Hon. Solicitor*); PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A. (*Past President*); THOS. WALLIS (*Chairman, Practice Committee*).

Local Honorary Secretaries, 1914-15.

Home.—*Cheshire.*—R. CECIL DAVIES, 14, Newgate Street, Chester. *Cornwall.*—B. C. ANDREW, Biddicks Court, St. Austell. *Derbyshire.*—WM. F. WILLS, Victoria Chambers, St. Peter's Churchyard, Derby. *Devonshire.*—(*Devonport*) EDGAR M. LEEST, J.P., 28, Ker Street; (*Exeter*) C. COLE, 50, High Street. *Dorsetshire.*—SAMUEL JACKSON, Bridge Chambers, St. Thomas Street, Weymouth. *Gloucestershire.*—T. OVERBURY, M.R.SAN.INST., 1, York Villas, Cheltenham. *Hampshire.*—H. E. HAWKER, F.S.I., St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth. *Herefordshire.*—E. G. DAVIES, M.R.SAN.INST., 132, Widemarsh Street, Hereford. *Hertfordshire.*—H. P. WILLOUGHBY, 1, The Wash, Hertford. *Kent.*—W. J. JENNINGS, J.P., F.S.I., 4, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury. *Lancashire.*—A. J. MURGATROYD, *Past Vice-President,* 23, Strutt Street, Manchester. *Leicestershire.*—A. H. HALLAM, Denbigh Chambers, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. *Northants.*—H. A. COOPER, Kettering. *Northumberland.*—J. W. BOYD, Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Nottinghamshire.*—HARRY GILL, Parliament Chambers, Parliament Street, Nottingham. *Oxfordshire.*—GILBERT A. HARRISON, 5, Turl Street, Oxford.

Shropshire.—G. E. Dickens-Lewis, Pengwerne Chambers, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury. *Somersetshire.*—Alfred J. Taylor, 18, New Bond Street, Bath. *Staffordshire.*—(*Hanley*) Elijah Jones, 10, Albion Street. *Surrey.*—E. J. Partridge, F.S.I., Bank Chambers, Richmond. *Warwickshire.*—T. F. Tickner, F.R.I.B.A., High Street Chambers, Coventry. *Yorkshire.*—(*Bradford*) S. Robinson, Cheapside; (*Hull*) T. B. Atkinson, 11, Trinity House Lane; (*Leeds*) W. S. Braithwaite, 6, South Parade; (*Wakefield*) F. Simpson, J.P., M.R.SAN.INST., Southgate Chambers. *Cork.*—R. Walker, B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., 17, South Mall. *Dublin.*—Anthony Scott, 49, Upper Sackville Street. *Cardiganshire.*—G. E. Dickens-Lewis, Pengwerne Chambers, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury. *Denbighshire.*—Walter D. Wiles, 42a, High Street, Wrexham. *Glamorganshire.*—(*Cardiff*) Cholton James, F.R.I.B.A., *Past Vice-President,* Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff. *Monmouthshire.*—C. E. Compton, St. Hilary, Llanthewy Road, Newport. *Montgomeryshire.*—G. E. Dickens-Lewis, Pengwerne Chambers, Pride Hill, Shrewsbury.

Abroad.—*Argentine Republic.*—(*Buenos Aires*) F. H. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., c/o E. L. Conder, A.R.I.B.A., Arquitecto, Calle Cangallo 666, Buenos Aires. *Australia.*—(*Brisbane*) H. G. O. Thomas, F.Q.I.A., J.P., New Zealand Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane; (*Melbourne*) J. Edmund Burke, 285, Collins Street, Melbourne; (*Sydney*) J. B. Sanders, Box 317, Sydney. *British Columbia.*—(*Vancouver*) Frank W. Macey, P.O. Box 394, G.P.O., Vancouver, British Columbia. *Canada.*—(*Edmonton*) R. W. Lines, F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 787; (*Montreal*) C. G. Mitchell, Bank of Toronto Building; (*Toronto*) S. Hamilton Townsend (*Hon. Member*), 15, Gerrard Street East. *China.*—(*Shanghai*) A. E. Algar; C. G. Davies, 10, The Bund. *India.*—(*Bombay*) C. F. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., King's Buildings, Hornby Road. *South Africa.*—(*Johannesburg*) S. C. Dowsett, P.O. Box 1049; (*Pietermaritzburg*) C. H. Stott, P.O. Box 7, and 24, Timber Street.

The Superiority of British Oak.

Summary of a Paper read at the Royal College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, by Professor Percy Groom, M.A., D.Sc.

When I was invited to draw up for consideration a report dealing with the utilization of Austrian oak in this country, it seemed that the most useful evidence that I could supply would be that dealing with :—

(1) The relative merits of the different kinds of oak obtainable in this country and subserving the same purpose as Austrian oak.

(2) The economic significance of the great demand for Austrian oak in this country.

In a majority of cases, where oak is used in the woodwork of better-class buildings in this country, architects specify that the oak shall be Austrian. Consequently, if there be available in this country other kinds of oak equal in merit to, but cheaper in price than, Austrian oak, then the custom of demanding Austrian oak in contracts involves an undue inflation in its price and waste of our national financial resources. Austrian oak is demanded where lasting decorative effect is the sole end to be attained. The question of the strength of the wood is therefore irrelevant, for the high price of Austrian oak at once excludes it from use for mere constructional purposes.

The kinds of oak-timber regularly available in this country and suitable for decorative woodwork are : (1) British ; (2) American ; (3) Russian ; (4) Austrian ; (5) Japanese.

American oak, as a rival of Austrian, can be instantly dismissed. The supplies reaching this country are so mixed and varied as regards tint and texture that it is not practicable to secure sufficient uniformity of appearance for better-class work. Moreover, in these timbers, derived from several species of oak, sap-wood is frequently included.

A characteristic of wood must be mentioned before discussing the relative merits of the different oaks. When drying, including seasoning, wood shrinks least lengthwise, and in a transverse or cross direction it shrinks much less in a radially than in a direction of the annual rings. In comparing the shrinkage and warping of boards, comparison must be made between similarly cut boards ; for instance, one must not condemn British oak because bastard-sawn boards tend to warp and consequently crack in drying more than do Austrian boards cut on the quarter.

Of Austrian oak the salient merits are that it is mild, of even, open grain, easy to work, and obtainable in boards that are of considerable width, yet free from defects.

Straight-grained British oak is not only exceptionally strong and hard, but shows silver grain as handsome as that of Austrian oak.

In Russian oak, imported from Riga, Dantzic, Stettin, and Odessa, the silver grain is generally somewhat shallower and less bold that that of Austrian. But inasmuch as some persons prefer the shallower silver grain, this cannot be counted wholly as a disadvantage. When Russian wainscot oak is cut to the best advantage it may, in situ, be indistinguishable from Austrian oak.

Japanese oak-timber shows so strong a likeness to the European oak-timbers mentioned that in completed woodwork it may readily be mistaken for one of these. This oak has great power of resisting shrinkage, warping and cracking, that are liable to occur in oak during seasoning and drying. The silver grain is, on the whole, a little less bold than that of Austrian oak, yet is sufficiently bold to cause the wood to yield handsome wainscot panels, practically indistinguishable in situ from Austrian oak panels.

Set in three classes by themselves are certain kinds of British oak.

In the first place, there is the highly decorative burrwood, which, however, is too scanty in quantity and too costly to be regarded as other than a furniture wood; it is therefore not a rival of Austrian oak.

Abundant, on the other hand, is a second type of British oak-timber, which is obtained from trees grown in well-lighted situations, and has, in place of straight grain and even texture, twisted grain and varied texture. This oak-wood, which can be obtained at a lower price than that of Austrian oak, I regard as the finest decorative oak of ordinary colour that is procurable.

Absolutely without rival for richness of colour is a third kind of British oak—the famous British "red" or "brown" oak—which is unobtainable from any other country. This unique wood, I understand, can be obtained at present at a price scarcely exceeding that of Austrian oak, which cannot compare with it as regards colour.

In regard to British oak, several circumstances militate against its use. They are:

(1) The supply is irregular and uncertain, but I understand that there is no shortage of large-sized oak trees in this country, and that if the demand were more continuous there would be a satisfactory supply.

(2) A considerable amount of British oak-timber has twisted grain and knots, and architects frequently refuse to accept such wood for decorative purposes, regardless of its most attractive appearance.

(3) Partly connected with this last is the stigma under which British oak rests in regards to its liability to warp, crack, and shake. It is true that wood with twisted or irregular grain is, during seasoning, more liable to crack than is straight-grained wood, but with careful seasoning this tendency can be guarded against. But oak wood of this kind is not so well suited to alternate exposure to moisture and draught.

(4) British oak is apt to be more wasteful when cut up, and is harder to work than is the case with the other oaks mentioned. As regards difficulty in working, practical men state that this is largely due to lack of practice on the part of workmen, and that country joiners, who are more accustomed to the use of British oak, readily become adepts in dealing with it.

CONCLUSIONS.

The following are the conclusions to be drawn from the facts and considerations already recounted as to the relative merits of the different kinds of oak available in this country and suitable for the same and sole purpose as Austrian oak—namely, for decorative woodwork :—

(1) From the point of view of colour, the supreme place is taken by British " red " or " brown " oak, a unique wood which at present somewhat exceeds Austrian oak in price.

(2) Of oak woods normal in colour, the one giving the highest and most varied decorative effect is that abundant form of British oak which has twisted, irregular grain, including knots.

(3) Where a more uniform scheme of decoration is required, but the satiny surface of " silver grain " is desired, the choice can be made among five kinds of straight-grained true (figured) " wainscot " oak. Of these American oak is excluded from better-class work by reason of its mixed nature and other structural defects. Among the remaining four kinds—British, Russian, Japanese, and Austrian—I can make no distinction.

When a still more uniform, and cheaper, scheme of decoration is required, there is available the straight-grained, plain, or " bastard-sawn," wood (not showing the glistening silver grain) of the four last-named kinds of oaks.

This double conclusion to make no distinction as regards suitability for indoor woodwork among the three European and Japanese oaks is fortified by the fact that even when Austrian oak is specified in contracts, the wood actually used by the builder is very often wholly or mainly not Austrian. This fact alone proves that in Great Britain there are other oak-timbers cheaper than Austrian oak, yet sufficiently resembling it to satisfy or deceive the architect.

As regards durability in relation to decay, there is no doubt that all four kinds of oak under discussion would equally be attacked by the worst dry-rot fungus (Merulius lacrymans). Nor is there any evidence available that there is any difference in their powers of resisting " worm-hole " attack. The silver-grain effects are durable in all four.

To conclude. From the point of view of durable decorative quality, Austrian oak does not deserve its present superior reputation and preferential treatment. From an economic standpoint the cheaper British, Russian, and Japanese take precedence. While on political and economic grounds Austrian oak should at present be excluded, and first choice given to British, while of the two remaining kinds, which are products of our Allies, Russia and Japan, preference might be accorded to the latter, not alone because Japanese oak is cheaper, but also because the merits of the wood as now imported need wider advertisement.

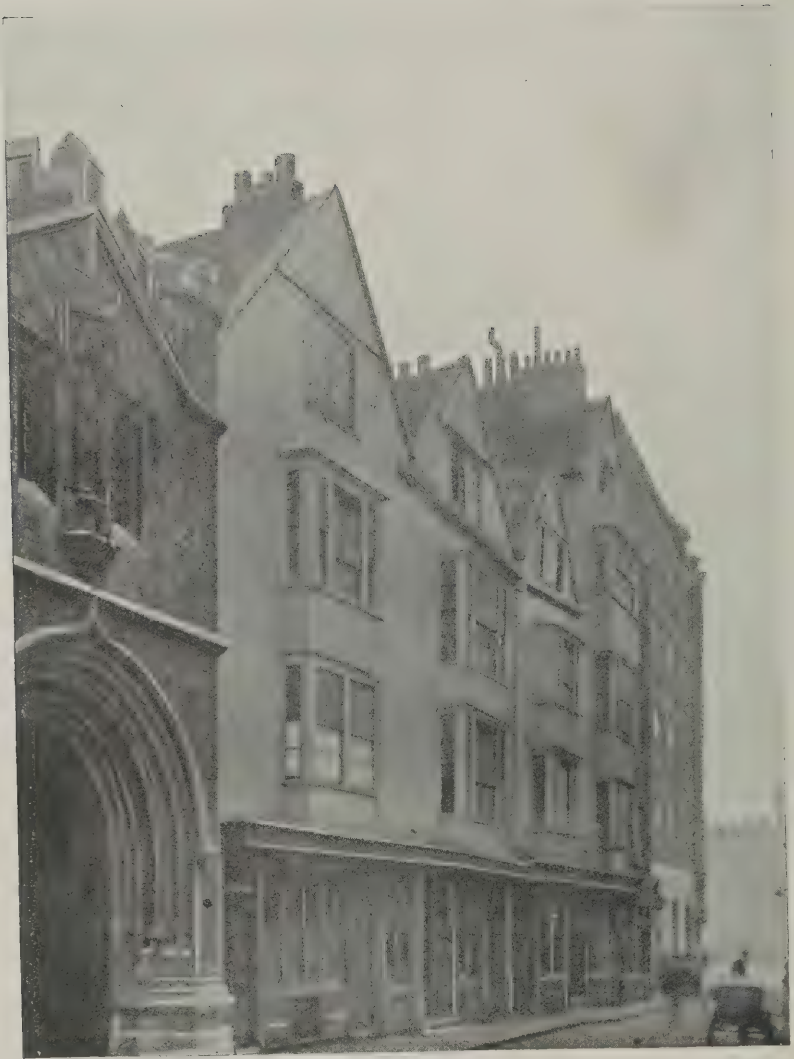


Photo by B. R. Tucker, M.S.A.

Old Houses, Cloth Fair (now demolished).

The Public and Architecture.

It has been truly said the public have not recognized the position of architecture in the world's history. If enough interest could be awakened to extract acknowledgment of architecture as even an art of a sort, there is hope that in the fullness of time it may be recognized as the greatest of all arts. Architects frequently say we must educate the public. It would be infinitely better to say we must have good architecture before we can educate the public. Let architects themselves first be educated into some harmony of opinion as to what is good and bad in architecture. If they are still so far from agreement, how can the public be expected to be any better ?—CLAUDE JONES in *The Salon*.

Cloth Fair.

When part of Cloth Fair came under a demolition order of the City Corporation, the Trustees of some of the Property approached Council of The Society of Architects for their views on the question of taking down and re-erecting on some other spot the buildings in which they were interested. Representatives of the Society visited the premises and their report was to the effect that the suggestion was not practicable. At the same time it was understood that such parts of the buildings as were of architectural interest and suitable for the purpose would be preserved for re-use.

Mr. Percy W. Lovell, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., in an interesting article in the *Architectural Review*, points out that the history of Cloth Fair is bound up with that of the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, and that its name perpetuates the ancient Bartholomew Fair which was one of the most important annual markets for woollen commodities in the country.

Mr. E. A. Webb, F.S.A., points out in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, quoted by Mr. Lovell, that the houses referred to were erected on the site of a street of booths set up by the Merchants. In the time of Elizabeth it was apparently a place of residence for persons of considerable standing. The Fair was suspended for two years during the Great Plague, being resumed the year after the Great Fire, which did not affect it as the conflagration ceased at Pie Corner.

The purchase of the Old Priory rights of the Fair in the City by Lord Kensington in 1830, was the beginning of the end, and in 1855, the Fair was proclaimed for the last time.

It is greatly to be regretted that these houses in Cloth Fair, whose history is so closely associated with the life of London, could not be preserved.

The Value of Drawing.

If there is a complaint at all against our systems of education at the present day, it is that they tend to cram the mind with knowledge without sufficiently training it to think and reflect. There is concentration enough when we are tackling a tough subject, but it is the kind of concentration required to transfer the matter from the pages of the book to the tablets of the memory. Of quite another kind is the concentration required to produce a good drawing. The object requires very careful observation before it can be faithfully represented, and drawing thus becomes a medium for training the mind to observe minutely and reproduce faithfully what it observes. Even a measured drawing has its value in this respect, though a perspective and a free hand sketch may be said to develop more highly the habit of close observation and accurate representation, while drawing of any kind tends to the cultivation of taste and refinement. As a general educator, therefore, drawing has, we think, strong claims, and for this reason we should like to see it take a more decided place in school curricula. But it is somewhat extraordinary that in a sphere where at first sight its value would appear to be paramount, there should be some hesitation in assessing it very highly. It is argued that when the very finest architectural work was produced the standard of drawing was distinctly poor, whereas at the present day when it may fairly claim to have attained the position of a high art, originality of design has died out, and architects are merely rattling the dead bones of the masters that are gone. In his Paper, read before The Society of Architects on 14th May, Mr. Leslie Wilkinson, Assistant Professor of Architecture, London University, says :—" Owing to their perishable nature, few mediæval and no earlier drawings exist for our information and study, but I imagine that what we should understand as complete drawings were not made. Their ignorance of perspective is surprising and the performances in small scale work up to the Renaissance are almost childish." The early architects evidently had to keep their designs more in their brains than on paper, and perhaps for this very reason had to do more head work in designing than architects of the present day. From their brains they transferred direct to their templates or drawing platforms full-size outlines of the details the craftsmen had to carry out. Under such conditions it was perhaps easier to be original than to be imitative. Where no drawings of earlier work existed the designer had necessarily to rely on general information regarding them reinforced by his own inventive faculty, and the result was a great deal of work that was almost wholly original. Such conditions do not exist at the present day. Small scale drawings of every work of note exist in abundance, the architect has access to them all, and so the first and the strongest suggestion that comes to him is to combine their merits in producing his own work. This is easier than cudgelling his brains for originality ; and who, after all, will deliberately take the more difficult of two courses? Another consideration is that the perfection to which the technique of drawing has been brought is in itself a danger. One is apt to judge of the merits of his design, or at least to be in a great measure blind to its defects, according to the measure of the skill with which it has been drawn. Even a good judge may be carried away by the pictorial effect of a skilful drawing, and hence the wise prohibition, usually imposed in competitions, to colour up, or otherwise dress the drawings sent in. For such reasons as these it is seriously questioned whether the great facility now acquired in architectural drawing has not been a factor in lowering the tone of architectural design. Perhaps it has on the whole, taking the good and the bad exponents of the art together. We think, however, that were the good singled out it could not be said of them that their fine drawing, if they have the gift, has been a handicap. The man who is a mere mechanical worker in the business of the profession is apt to be swayed by non-essentials, but the true artist will always place his mistress first and her handmaids after.—*Indian Engineering.*

Professional Classes War Relief Council.

The aims and objects of the Council are to ascertain the amount of distress in the professional classes due to the War, and to organize assistance through the various benevolent and relief societies connected with the professions, and to raise and administer funds for carrying out these purposes. The Lord Mayor is the President, and the Offices are at 13 and 14, Princes Gate, which has been lent by Mr. J. Pierpoint Morgan for the use of the Council.

The Society of Architects is represented on the Council by its Immediate Past President, Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A., who is Chairman of the Men's Committee on Training and Emigration.

The desire of the Council (*inter alia*) is to find employment for or to give such other assistance to those disqualified for active service, as will enable them to tide over their difficulties and resume their normal status when the War is over.

The Increased Cost of American Building.

In view of the enquiry which The Society of Architects is engaged upon, the following extract from the *American Architect*, will be of interest.

It has been said that the cost of building is about equally divided between wages paid to the labourers and artisans who construct the building and the cost of the raw or manufactured materials entering into it. This is perhaps, says our contemporary, as true as such generalities usually are, but will, of course, vary according to the nature of construction. For instance, the cost of imported stone or marble will be greater than the cost of setting it, while, on the other hand, the cost of the materials entering into a medium or low-grade concrete will ordinarily be less than the labour of constructing the wooden forms, mixing the materials, and placing the concrete.

Assuming, therefore, that labour and material contribute about equally to the cost of building, which is generally admitted to be increasing, it is interesting to investigate the relative increase in the cost of each in the past few years. Reports have been received from Building Exchanges in twenty-two industrial centres giving the rate of wages per hour being paid July 1st, 1914, in the principal building trades, as well as to hod-carriers and labourers. The average increase since 1907 for each trade in each group of cities is also given for purposes of comparison.

These averages indicate that, for the cities listed, the greatest increase in wages of all trades has been gained in the South Central States, with an average increase of about 22 per cent.; next come the North Atlantic group, with an average increase of 17 per cent.; the North Central group, with an average increase of 16·4 per cent.; the South Atlantic group, with an increase of 8⅓ per cent.; and, last of all, the Western States, where the average increase for all building trades appears to be but 3 per cent. in seven years. It is to be noticed, however, that wages in this group are already about as high as those prevailing elsewhere, with the possible exception of the North Central States.

The lowest wages now paid in any group, as shown by the cities listed, are in the South Atlantic group, where, as stated, an increase of only 8⅓ per cent. has been made in seven years. Possibly the explanation for these relatively low wages lies in the existence of a very large unskilled negro population. The wages of hod-carriers and labourers in these States are but a fraction of those prevailing in Northern and Western States.

Among the various trades given, the painters have enjoyed the greatest increase throughout the country as a whole, with the structural-iron setters and carpenters following as close seconds. With striking uniformity the bricklayers and plasterers are paid the highest wages per hour.

Just what effect the percentage of non-employment may have on the rate of wages cannot be definitely determined, for in most of the larger cities the trades are unionised and prices for such labour do not fluctuate in accordance with the " law " of supply and demand. For example, in 1906, an average of 9 per cent. of the members of certain New York unions were idle; in 1907, this increased to 16 per cent., and in 1908, to 29 per cent. In the three subsequent years the percentage of idleness was about 19, being, on account of the greater number reporting, numerically more than twice as many idle artisans as in 1906; yet during those five years wages were increasing. Statistics collected by the Bureau of Labour at Washington, D.C., show that in December, 1910, building metals and implements cost 28·5 per cent. more than the average during 1890 to 1899. At the same time the cost had increased 2·5 per cent. since 1908 and 3 per cent. since 1909. In December, 1910, lumber and building materials (other than structural metals) cost 53·2 per cent. more than the average during 1890 to 1899, and 15·1 per cent. more than in 1908, and 10 per cent. more than in 1909. Prices in effect since 1910, for proper comparison with the above figures, are not available. It is certain, however, that most building lumber has been steadily advancing in price largely on account of the diminishing ready supply. Other materials, with the possible exception of structural steel, which is widely fluctuating, may fairly be assumed to have increased in cost in proportion to the generally increased wages paid for its manufacture.

It is not the province of this article to enter into a discussion of the reasons for universally rising prices. It is but fair, however, to remind those who criticize the artisans for continually demanding increased wages that these wages represent to the worker not merely dollars but purchasing power, and as the purchasing power of the dollar decreases through rising prices he quite naturally feels the need of more dollars.

There seems to be but one way for the architect to cope in any measure with the increased cost of labour and building materials, and that way lies through increased efficiency of design. To-day we are designing our structural steel, for example, more economically than a few years ago. To-day we avoid the cost of the very heavy masonry walls which would necessarily have been built a few years ago by substituting an economical steel frame construction with thin curtain walls of masonry. We have by no means exhausted other sources of economy, and in the fact of rising costs on every hand, when investors are more and more demanding economy in building construction, it is but reasonable that they should seek the assistance of the architect who can produce the desired results at the least net cost.

Architecture an Intermediate Art.

Mr. K. Caulfeild Orpen, R.H.A., in a paper read before the Architectural Association of Ireland, on the art of architecture, explains the position which scholarship occupies in the production of a work of art and applies these considerations to the art of architecture.

I have spoken, says Mr. Orpen, of the two branches of art—the utilitarian and the æsthetic. The art we follow occupies, as it were, an intermediate position between these two. It is an eminently practical art, dealing with human requirements as well as making a claim on our æsthetic sense. If we are to fix its true place among the arts we must properly appreciate this dual nature—a nature, indeed, shared by all the crafts which admit of decorative treatment.

The accumulated knowledge which the exercise of our profession demands, the multitudinous requirements of clients of all sorts and conditions, the necessity of combining the capacity of a man of business with the tact of a diplomat and the temperament of an artist, render the pursuit of our art one of ever increasing difficulty.

It is clear that in a profession so complex as ours is efficiency will occupy a prominent place. Indeed, I am inclined to think that there is much danger, as the complexity of our calling increases, of this efficiency entirely over-shadowing the true artistic element. Modern architectural training tends to increase this danger in the stress it lays on efficiency in the representation of design on the drawing board. Undoubtedly skill in draughtsmanship is of supreme importance to the artist developing his design, but an architect must always remember that the final expression of his art is in the abiding building which his skill creates, and that the draughtsmanship lavished on the preparation of the design is but a memorandum, as it were, of his conception.

How very different are the conditions under which we produce our art from those which affect the professors of the other fine arts. The painter can reveal himself on his canvas in any way his mood or fancy dictates ; the musician can weave melodies of sunshine or storm, of laughing children or of grim despair absolutely without regard to external limitations ; but for us, our work is done to meet the special requirements of a particular client ; the building we produce must conform to his idea of fitness and must be capable of realization at a stipulated outlay ; our choice of material is circumscribed by local conditions ; our design must be finished in an incredibly short time ; it must be sufficiently elaborate to make an accurate tender for its erection to be obtained. We cannot ourselves translate our idea into brick or stone, but must entrust it to another who will call to his aid a score or so of honest but quite unsympathetic craftsmen. Is it then a matter for surprise that when we have fulfilled all these conditions and when our conception has, at last, been materially realized, the essential art, or the impress of our own individuality, that quality in which the real art exists, should be difficult to discover ?

Now, though these limiting conditions under which we produce our work are irksome, they carry a compensation with them in so far as they tend to foster, what is essential to all good art, the spirit of restraint.

The exhibition of the work of French architectural students, which this Association not long ago organized, illustrated very forcibly the riot which ensues when the restraint of practical conditions has been removed. Wonderful, indeed, was the skill with which these designs were illustrated ; here we had the apotheosis of draughtsmanship ; but I, personally, do not remember seeing any indication of the spirit of reserve, no sense of appreciation of the beauty of simple form ; once more if I may, gentlemen, designs magnificent in scholarship, lifeless in art.

This is the outstanding danger which threatens the art of architecture in the present day—the call for efficiency. The " Registrationists " are clamouring for it as the test to which all who are to be permitted to practise our art must submit ; * our architectural schools are trumpeting the success of their students, turning out scores of them steeped in scholarship, prodigies of skill in the delineation of design, young men who will sweep all the great architectural competitions before them, just because they can produce that which the public—and even the great majority of architectural assessors—can appreciate, namely, the outward presentment, the evidence of scholarship. Even so have our Universities in the past devoted all their energies, all their accumulated wealth, to producing scholars highly efficient, carrying on the traditions of the public schools where first the suppression of individualism began.

I know it will be said that the world is better served by efficient men than by permitting the individual to develop along his own particular line. Of course this is to a large extent true. It may be, however, that the terrible European crisis through which we are now passing may go far to reveal its falsity. Efficiency has been the object of all German education for many years (they call it culture, it seems !), but I would ask you has it produced great artists ? I do not think it has. German art just lacks that humanity without which, no matter how scholarly the worker may be, only a lifeless thing will be wrought.

---

*[Mr. Orpen, as a member of the R.H.A. and the R.I.A.I., is himself a registered artist and a registered architect, but we should be sorry to think that his artistic powers or his practical efficiency are in any way impaired thereby. Statutory registration of architects as we see it would develop rather than restrict the artistic sense seeing that it would be preceded by a course of education in the art of architecture, so far at least as the coming generation of architects is concerned.—Ed.]

First Atelier of Architecture.

Although the Atelier has naturally suffered by the absence of M. Chaurés and by the loss of so many of its members who have enlisted in the Army, the decision of the Committee to carry it on during the war seems to be fully justified. Several new members have joined and various modifications have been made, and will continue to be made when necessary, to deal with the situation caused by the war. Amongst other things, a life class has been started, and has proved a great success. It is hoped that this will develop in such a way as to have a direct bearing on the study of architectural composition. The work of the Atelier during the past month has been somewhat modified owing to the endeavour to replace Professor Geddes' Civic Survey Exhibition, which was sunk by the *Emden* during its voyage to India.

Accommodation having been offered at the Atelier, space was provided for some half-dozen men sent there by the Geddes Exhibition Committee. In order to give the members an opportunity of gratuitously helping the Committee a special programme was drawn up as an alternative to the usual fortnightly twelve-hour sketch. This programme consisted of a bird's-eye view of any village or town with which the members might be personally acquainted. The drawings were judged on the skill with which the principal features were delineated. The response to the suggestion was most gratifying, and the Geddes Exhibition will be richer by ten drawings of considerable value, while the members have obtained experience of an aspect of architecture not usually included in the curriculum of the Schools. " Mentions " were awarded to Mr. Willmott, Mr. Cottingham, Mr. Tebbutt, and Mr. Sylvester Sullivan.

Mr. Bucknell made a large view of London, which, considering the short time spent on it, was a really able performance. Mr. Jarrett made a valuable study of the precincts of the Temple, but not being in accordance with the programme, it was reluctantly placed *hors concours*. In spite of the distractions of the Geddes Exhibition there was a creditable show of regular Atelier work at the exhibition and criticism on Wednesday, the 18th inst. A twelve-hour sketch for the entrance to an arsenal brought up a good show of competitors, of whom Mr. Duckett obtained a " Mention." A monthly programme, consisting of a design for the internal courtyard of a three-story building, involving a study of superimposed Orders, resulted in the production of some excellent and well-studied designs, with which the jury were very pleased. " Mentions " were awarded to Mr. McFie and Mr. Percival Ware.—*The Builder*.

Our educational systems are, as we are constantly told, inefficient and wasteful, and we suffer to a great extent from the overlapping of different authorities whose work covers much the same field ; and possibly in dealing with architectural education we are in danger of falling into similar errors. We have in London many architectural schools, among which may be mentioned the Royal Academy, the Architectural Association School, the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, University College, the Atelier, and the schools connected with the County Council and other educational bodies. All of these, excepting perhaps the Atelier, provide substantially the same curriculum and attract a similar class of students, and it seems that in some of them the course of study might with advantage be arranged in such a manner as to break new ground and fill wants which are at present untouched.—*The Builder.*

Architectural schools have, like all other institutions, their periods of excellence and their periods of mediocrity, and it is often hard to give reasons for their variation of merit from year to year. Sometimes the result is produced by a few unusually gifted students, and at others by the greater excellence of the teaching and the quality of personal magnetism that some teachers possess, which enables them to hand on the torch of enthusiasm to those with whom they are brought in contact. The high position now held by the Architectural Association School is closely connected with the personality of its new head, and we cannot help envying the students who have the opportunity of coming in contact with one whose influence is made apparent by the extremely high standard which has been attained, and a very similar criticism may be applied to the Architectural School at the Royal College of Art. The Atelier is fortunate in having found much of the same kind of impetus from its peculiar constitution, which, in comparison with other teaching institutions, is like a free republic as compared to an autocracy. But, in common with the Royal College of Art and the Architectural Association, it is doing the greatest service to the cause of architectural education, while we feel that some of our other schools are for the time being lagging behind.—*The Builder.*

We have on previous occasions of attendance at the Wells Mews Atelier noticed a meagreness of exhibited work, and this, too, was the case on December 16th. With the explanation we could, of course, fully sympathize, for the call of King and country is properly paramount.

But the limited exhibition would matter but little were the material good; unfortunately, however, this desirable adjective was not widely applicable to what we saw. In the design for a town house, Mr. P. M. Ware was, to our mind, first in the field for the planning of that very important department the service basement; he showed a well-ordered and well-lighted plan, such as was not to be seen in the other designs. The library, placed in the rear on the ground floor away from the entrance and street, was also commendable. Mr. Gooder's plan was rendered *hors concours*, as it departed so materially from the esquisse, and, though an improved plan resulted, the excessive disregard is to be deprecated among students. "An Architectural Title Page" for a work on English Renaissance Architecture met with very limited success. Perhaps Mr. G. H. Cottingham's may be regarded as the best, as it showed distinct grasp of book-cover design, though architecturally the proportions were not satisfactory, nor the design in English Renaissance. Though the jury could not give a "mention" to any design for this twelve-hour study, yet they regarded Mr. Richard Duckett's as the best (to which view we are entirely opposed), and Mr. O. Bellamy's as next best, because it showed a more or less English Renaissance design.

In the monthly study for an eighteenth century staircase in a nobleman's house, once again we regard Mr. Cottingham as taking first place with his Adams design, but the great black space of walling on the first floor and the disproportionate size of the enriched statuary are defects in an otherwise simple and dignified design; here, too, the jury took a different view. The only study that earned a "mention" from the jury was Mr. Marcel Villanueva's bay window to a club house, and we were in full accord with this judgment. Mr. Duckett erred in too great emphasis of the centre portion (the face) of the bay, and Mr. L. H. Bucknell's design was anæmic. We hope on a future occasion to see a larger and a better display.—*The Architect.*

The Swaying of Tall Buildings.

The city of Chicago, built as it is on sub-strata of clay, furnishes the most interesting study of the movement of buildings, and the greatest number and variety of examples. All of the early skyscrapers of that city were carried on floating foundations or on piles driven deep into the clay. These buildings without exception settled into the soil due to their weight, the distances they settled varying from three to over five inches. Many of these buildings, notably the Great Northern Hotel, are partially carried on jacks and periodically levelled up as settlements occur, then, after all subsidence has taken place, and the buildings have finally come to rest, the jacks are removed and the foundation walls filled in with masonry.

That is one of the movements of buildings, then, settlement; but settlement takes place only in those buildings erected on floating foundations. When the footings are extended down to bed rock, as all footings for present day buildings in Chicago are, the amount of settlement that takes place is *nil* and may be disregarded.

But even buildings with their footings carried to bed rock lean or are racked out of plumb, and the taller the buildings the more they are likely to lean, although the amount they are out of plumb is seldom enough to endanger the structure. Recently the Unity Buildings at Chicago was straightened, being considered "unsafe, but not dangerous," at thirty inches out of plumb. It is impossible to prevent the big buildings from leaning. Some of them are not straight when they are finished, but that does not impair their safety, and it is probably safe to say that every building in Chicago leans more or less. If they are on floating foundations they also settle gradually. But there is still another movement of buildings, and the most interesting of them all to consider. For instance, the Eiffel Tower swings perceptibly in the wind, and even stone shafts like those of the Bunker Hill and Washington monuments move several inches at the top. In these cases the cause of the action is not only the wind, but the heat of the sun. The side that is towards the sun expands during the day more than the side in shadow. An interesting device has been employed to show the movement of the dome of the Capitol at Washington. A wire was hung from the middle of the dome inside the building down to the floor of the rotunda, and on the lower end of the wire was hung a 25-pound plumb bob. In the lower point of the weight was inserted a lead pencil, the point of which just touched the floor. A large sheet of paper was spread out beneath it. As the dome moved, it dragged the pencil over the paper every day. The mark made was in the form of an ellipse six inches long. The dome would start moving in the morning as soon as the rays of the sun began to act upon it ; and slowly, as the day advanced, the pencil would be dragged in a curve across the paper until sundown, when a reaction would take place and the pencil would move back again to its starting point. But it would not go back over its own pencilled track, for the cool air of night would cause the dome to contract as much on the one side as the sun had made it expand on the other, and so the pencil would from the other half of the ellipse, getting back to the original point all ready to start out again by sunrise.

In the three movements affecting tall and heavy buildings we have, then, particularly in the expansion and contraction movement which is of daily occurrence, and which affects skyscraper buildings as well as all other tall structures, a condition which must be taken into consideration when planning the buildings. Lines of steam pipes, stocks of draining pipes, lengths of water pipes, vacuum cleaning pipes, refrigeration system pipes, electric wire conduits and the various networks of tubing which cross and criss cross inside of a building will naturally be more or less affected by the movements of the building ; and if long life is expected of these various systems of piping, they must be so installed that they can " give " under the movements of the building without damage to the piping. and sufficient to compensate for the change of position.

Besides pointing out the necessity for flexibility for the piping systems in tall buildings, the movement of buildings shows how desirable it is to have solid foundations the footings of which extend down to bed rock. Floating foundations are all right for some kinds of buildings, but for the skyscraper type there is nothing so good as the solid rock of old Mother Earth.—*The Stone Trades Journal.*

A Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete.

Professor Henry Adams, M.INST.C.E. (member), in his Presidential address to the Concrete Institute, said the majority of failures in reinforced concrete were due to improper materials or careless workmanship and not to ignorance on the part of the designers, and its use had been objected to on the ground that it costs more to destroy a building than it does to put it up.

The Council of the Concrete Institute have in hand a standard specification for reinforced concrete which is nearing completion, and if more uniformity in drafting specifications for such work can thereby be obtained there will be more certainty in the tendering and a greater absence of sporting items.

In publishing a model specification, however, and in widely circulating the information contained in the papers read at the meetings there is some risk of encouraging incompetent men to attempt to prepare designs and carry through construction in reinforced concrete; but, although such works would be likely to be small and insignificant, it cannot be pointed out too emphatically that success can only be obtained by employing men who have specialised in this class of work.

It may be useful to consider what is the usual method followed at present for obtaining the design for the structural parts of a reinforced concrete building, and whether that method conduces to economy. The routine in most cases is for the architect to prepare an outline drawing, showing the plan of each floor, with the cross walls, openings for doors and windows, and positions of stairways, lifts, etc., marking on it the loads to be carried and the height of each floor. He then obtains designs and estimates from a certain number of firms who devote themselves to this class of work but are each identified with a particular detail of construction, and, selecting the offer which he considers the most suitable and economical, completes his own designs and puts them before his client for approval. Now the question is, does this method lead to economy and security? The designs so obtained, being competitive, are naturally based upon the minimum requirements of safety, and leave no margin for accidental errors or faulty material or workmanship, and some of the failures may possibly be due to this cause.

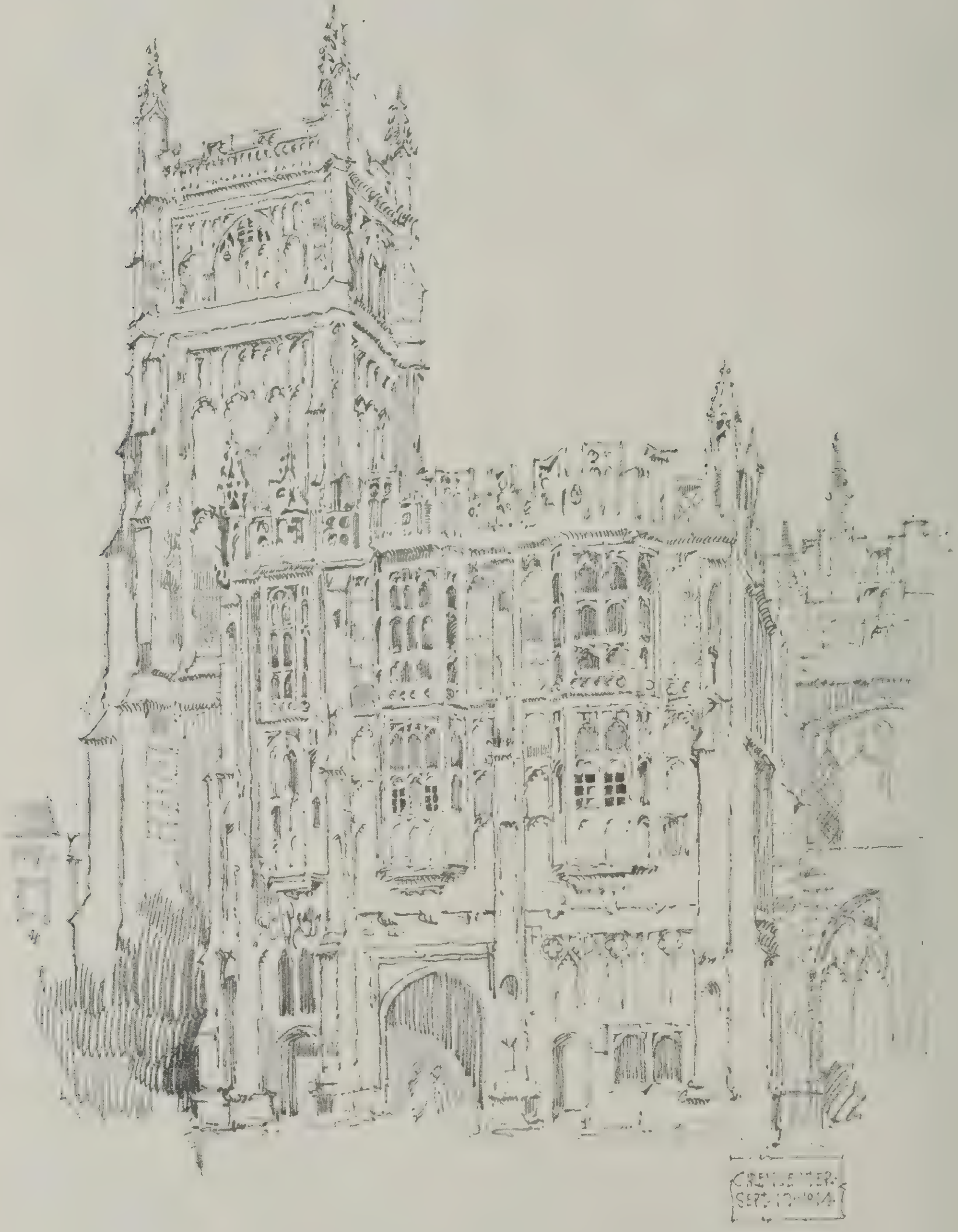
The Institution of Civil Engineers has recently issued a circular deprecating the preparation of designs in competition. As a consulting engineer, the author may perhaps be biased, but he is of opinion that collaboration between the architect and the structural engineer is the preferable course, so that a single design may be prepared upon which contractors may tender upon a common basis. Against this it is often said that engineers' designs are expensive, and that there is no advantage in calling in an independent expert to prepare the design; but it will generally be found that the additional cost is due solely to a larger amount of reinforcement than appears in competitive designs, with the result that the building gains in greater stability.

There is another aspect of the case, and that is that when several designs are submitted the cost of the unaccepted designs has to be met somehow. It increases what we may call the establishment charges, which must be met by a percentage added to the actual cost of all work, and the only advantage appears to be that with many men working upon the same scheme some one among the many may evolve a better result than one man alone would be likely to do.

The Local Government Board are responsible for retarding the progress of reinforced concrete to a very great extent, by reason of the short period for which a loan would be granted. They have fixed no actual periods for loans for the various classes of work, as each case is considered on its merits, having regard to the purpose of the work and its position, but they vary usually from ten years where the work is in contact with water to thirty years in the floors of a building.

If there were any reasonable doubt as to the probable duration of reinforced concrete structures in general the Council of the Concrete Institute would be the first to know it, but they have the evidence of their own personal investigations that it exceeds fifty years, and they do not hesitate to advise its use where that is not hampered by the consideration of a loan through the Local Government Board. When the Eddystone Lighthouse was pulled down in 1884 a bundle of iron rods which had been accidentally left in the concrete foundation in 1757 (127 years) was found to be in perfect condition, and one would have supposed that was in a sufficiently exposed situation to prove the safety against corrosion.

The construction of a large reinforced concrete seaside pier was recently abandoned after completion of the designs because the Local Government Board would only allow ten years for the repayment of a loan for its construction. In another case the Local Government Board refused to allow more than ten years for the repayment of a loan of £10,000 for a reinforced concrete storage-tank. The tank was then re-designed in mass concrete to cost £13,750, for which the Board allowed twenty-five years for the loan repayment, making the annual charge £880, as against £1,233 which would have been required for the less-costly tank on the ten years' basis. Had twenty-five years been granted in the first case, the annual charge would only have been £640. Fortunately, there are many cases that do not depend upon official mercy. A sea wall, 300 ft. long, in reinforced concrete has just been erected at Carnarvon by the Harbour Trust in extension of an existing masonry wall, 20 ft. high from shore to coping, resting on a foundation 6 ft. below shore level. There were many ingenious features in the design carried out, but the point is that the cost of this work in reinforced concrete was about £2,000, while the lowest tender for a masonry wall was £4,600. The corrosion of the reinforcing rods when the concrete is in contact with water, fresh or salt, continuously or intermittently, is only possible under exceptional circumstances.



"Scholarship" Sketches, by F. M. Cashmore (*Student*).

"Scholarship" Sketches, by F. M. Cashmore (*Student.*)

Some Legal Decisions and Observations.

WHAT IS A NEW BUILDING?

The District Surveyor for Deptford recently summonsed Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Builders, for failing to comply with a notice calling upon them to make the doors of St. Catherine's Church, Hatcham, open outwards. The building had been damaged by fire in May, 1913, when the roofs of the nave and chancel were destroyed. In the course of restoration it was decided to extend the chancel and erect additional vestries which involved pulling down the east wall. It was contended that it was a new building because what remained of the Church was less than one-half of the cubical extent of the building. Being a new building, the doors must open outward. It was admitted that if the Church was not a new building the doors need not open outward.

The defence was that a building that had been burned or destroyed could not be said to have been "taken down." Only the end wall had been actually taken down.

The Magistrate (Mr. Drummond), said he had tried to reconcile law with common sense, which was possible in this case. From the common sense point of view he thought he must regard it not as a new building, but as an old building repaired. The Act of Parliament raised the question whether the Church had been taken down more than one-half its cubical extent, and he must decide that it had not been taken down more than one-half, and was therefore not a new building within the meaning of the London Building Act. The summons would therefore be dismissed. With regard to the doors opening outwards, that he thought was a matter for arrangement between the District Surveyor and the Architects for the parties concerned.

PAYMENT TO SUB-CONTRACTORS.

When a builder fails, is the sub-contractor to look to the building owner for payment or is he to rank amongst the builders' creditors for whatever dividend is available? Mr. Justice Rowlatt after delivering judgment in the case of Moreland & Son *v.* The Bosch Magneto Co., Ltd., said, it was perfectly competent for architects to deal with the builder by adding to the contract with the builder the words, "Nothing in this contract is to give the builder the right to pledge the credit of the building owner with the specialty tradesman"; and, on the other hand, to say, in writing, to the specialty tradesman, "Understand that we do not pledge the credit of our principals." This done, much costly litigation would in similar cases for the future be avoided.

THE COST OF LITIGATION.

The Builder does good service in calling attention to the fact that there are three kinds of solicitor and client costs known to the law:—Firstly, solicitor and *own* client costs ; that is to say, costs which are payable by a client to a solicitor whom he personally has retained, out of his own pocket or out of a fund belonging to him. Here the client pays the solicitor for everything done by his instructions, and repays him for all moneys disbursed on his behalf, except where the solicitor has not warned the client that the expense may not be recoverable from the other side. A familiar example of this is the employment of three counsel. The fact that the client has expressly instructed the solicitor to employ three counsel is not enough. To recover the whole of fees paid the solicitor must have informed the client in express terms that the Courts may consider this a luxury, and not recoverable against his opponent. The second kind of solicitor and client costs are where the costs are to come out of a fund in which other parties beside the client have an interest. The commonest example of this is where in a family fund all parties get their solicitor and client costs. Here the taxing master is less bountiful. The third class is where the costs are payable out of a fund in which the client himself has no interest or by a third party. This is the strictest form of solicitor and client taxation, and covers very little more than ordinary party and party costs.

The moral appears to be that clients who desire a full indemnity against costs should stipulate that the undertaking by the opponent should be to pay *own* solicitor and client costs.

The British School at Rome.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF ROME SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITIONS.

Mr. Evelyn Shaw, the Hon. General Secretary of the British School at Rome, intimates that the Open Examinations for the Rome Scholarships in Architecture, Sculpture and Decorative Painting, and for the Henry Jarvis Studentship in Architecture, due to be held in 1915, will be postponed for one year.

Announcement will be made later of the date by which the works for these postponed Examinations are to be submitted.

Candidates who would have been qualified to compete for the 1915 Scholarships shall not by reason of this notice forfeit their qualification to compete in the postponed Examinations.

Some Professional Difficulties.

Mr. Harry Allberry, who has entered on his second year of office as President of the Architectural Association of Ireland, deals in his address to the members with the material side of the profession. After describing the student's cadet days and tracing his way through the assistant stage, he shows that if he embarks in practice he leaves the comparative calmness of the harbour for the storm of the open sea.

Amongst his competitors he will find unskilled men far too numerous for our health, who owning a bowing acquaintance with a two-foot rule, and with an awkward and sometimes tremulous grip of a pencil, dot the countryside with meaningless abortions. Thankful we may be to Providence that their efforts possess few elements of permanence in construction or material. He will find such men tolerated by the public, and a profession proud of its past, and fearful of its future, clamouring for their ultimate extinction. Meanwhile our representative societies flounder around in a vicious circle, comprehending all and seemingly doing little. He will learn, tyro as he is, that he must charge a minimum fee for his work, a fee which is also generally the maximum of those who from age, experience and ability may be numbered amongst the front ranks of his competitors.

These last and most trying conditions are unknown in other professions, as I have already on one occasion pointed out. Were the aspiring medico and the Merrion Square specialist to charge the same fees, the greenhorn in the Law Library and the sapient King's Counsel to require the same refreshers for their briefs, it is certain that the junior ranks of the legal and medical professions would more acutely suffer the silent staircase, the seldom opened door, the empty letter box and the appalling vacuity of a clientless office, conditions not infrequently unknown, as we are painfully aware, to some young architects. It is, in my opinion, high time that those who are able should by the exercise of some unselfishness, rise superior to the minimum fee and, if I may say so, " give the young 'uns a chance." Otherwise it is no use for us to ape the architectural Stiggins, and expect the man who has to gain his bread and butter to invariably avoid temptations which offer themselves in specious guise.

It will be said, of course, that an architect should think more of his art than of his alimentary canal. I must confess myself sufficient of a Philistine to subscribe to such a theory only with many reservations. It is generally—I say generally, not wishing to be too dogmatic—propounded either by those who have never a moment's anxiety as to bank balances, or else by some enthusiast who can live on the " smell of an oil rag," and whose work will possibly be as evanascent. But to-night we are thinking of the mediocrity, the man who will do nothing startling, but who will put his best into what he does, an achievement which means strenuous labour on his part and requires help from his better situated colleagues, not obstruction; encouragement, not exasperation.

IMPENDING WORK FOR ARCHITECTS.

You may rightfully ask for some high lights in a picture created with a heavy brush and from what you may consider to be too sombre tints. It is neither unkind nor unwise, however, to remind the students of our society that the profession upon which they have embarked makes such heavy demands on their ability and patience. It is, however, not improbable, and the prospect is certainly encouraging, that those who are now passing through their apprenticeship, or through the subsequent fateful decade, will eventually enter on a goodly heritage. I refer to the growing interest that is being taken in various social problems, the attention that is being given to the housing of the poorer classes, the recognition of a need for better education and for improved conditions under which children can be taught, and the slow, penetrating knowledge that disease, once regarded as a necessary evil, can be successfully combatted by hygienic surroundings. Of much importance also is the awakening interest in town planning and the "city beautiful," which, although still in the yawning stage, will develop a lusty liveliness possibly causing surprise to those who languidly think that cities are for them, and are quite oblivious that they are for the cities. These movements, as they become more vigorous and democratic, more practical, and less garlanded with much platform rhetoric, should give scope for many of our craft—modest compared with other work which they see around them and of which they read in their somewhat unfrequent visits to our library, but inspiring in the results they may bring to those of our fellows whose present acquaintance with architecture is a room in a tenement or a squalid cabin on a bog. Thus to our students may come the opportunity, not perhaps to build "the churches with spire steeples pointing as with silent finger to the sky and the star," the gorgeous palace, the solemn temples of law and government, but to house their countrymen in dwellings well planned and stoutly built, health-giving to those who abide in them, and a delight to those who pass them by.

THE RING FENCE.

It must, however, be remembered that where the battle is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Expected political and social changes, bringing in their train an anticipated era of building, will most certainly attract others from afar, and the benefit of being the man on the spot will disappear if he be inferior in skill to his competitors. I do not, of course, for a moment consider that any of you would subscribe to what I may call the "ring fence method" of holding his own. It is a pernicious system, in my view, and consists of erecting an imaginary low fence over which no one outside the charmed circle may trespass, and inside which the occupant lies down and hypnotises himself into the belief that he is the Great I T. Of course, if everyone played the game it might have the merit of success, but it is found that the moment the question of money comes into play, businesslike people peer over the fence to find whether there is higher value outside it, and if rightly or wrongly they think there is, the ring fence is but a poor fortification. You will agree with me that it is safer to equal one's competitors, and if possible to surpass them ; then one may be fearless of the future, a condition of mind which it is worth many years struggle to attain.

The Architects War Service Bureau.

Recruiting for the Army.

The Architects War Service Bureau has been most successful since the War started, in helping men to enlist in the branch of His Majesty's Forces, best suited for their training and qualifications.

Up to the present it has worked in the limited field of the Architectural and Surveying Professions, acting as a recruiting agency for the Royal Engineers and certain Territorial Corps.

In future it will be in touch with all branches of the Forces, and be in a position to advise all applicants.

In this way it hopes to make it easier for men to enlist straight away ; without the delay arising from applying where they are not wanted.

The Hon. Recruiting Officer, Mr. Alan Potter, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, will be glad to give any further information.

A.A. Active Service Committee.

The above Committee, which has been appointed by the Council of the Architectural Association, has most kindly expressed a wish to get into touch with members of The Society of Architects who have joined the colours, with a view to placing its services at their disposal.

The work of the Committee is to see that none of those members concerned shall lack the necessities and comforts which go so far to ease the rigours of camp life and active service.

We have pleasure in calling attention to the circular accompanying this issue, which will give some idea of the Committee's organization, which is entirely at the disposal of the members concerned.

Builders' Endorsements on Tenders.

The Council of the Society has had under consideration a proviso which the members of the Institute of Builders had been advised by their Council to endorse upon all tenders for future building operations. It was to the effect that the tender was based upon the rates of wages and materials prior to August 4th, 1914, and that any advance in the cost of labour and material should be added to the amount of the contract, and an extension of time be given where any difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour and material.

The Council of the Society were unable to accept the clause as worded, and suggested that it should be modified so as to provide that the tender was based upon the normal rates of wages and materials prevailing at the date of sending in the tender. Any advance in cost which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the architect to be unavoidably and exclusively due to War conditions, to be adjusted at the completion of the work. Likewise any deduction in cost of materials after the date of the tender to be also adjusted at the completion of the work. Notice shall be given by the Contractor to the Architect of any fluctuation in prices affecting the Contract immediately it occurs.

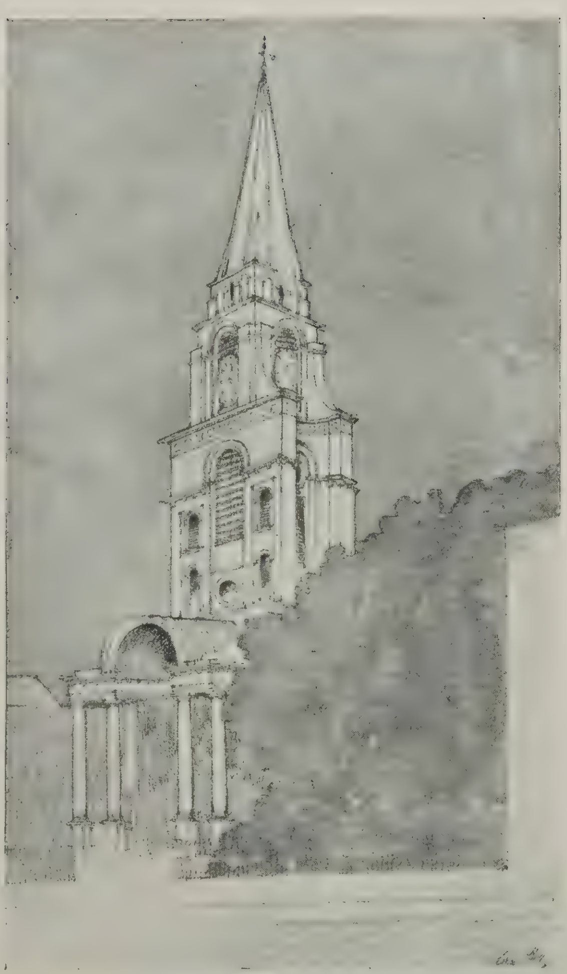
Any delay in the delivery of materials or goods, due exclusively to the same cause, shall be the subject of a reasonable extension of time.

But these conditions shall not relieve the Contractor of his obligation to protect himself and guard against increased prices by placing his orders for materials in the early stages of the Contract.

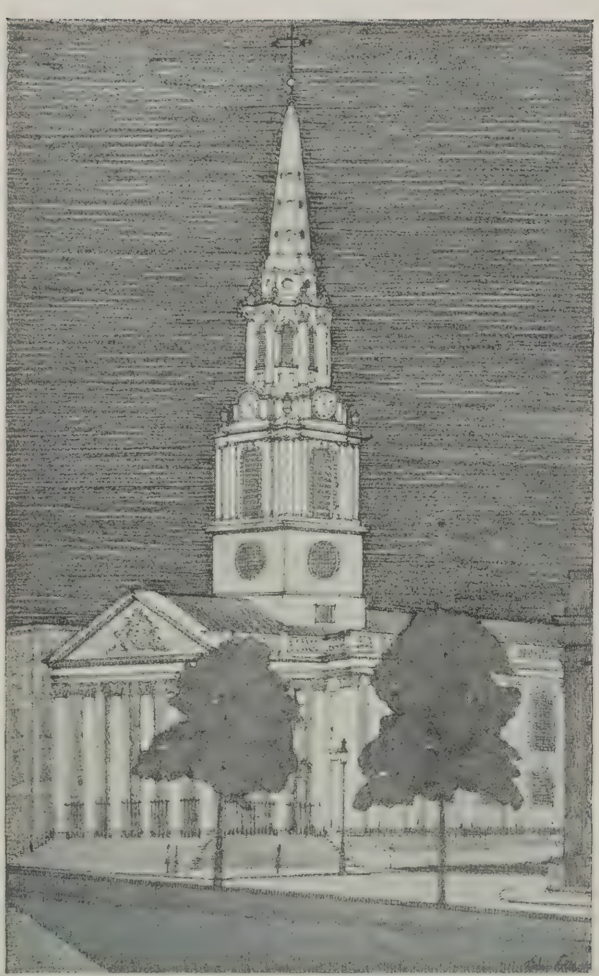
The Architect's decision on all matters arising out of these conditions (or endorsement) to be final, and binding on all parties concerned, and without appeal.

The Council undertook to print its suggestion in the Society's *Journal*, if it was accepted by the Institute of Builders. The latter body has since intimated that the extent to which the Society has met the views of the building trade has been noted and conveyed to the members of the Institute of Builders, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and the London Master Builders' Association.

In the limited competition for designs for alterations to the St. Pancras Town Hall, Mr. H. W. Wills, the Assessor, has awarded the first premium of £52 10*s*. to Mr. A. J. Thomas, M.S.A., of 28, Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill. Three architects were invited by the Borough Council in June last to compete, and premiums of fifty, thirty, and twenty guineas respectively were offered.



Christchurch, Spitalfields



St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"Travelling Studentship" Sketches, by Charles Bell (*Student*).

Reviews.

We desire to thank those members who have kindly responded and shall hope to avail ourselves of their services. There are still opportunities for other members who may like to co-operate.

The Degeneration of Debate.

Meteor's notes in the *Electrical Times* on this subject might if slightly adapted as follows apply to other professional bodies than the one at which his remarks are aimed. They might with advantage be read in conjunction with our remarks in earlier issues on meetings of this kind.

When the night came for Mr. Teesquare to read his excellent paper on "Automatic Architects," we very naturally looked forward to a keen discussion. If ever there was a paper to attract all the London members, and as many of the provincials as could get away, here was one. Not for worlds would we have missed the destructive criticism of Mr. Smith, the championing of the author by Mr. Jones, the scorn poured upon this idea by Mr. Robinson, or the white heat that the subject engendered in Mr. Brown.

That is to say, we would not have missed these demonstrations for worlds if the persons in question had been present and had so exercised themselves. We should have been equally loth to forego the comments of any other members. But with two or three exceptions no London members were present; although Mr. White had come up from Brighton, Mr. Blank, of Southsea, was there, and Mr. Johnson sat at the Council table. Mr. Fish was present, and possibly we have overlooked a couple more.

And nevertheless the subject and its treatment were far too good for such a reception. Mr. Stretcher's contribution in itself was worthy of a discussion; in better circumstances it would have aroused comment right and left. But the member who is the chief character in the play might have been fighting in Flanders. Do we blame him? No, certainly not. The printed version of the document is in his possession; he can obtain ton-loads of verbatim reports from several sources. He evidently knows that his fellows will not attend personally or he would have liked to hear them speak. He will get Mr. Stretcher's speech in the *Journal* a little later. Thus the fortnightly play at the ———— becomes Hamlet without Hamlet. When it becomes visible that not even a good paper will add to the audience of contented past-presidents, local *habitués*, and students—let us turn over the page.

Sessional Papers, 1914-15.

The following is a list of papers. Offers are invited from Members for filling the vacant date on May 13th. The meetings are on Thursday evenings, and commence at 7.30 p.m.

1915.		
January	14th.	Annual General Meeting (Council's Report).
February	11th.	"The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire" (Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, Member of Council).
March	11th.	"The Remuneration of the Architect" (Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law).
April	15th.	"Lighting," by Mr. V. A. H. Mackinney.
May	13th.	Vacant.
October	14th.	Special General Meeting.

Painting in War Time.

The London Association of Master Decorators estimate that 40 per cent. of the London Operative Painters are out of work, and that much distress exists among this class in consequence. Unless work is soon forthcoming the distress must grow rapidly, which those who control property can render valuable assistance in alleviating if they will forthwith give orders for such painting and decorating as may be required.

By doing this they will not only render assistance in time of need of a very practical kind but will themselves directly benefit by the lower prices which most firms employing painters are willing to accept at this juncture, in order to keep their men in employment.

Apart from decorative work there is a vast amount of painting which is urgently required for protective purposes. To neglect having it done means the promotion of decay of the building with a subsequent heavy loss to the owner.

The prices of the most important products used by painters are practically the same as at this time last year, and the cost of painting and decorating work is as low or even lower than usual.

Inside work may be carried out safely in Autumn and Winter while outside work is as durable provided it be temporarily suspended in foggy or wet days.

There is at the present time many hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of painting and decorating work which might well be done, and by ordering it to be proceeded with immediately property owners would do much good to the community and in addition would be directly benefited themselves.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

Rises in Costs of Building Materials.

SIR,—I am instructed to address you on the question of Contracts entered into by Members of my Institute before the outbreak of War, and, at the request of my President and Council, to ask your Governing Body to kindly give its favourable consideration to any requests that may be made to it in connection with above.

As you are probably aware, at the Declaration of War prices for many materials used in the construction of Buildings became considerably enhanced and, in order to respect the wishes of H.M. Government to continue business as usual, and to provide continual employment of the respective staffs, the Members of my Institute had to agree to pay the greatly increased prices demanded for some of the materials required.

H.M. Government has recognized this action by intimating that it is prepared to modify the terms of the Contracts where such modification is justified, and has applied for a Supplementary Vote for the purpose of paying such increased costs incurred.

I am instructed also to inform you that the Members of this Institute have no desire to make any profit out of the unfortunate condition of affairs as at present obtains, but they feel that the justice of any demands they may have to make, in connection with increased costs they have been put to in order to keep the work going and employment maintained, shall receive at your hands the same kindly consideration that has been made by H.M. Government, Public Bodies, and Private Employers, to whom such requests have been already preferred.

Koh-i-noor House,
Kingsway, W.C.,
19*th November*, 1914.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. COSTIGAN,
Secretary The Institute of Builders.

[The Council of the Society considers that this is a matter in which Members should have an opportunity of exercising their individual discretion. The communication is therefore printed for their information.—ED.]

Federal Houses of Parliament Competition.

Owing to the state of war existing, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to postpone, until a more favourable time, the competition for the design of the Federal Parliament Houses to be built at Canberra. It was intended that the competition should be open to architects from all parts of the world, and that it should close in London and Melbourne during March, 1915.

Fixtures 1914-15.

NOTE.—The Members' Meetings now commence at 7.30 p.m. and not at 8 p.m.

1915 Date.		Time.		Occasion.
Jan.	13th.	5	p.m.	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	14th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Annual General Meeting. Councils' Report and Statement of Accounts.
,,	28th.	4	,,	Committees.
Feb.	11th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "The Construction and Protection of Buildings in relation to Fire Risks," by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, M.R.SAN.INST., Vice-President.
,,	25th.	4	,,	Committees.
Mar.	10th.	5	,,	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	11th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "The Legal Remuneration of the Architect," by Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law.
,,	25th.	4	,,	Committees.
April	5th.			Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,,	15th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "Lighting," by Mr. V. A. H. Mackinney.
,,	29th.	4	,,	Committees.
May	12th.	5	,,	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	13th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper (subject to be announced).
,,	27th.	4	,,	Committees.

Mainly about Members.

Mr. H. T. Wakelam has been nominated as President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers for 1915–16.

The Perry Rise Estate, Lewisham, is being developed from the plans of Mr. George H. Paine, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Messrs. Pritchard & Pritchard, of Kidderminster, have been instructed by the rural district council of Droitwich to prepare plans for cottages at Ombersley, Cutnall Green, and Snead's Green.

An anonymous donor has given £3,000 towards the cost of building a new church in the Old Town district of Eastbourne. Plans are now being prepared by Mr. G. E. Streatfeild, of Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

The tower of Purleigh Parish Church has been reopened after restoration. The work, which has cost about £700, was carried out under the direction of Mr. P. M. Beaumont, of Maldon, the architect. During the course of the work pieces of Norman brick and stone have been discovered, the age of the former being estimated at 800 years.

Hoddesdon Baptist Church which forms the first section of a larger scheme has been completed. The building is faced with local red sand-faced bricks, and the dressings are of Bath stone. The contract has been carried out by Messrs. Ekins & Co., of Great Northern Works, Hertford, from the designs of Messrs. George Baines & Son, architects, 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

The building in course of erection near the King Edward Memorial in Whiteladies Road, Clifton, as the home of the Bristol branch of the Royal Colonial Institute, is sufficiently advanced to show the great improvement made at this corner by the erection of this building. The architects are Messrs. Bridgman and Bridgman, A.R.I.B.A. and M.S.A., and the building is the gift of Mr. T. J. Lennard, J.P., ex-sheriff of Bristol.

The selected design for Cottages, Housing Scheme, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Stockport, awarded the first premium in the recent competition is by Mr. Chas. Flint, of Buxton. The site faces principally south, and is situated at the junction of the Buxton and Castleton Roads. Each house contains a living room (175 ft. super.) scullery, bathroom, three bedrooms, and the usual offices. They are to be built in brick, with brick and stucco top story, set on an oversailing course. Bangor slates to be employed for roof covering. The height of the rooms is 8 ft. 6 in.

The Hull Education Authority have under consideration a Report by the City Architect (Mr. Hirst) and Schools Medical Officer as to an open-air school for delicate children, which it is proposed to erect on the Hessle Road. The accommodation provides for 100 pupils, the building to consist of administrative block, with dining and bath rooms, resting-shed, and classrooms. The various parts will communicate by asphalt paths with a roof supported on pillars, but no side walls. The floor would be of wood, supported on girders. The estimated cost of the school is £5,694.

Mr. E. C. P. Monson, f.r.i.b.a., replying for the architects at the annual dinner of the London Association of Master Stonemasons, expressed the view that there was very little unemployment in London in the building trade, and he thought that applied to the provinces. He agreed with what had been said about the apprenticeship question, and did not think the L.C.C. was the body to deal with that matter. It was rather a duty for the trade unions themselves, and he thought they should insist that when a man had been apprenticed to his trade he should receive more money than the man who had not learnt his trade.

Messrs. George Baines & Son, 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C., are the architects for the new Congregational church and schools at Hayward's Heath. The design is Late Gothic, freely treated. Externally the walls are of red brick, with stone dressings and tracery, and tiled roof. The general arrangement of plan is a nave with double transepts, accommodation being provided for three hundred persons at first. The contract amounts to £2,049.—The Baptist school-church at Newcastle-under-Lyme (which forms the first section of the scheme) was opened on December 2nd, from the same architects' designs in a similar style. Externally the buildings are treated in red brick, with Hollington-stone dressings and tiled roofs. The cost has been about £1,577.

New offices have been erected, at a cost of £7,000, by the Prudential Assurance Company in Bank Street, Maidstone. The elevation is designed in the half-timbered style of the late 16th century, and is in harmony with the details of the old façade in Week Street and other buildings in the town of that period. The premises provide a large general office and three private rooms. The wall panelling and fittings are in light oak, and a genuine old Jacobean chimneypiece, which the company discovered in demolishing a building in Holborn, has been restored and placed in the general office. The upper floors, approached by a separate entrance, are arranged as suites of offices, and are provided with all conveniences for this purpose. The architect is Mr. J. H. Pitt, m.s.a., f.s.i., district office surveyor to the company.

At an informal meeting of the Junior Institution of Engineers at their offices in 39, Victoria Street, S.W., a discussion on "Building Contracts and Sub-Contractors" was opened by Mr. J. Herbert Pearson, who dealt in a general way with the more important clauses of the R.I.B.A. Form of Contract. He was informed that some builders are not altogether satisfied with their liability for work done by a nominated sub-contractor. It is his own practice where the work exceeds, say, £1,000 in value to adopt this lengthy form, but in very small jobs he drafted a concise contract to suit the circumstances. Building contracts as now drawn make the general contractor responsible to the employer for all work done by sub-contractors and for time of execution. To protect himself against the sub-contractor the contractor should, before giving the sub-contractor the formal order and accepting price, make it a condition that the sub-contractor is to do the work on terms to accord with those stipulated in the general contract.

Mr. Raymond Unwin who has accepted a post on the technical staff of the Housing and Town-Planning Department at the Local Government Board commenced practice in 1896 at Buxton, in partnership with Mr. Barry Parker. He is now practising in London. He is special lecturer on Civic Design and Town Planning in the University of Birmingham, Hon. Sec. of the Town-Planning Committee, and a member of the Art Standing and Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A., and lecturer on town planning for the Architectural Association. He is Vice-President of the Town Planning Institute, was a member of the Departmental Committee which prepared a report on buildings for small holdings for the Board of Agriculture, and is a member of the Advisory Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture on Labourers' Cottages. He is also a member of the Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board on Building By-laws. He has been town-planning adviser to the Admiralty in connection with the development of Rosyth, and for King's College, Cambridge, in connection with the Ruislip Town-Planning Scheme. He has also visited the city of Halifax, Canada, to advise on the town planning there.

An arbitration has taken place between the Tre-Thomas Building Club, Ynyshir, and Messrs. William Williams & Sons ,contractors, of New Tredegar, respecting the erection of 250 houses at Bedwas, and the award has now been taken up. Mr. David Morgan, to whom the dispute was referred, sat for eight days, and the proceedings were of a complicated character. The original contract amounted to £44,484, of which £37,731 10s. 7d. had been paid to the contractors when the club took possession owing to the alleged want of diligence in proceeding with the work. For the club, evidence was given by Mr. James T. Jenkins, architect, Porth, who was architect for the club ; Mr. H. J. Gregory, architect, Porth ; and Mr. Arthur Ll. Thomas, architect, Pontypridd ; also Mr. Gomer Morgan, c.e., of Pontypridd. For Messrs. Wm. Williams & Sons, evidence was given by Mr. J. H. Phillips, architect, Caerphilly ; Mr. R. S. Griffiths, architect, Tonypandy ; and Mr. James Turner, builder and contractor, Cardiff. In his award Mr. David Morgan found that the amount due to the contractors was £39,042 13s. 2d., less £869 18s., making the net sum now due £441 4s. This sum he awarded to the contractors, together with the costs of the arbitration proceedings. The arbitrator awarded also that the club were to have complete possession of the site, building plant, and materials thereon, which are to belong to the club absolutely.

Annual Subscription.

The Members' Annual Subscription and the Graduates' and Students' Annual Registration Fees were due and payable on November 1st, the amounts being as follows: Members, £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, Graduates, £1 1*s.* 0*d.*; Students, 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Membership.

Elected.—PETER FULTON, Forres; WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, Birkenhead; JAMES PARISH, Leeds; SEPTIMUS FRANK POYNOR, Leicester; JOHN GUY SNAPE, Newcastle-under-Lyme; AMOS SUNDERLAND, South Norwood; WILLIAM THORNLEY, Wigan, *Members.* FOSTER ROWLAND STOBBART, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *Graduate.* ERIC MITCHELL BREWER, Greenhithe; JOHN HORATIO GEORGE, Aberavon, *Students.*

Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, January 14th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Council's Annual Report.
4. Auditors' Report and Balance Sheet.
5. Appointment of Auditors.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions to the list published in the last issue :—

Members.—G. HAYTER CRICKMAY (Lieut. Royal Engineers); T. GERARD DAVIDSON (Sportsman's Battalion, Royal Fusiliers); J. HASLAM (Artists' Rifles, B.E.F.); A. GORDON MAITLAND (Lieut. 3rd Battalion Scottish Rifles, Cameronians); F. J. TAYLOR.

Students.—EVAN DAVIES (Sapper, Royal Engineers); A. B. DURY (London Rifle Brigade); C. A. JEFFERY (4th Devon Regiment); J. P. LOVELL (Royal Fusiliers).

THE

Journal

OF

The Society of Architects

FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 88. Vol. VIII. FEBRUARY, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Housing Loans in War Time.

Last August, the President of the Local Government Board, received a deputation from the National Housing and Town Planning Council, with reference to the administration of the Housing Act, No. 2, 1914. The deputation urged that the rate of interest for Housing Loans under the new Act was a point of fundamental importance, and that any proposal which involved the payment of interest by Local Authorities at a rate higher than was current before the War would meet with little response from them. They also urged that the procedure for granting Housing Loans should be the one familiar to Local Authorities, viz., sixty years for building, and eighty years for land. Further they suggested that the Government should assist Local Authorities in undertaking Housing schemes by making Capital grants in aid, and by granting Housing Loans to Public Utility Societies, at rates of interest current before the War, and that the proportion of the Loan to the value of the property should be raised from two-thirds to nine-tenths.

The Government in making these loans in war time might have to sacrifice the difference between the rate at which they could borrow and the rate at which they could lend to Local Authorities. In return, the Government might stipulate for certain special features such as the limitation of houses of from twelve to sixteen to the acre in Urban districts, and eight houses to the acre in Rural districts, with provision for extra land for allotment if required. They might also insist on the sizes and number of rooms as recommended by the Small Holdings Committee. The deputation further urged that the Government should make concessions as to the width of roads applicable to the area upon which the houses were to be built.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the President of the Local Government Board, in the course of his reply referred to the Bill providing for the use of four millions for the purpose of Housing. In regard to the rate of interest, he referred to a circular letter which he had issued to Local Authorities, in which it was stated that loans under the new Housing Act might be utilized for the joint purposes of providing and improving Housing Accommodation for the Working Classes, and of preventing or mitigating unemployment in the Building Trades. The Treasury would be prepared to favourably consider the question of making advances at the rate at which the Government might be able to borrow. In regard to a fixed rate per cent., say 3½% during the War period, he could not, for reasons which he gave, hold out any hope of this. Mr. Samuel further intimated that the Treasury had consented to the granting of loans to Public Utility Societies for nine-tenths of the value of the property.

The deputation raised the question of the possibility of using part of the four millions provided for in the Housing Act for the purpose of grants in aid, and Mr. Samuel stated that it was not the intention of the Government to use this money for that purpose.

On November 24th, the question as to the terms on which loans would be granted to Local Authorities or Approved Societies under the Housing No. 2 Act, 1914, was raised in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, stated that the terms to Local Authorities would be 10% of the approved capital cost by way of free grant, and the remaining 90% by way of loan with interest at 4¼% per annum, and to authorized Societies, advances up to a maximum of nine-tenths of the total approved capital expenditure, such advances to consist of a free grant of 10% and a loan of 80% of such expenditure.

The Treasury would only be permitted to approve schemes under this Act in cases where unemployment in the Building Trade, consequent on the War was exceptional, and was not being provided for in other ways. The special terms had been arranged in view of the exceptional monetary conditions and the high cost of building materials, but as these conditions might change at any time the terms were subject to alteration without notice.

In connection with the above, it should be noted that the rate of interest for loans granted by the Public Works Loan Commissioners before the War was 3½%. The rate of interest for the new loans will be 4¼% plus repayment charges on the unit system, the loans to be granted for the usual periods of sixty years for building and eighty years for land. As the rate which the Government will have to pay is slightly under 4%, the new terms for the Housing loan are ¼% more than were promised the deputation. Against this, the Treasury proposed to make the free grants referred to.

What it means is that on a cottage costing £200 to build, the increased capital charge for interest to Sinking Fund will be 6*s*. 3½*d*. per annum (3*s*. 1¾*d*. for each £100), or less than 1½*d*. per cottage per week. If the cottage cost £150, the amount would be a little more than 1*d*. per week per cottage.

If the cost of building increased, then it would be necessary to add 1*d*. per week to the rent for every £5 extra spent on the cottage.

As the terms are subject to alteration without notice, Local Authorities are left in doubt as to whether their applications for loans will be granted or not on the terms expected, and this may discourage Local Authorities from moving in the matter during the War period. The National Housing and Town Planning Council, however, do not anticipate either a rise in prices or any change in the terms before the expiration of the Act, which is in force until August, 1915.

Conferences of Local Authorities were held under the auspices of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the Welsh Housing Association, and the South Wales Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, at Cardiff, on January 21st and 22nd, and Birmingham, on January 28th and 29th, with special reference to the administration of the New Housing Act, during the period of the War.

The Society of Architects sent delegates to both Conferences, being represented at Cardiff by Mr. Cholton James, Local Hon. Secretary; and at Birmingham by Mr. A. Gilbey Latham.

Mr. Cholton James, in the course of his report, says the Conference was received and welcomed to the City of Cardiff by the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. T. Richards) and also by Principal E. H. Griffiths as President of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Engineers' Institute on behalf of that body.

County Councillor H. Tuer Shawcross, J.P. (Treasurer of the National Housing and Town Planning Council) presided, and was ably supported by Mr. Henry Aldridge (Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council); Mr. St. W. John Hancock (Secretary of the Welsh Housing Association); Mr. Edgar L. Chappell (Secretary of the South Wales Garden Cities and Town Planning Association); Mr. Llenfer Thomas, Stipendiary Magistrate for Pontypridd; Mr. William Harpur, Cardiff's City Engineer, and others.

The Papers read and discussed were of a most useful and interesting nature, and much information was obtained by those immediately concerned in future Town Planning. The meetings were well attended by Members of the various Councils, and their Surveyors, of the Urban and Rural Districts throughout South Wales.

Proceedings.

The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of The Society of Architects was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, January 14th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

Four nominations for Membership were announced. A ballot was then taken for the following Candidate for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in his favour :—

CORNFORD, FREDERICK JAMES, Town Hall Buildings, Westgate-on-Sea.

It was announced that the following Candidate has been admitted to the Register of Students by the Council :—

WINN, THOMAS JOHN ROSEWAINE, Truro.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report of the Council for the year ended October 31st, 1914.

MR. HERBERT FREYBERG, F.S.I., in proposing the adoption of the report, suggested that it should be made more clear in the reference in the report to the additional license to be required under the proposed Auctioneers' Registration Act, that at the present time, persons making valuations of real property for a consideration are required to take out a license. In regard to finance, they had done well that year, but they must be prepared at such a time for a less satisfactory statement next year.

MR. E. J. HAMMOND seconded the proposition, and there being no questions raised, it was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

The Report of the Auditors, Messrs. Bolton, Pitt & Breden, and Mr. Ellis Marsland, was received together with the Balance Sheet and Revenue Account for the year.

On the proposition of MR. STANLEY SALISBURY, seconded by MR. B. R. TUCKER, the Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman announced that the Hon. Auditor, MR. ELLIS MARSLAND, had been re-appointed by the Council, and that the professional Auditors, Messrs. Bolton, Pitt and Breden retired and were eligible for re-election. He invited nominations.

MR. W. E. KELLY moved the re-election of the professional Auditors for the ensuing year, and there being no other nominations, the proposition was put to the meetings and carried unanimously.

MR. OSWALD, representing the Auditors, returned thanks for their re-election, and expressed their admiration of the way in which the accounts were kept. He thought the Society was to be congratulated on its financial position.

On the proposition of MR. B. R. TUCKER, seconded and supported by several other members, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Secretary and Clerical Staff. The proceedings then terminated.

Report of the Council

For the Year Ended October 31st, 1914.

At their first Meeting, your Council appointed the following Standing Committees and Boards, to assist them in dealing with the work of the Society :—

Art and Literature, Examination, General Purposes, Finance, Practice, Parliamentary, Registration Sub-Committee, Board of Examiners, Board of Professional Defence.

The personnel of these Committees was published in the *Journal* and *Year Book.*

The Council have met twenty-one times, and there have been thirty-two meetings of the Standing Committees, and twenty-one of Sub-Committees, a total of seventy-four meetings of the Council and Committees during the Session.

A schedule of attendances at these meetings was distributed to the Members with the House List.

The Board of Professional Defence is an advisory Committee formed to assisting your Council in dealing with cases in which Members are personally concerned, involving matters beyond the scope of the Practice Committee, and embracing questions of principle affecting the profession generally. It is perhaps a matter for congratulation that the necessity for calling this Committee together has not arisen during the past Session ; but its existence, together with that of the nucleus of a substantial defence fund may be taken as an earnest of your Council's desire that the services and resources of the Society shall be made available to the utmost reasonable extent for the benefit of the Members and, through them, of the profession.

Your Council also appointed Local Honorary Secretaries in the following districts at home and abroad :—

Bedfordshire, Cardiganshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cork, Denbighshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Dublin, Durham, Glamorganshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, Montgomeryshire, Northants, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Warwickshire, Yorkshire.

Argentine Republic, British East Africa, Australia, British Columbia, Canada, China, India, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The thanks of your Council are due and are hereby accorded to those members who have undertaken the duties of the office during the year.

The Membership.—Seventy-two Candidates have been elected to Membership by ballot of the Members, and five Graduates and fifteen Students have been admitted to the respective Registers by the Council. After allowing for deaths, resignations, voids, lapses, and removals, the total Membership on October 31st is one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, of which number one thousand and fourteen are corporate members.

The Society has sustained a loss by the death of the following Members :—

George E. Bond (Past President), Rochester; Edwin Bowman, Newcastle; G. F. Burr, Halesowen; J. Earnshaw, Bridlington; R. S. Hyde, Worthing; Moses Johnson, Wolverhampton; V. Mitchell, Bournemouth, *Members.* Sir J. Benjamin Stone, Erdington, *Hon. Member*; and T. W. L. Emden (Past President), London, *Retired Member.*

The Examinations.—The Membership and Graduateship Examinations were held in London, Manchester, Cardiff and Dublin, at Easter and in October, under the supervision of the Local Secretaries.

Twenty-one candidates were admitted to the Examinations during the year. The following tables show the results in the various subjects taken :—

MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION.

SUBJECT.	Examined.	Passed.	Relegated.
1. Design	11	5	6
2. History	5	5	—
3. Construction and Materials	12	7	5
4. Shoring and Underpinning	3	3	—
5. House Drainage, &c.	5	4	1
6. Specifications and Contracts	3	2	1
7. Mechanics	3	—	3
One of the following subjects must also be taken.			
8. Easements and Dilapidations, &c.	1	1	—
9. Quantities and Prices	3	3	—
10. Surveying and Levelling	—	—	—
11. Setting out, etc.	1	1	—
12. Monumental Design	—	—	—

GRADUATESHIP EXAMINATION.

1. English Composition	1	1	—
2. Architectural Design	1	1	—

The result as in previous years shows that in nearly every subject taken, a large percentage of the candidates were relegated to their studies.

Junior Section.—The following table shows the result of the Competitions offered to Graduates and Students during the past Session :—

Date.	TITLE.	Max. Age limit.	SUBJECT.	Value.	No. of Entries.	ASSESSOR.	WINNER.
Jan. 31	Quarterly Competition	23	Small Sanatorium	£3 3*s*.	—	Percy B. Tubbs Geo. E. Bond E. J. Partridge	No Entries
Apl. 30	Quarterly Competition	,,	Rise and Development of Norman Architecture	£3 3*s*.	2	Prof. Henry Adams G. A. Harrison H. Gill	Bright Frazer, Egremont.
May 1	Travelling Studentship		Dairy Farm	£25 and Silver Medal	6	E. J. Partridge A. Alban H. Scott T. Wallis	Chas. Bell, Aberdeen.
,, 1	President's Prize		Internal Decorations of a Ball Room	£5 5*s*.	1	Percy B. Tubbs E. C. P. Monson R. Goulburn Lovell	No Award.
July 31	Quarterly Competition	23	Architectural Sketches	£3 3*s*.	1	Col. F. S. Leslie G. A. T. Middleton E. C. P. Monson	Bright Frazer, Special Prize of £1 1*s*.
Sept. 30	Architectural Scholarship		Measured Drawings	£10.	2	E. C. P. Monson R. Goulburn Lovell Edwin J. Sadgrove	Chas. Bell, Honorarium of £5 5*s*.
Oct. 31	Quarterly Competition	23	Measured Drawings	£3 3*s*.	—	Col. F. S. Leslie G. A. T. Middleton E. C. P. Monson	No Entries.

The adoption of the Jury system of assessing the designs, etc., has demonstrated the fact that to secure unanimity, it is necessary that the Jury should have previously agreed the subject in all its bearings, drawn up the conditions, know exactly the object of the problem set, and the determining factors for its successful solution.

Statutory Registration of Architects.—In November, 1913, your Council completed its revision of the Society's draft Registration Bill, and the document was settled in conference with Sir Alfred Cripps, k.c., m.p. (now Lord Parmoor). The Bill was then published in the Society's *Journal*, and was issued to the professional press and made public generally, with a view of inviting observations and criticisms thereon. As a result of this publicity, a number of useful opinions and suggestions were received and noted for future consideration.

A copy of the Bill was also sent to the Councils of interested professional bodies. No objection was raised by them on the question of principle, but the Auctioneers' Institute sought to have that body scheduled in the Bill, and the Institution of Municipal Engineers thought their members were not sufficiently protected. Your Council did not see its way to meet the wishes of the Auctioneers' Institute, and consider that the members of the Institution of Municipal Engineers were already sufficiently covered, though your Council was prepared to discuss the matter with the Institution.

The Society's proposals attracted a good deal of attention among other professions, notably the Dentists, whose organ, *The Dental Surgeon*, pointed out that if certain sections of the Dentists Act (relating chiefly to restriction of the title of Dentist to qualified persons, and recovery in a Court of Law of charges for professional services), had been drawn on the lines of similar clauses in the Society's Bill, the present position of affairs in the Dentists' Profession would never have come about.

Some useful criticism was also received from *The South African Architect*, based on experience of the working of the Transvaal Architects Act, which it will be remembered the Society was to a considerable extent instrumental in securing. The Journal in question holds the view (on which some difference of opinion exists in the profession in South Africa), that a Registration Bill should confine itself entirely to Registration matters, and should not include any provision for educating the Architect before registering him, the point being that architects should not be taxed to assist in further filling an already overcrowded profession. Your Council on the other hand considers that one of the advantages of Statutory Registration would be that an Act such as that proposed by the Society would at once define a standard of architectural education, and that everyone desirous of taking up the profession in the future would know what was required of him before spending time and money in endeavouring to qualify.

At a meeting held on January 5th, 1914, the general body of the R.I.B.A. decided not to proceed with a Registration Bill, at any rate for the present, but to apply for an extension of their Charter to enable them to confer the title of "Chartered Architect" upon all persons passing a stated examination. It was understood that this decision was come to owing to the R.I.B.A. Council having been notified by their Legal Advisers that the Institute could not promote a Parliamentary Bill on this subject, because of certain constitutional disabilities under which the non-corporate class of Licentiates were suffering.

It then became, from the Society's point of view, a question of voluntary versus statutory Registration, the essential difference between the Registration proposals of the R.I.B.A. and of the Society being, that the former favoured a policy of voluntary Registration within the Institute, and the latter a policy of statutory Registration for every member of the profession, whether belonging to any architectural body or not.

The feeling of some of the members of the Institute on the Charter question may be gathered from the fact that Committees of Associates and Licentiates were formed with a view of watching their own interests.

Your Council had in the meantime taken steps to submit a counter petition to the Privy Council in the event of the Charter proposals being proceeded with.

Last March, the then President of the R.I.B.A. circularized the Allied Societies, to the effect that the Council of the Institute had decided to oppose the Society's Registration Bill on the grounds that it was detrimental to the interests of the Institute, and conflicted fundamentally with their new policy of Registration by Charter. Your Council thereupon issued a counter statement through the Professional Journals and direct to the Provincial Societies, showing at a glance the difference between the proposals of the two bodies.

About this time, the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute presented a Bill to Parliament, the object of which was to establish a register of persons practising as auctioneers or estate agents dealing with real estate and to prescribe the qualifications for admission to the register.

The effect of the measure, if it became law, would be that an Architect who is not a member of The Society of Architects or of one of the other scheduled bodies, would not be allowed to make a valuation of real property for a consideration unless he was registered under the Act. As there are a number of Architects who do not belong to the Society or any other architectural body, and most of them have to make valuations of property from time to time for various purposes, they are considerably affected by the proposed Bill. In order to continue to make these valuations they would have to register under the Act as Auctioneers and Estate Agents, and pay an additional tax for registration fee and annual license. The Society of Architects is one of the professional bodies scheduled in the Bill as being exempt from the operation of the Act. Here is one instance of the advantage of membership in a recognized professional body which is able to look after the interests of its members.

The outbreak of the War has put a stop for the present to the promotion of the Institute Charter in the Privy Council and of the Society's Bill in Parliament. In regard to the latter, although the Parliamentary procedure has not been gone on with, every opportunity is being taken by the Society to further prepare the ground for future propaganda, should it be necessary to resume the promotion of the Bill in Parliament after the War. The hope has been expressed, and it is one in which your Council concurs, that as the War has had the good effect of drawing together the members of the architectural profession without reference to architectural politics, that this happy state may continue, and that when Peace is declared it may relate not to one kind of War only, and that some method may by then have been arrived at of settling any little differences in regard to the means to be adopted in attaining the end which both the Society and the Institute have in view.

The appointment of Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P., as a Judge in the City of London Court, involved his retirement from Parliament, and the loss to the Society, as far as Parliamentary work is concerned, of the services of a gentleman who had for very many years most actively interested himself in the promotion of the Bill.

His Honour, however, still retains his position as a member of the Society's Registration Committee, and his personal interest in the work. The Society is under a very great obligation to His Honour Judge Atherley-Jones, for his services in the Registration cause.

The New Zealand Institute of Architects was successful last July in obtaining a Registration Act, having accomplished in one year what the profession at home has been seeking for thirty years. It is, however, only fair to point out that the New Zealand Bill was practically a Government measure, and although the promoters had to overcome a certain amount of opposition from interested parties, they did not have to face dissension from a section of the profession, nor were they hampered by questions of architectural politics or parliamentary procedure. They are none the less entitled to hearty congratulations on their success.

Progress has also been made in some parts of Canada which have followed the lead set by Alberta and other Provinces of that Dominion. In Canada all the provincial architectural bodies are federated with the Royal Architectural Institute of Canadian Architects, which greatly facilitates the organization, administration and control of professional matters.

The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, Melbourne, is proceeding with a Registration Bill, and a similar measure is to be introduced in New South Wales, and also in Tasmania.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.—One of the duties devolving upon your Council, through its Practice Committee, is to consider, and where possible, advise, on questions relating to professional practice placed before it by members. Your Council does not deal with points of law, in regard to which members are referred to their legal advisers, but the Council has been able in many cases to very materially assist the member concerned by giving him the benefit of their combined experience on the point raised.

None of the cases which have been before the Council have been of sufficient general importance in principle to be sent immediately to the Board of Professional Defence, but in several cases the knowledge that the matter in dispute had been referred to the Council of the Society was sufficient to induce the parties to come to terms.

PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.—Another and less pleasant duty of your Council is to investigate any allegations brought against members for a breach of Professional Etiquette or of the Society's regulations. In every case where such an allegation has been made, your Council has held a most careful enquiry into the facts, and when the charge has been proved to its satisfaction and the member concerned has not been able to give a satisfactory explanation, his resignation has been demanded and received.

Your Council has taken up every case of unsatisfactory architectural competitions brought to its notice, and where it has failed to secure amendments, the competition has been barred and the members warned not to take part therein. On three occasions during the year the warning was disregarded and the architects concerned are no longer members of the Society.

The Society has acted in conjunction with the R.I.B.A. in this matter, and as the promoters of competitions are realizing that responsible architects, particularly those who are members of architectural bodies, will not take part where the conditions are unsatisfactory, the profession itself is beginning to benefit by the increased recognition of its status by public bodies and others.

In some cases members have entered for competitions and prepared their drawings without consulting the Society first, and have afterwards found themselves in a difficult position when the competition has been barred. Your Council will be glad if members will send particulars of all competitions to the Society, whether they propose to enter or not.

It is the desire of your Council that the Society should be the means of practically assisting its members in any difficulties in which they may find themselves in the course of their professional practice, and that it may be able to watch and protect their interests and through them the wider interests of the profession generally.

COST OF BUILDING.—Your Council referred to a Committee the question of making an enquiry into the reasons for the excessive cost of building operations in the United Kingdom as compared with that in other countries, with a view of suggesting a remedy if possible. The subject is a very large one and the Committee had hardly got under way before the Summer recess. Subsequently it was thought desirable, owing to the outbreak of War, that the enquiries should be suspended for the present.

STANDARD DOCUMENTS.—Following an announcement in the last Annual Report, your Council is now able to say that a Model Form of Conditions of Contract has been drafted for the Society by Mr. W. Valentine Ball, Barrister-at-Law, based on suggestions made after long and careful enquiry into the matter by your Council. This matter is to be the subject of discussion at the December meeting, and it is anticipated that by the time this report is presented the form of the document will be practically settled. Your Council has also drafted, under legal guidance, a number of forms for party wall and other notices under the London Building Act. It is hoped that these documents, more particularly the form of Building Contract, may be found of practical service to the members.

STANDARDIZATION.—Some three years ago in response to an invitation from the Engineering Standards Committee, your Council appointed Mr. B. R. Tucker to represent them on the Sectional Committee on Vitrified Ware Pipes, which was entrusted with the drafting of the British Standard Specification. This Committee has since completed its work, and its report has been approved and issued by the Main Committee. Your Council recommends the adoption of the Specification.

TENDERS IN WAR TIME.—The Institute of Builders approached your Council regarding a proviso which the Institute had authorized its members to endorse on all future tenders for building undertakings, with a view of providing for (*a*) the adjustment of any account for extras, due to an increase in the cost of labour or materials owing to the War, and (*b*) a reasonable extension of time for any delay in obtaining labour or material owing to the same cause.

The question was also raised as to the liability or otherwise attaching to contracts for any damage caused by the King's Enemies to works in progress. The suggestion was that a provisional sum should be reserved to cover the cost of insurance.

Your Council saw no objection to the principle of insurance against War risks, but it raised some objections to the form of the proviso and proposed a revised clause which the Institute of Builders has circulated to its members.

Your Council has received a number of enquiries from members relating to the difficulty of obtaining building materials owing to the War, and is in negotiation with the Local Government Board and other bodies which are conducting enquiries into the matter.

NORTHERN JUNCTION RAILWAY BILL.—At the request of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, your Council appointed a representative to consider a proposition that the Society should join in a manifesto for opposing the Northern Junction Railway Bill. Mr. Percy Tubbs represented the Society, and as a result of his report it was decided to take no action in the matter.

ATTENDANCES ON SUB-CONTRACTORS.—Your Council was approached by the Surveyors' Institution, who drew attention to the objection against accurate estimating imposed by the practice of leaving in Bills of Quantities, the cutting away and attendance on sub-contractors to be priced in a lump sum by the principal contractor. As the ability of the Surveyors' Institution to deal with the subject of complaint depended largely upon the information placed at its disposal by architects, the co-operation of The Society of Architects was invited.

The matter was fully considered by your Council which found itself in sympathy with the proposals of the Surveyors' Institution in principle, but suggested modifications in the method of carrying them into effect. The matter was still under negotiation at the end of the session.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.—Your Council has been able successfully to maintain the principle that candidature for important public architectural appointments should not be restricted to members of any one architectural body, but should be open to any bona-fide member of the profession. The case in point was that of the position of Superintending Architect for Nigeria, when the matter was taken up with the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Your Council has also taken up with public bodies the question of the employment of practising architects rather than officials in connection with architectural works of a public character, and has approached a government department relative to officials undertaking outside architectural work in their spare time to the detriment of private practitioners.

SESSIONAL MEETINGS.—The following papers were read, and lectures given during the Session :—

1913.			
Nov.	13th.	The President's Address	PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A.
Dec.	11th.	" Courage in Colour "	R. GOULBURN LOVELL, A.R.I.B.A.
1914.			
Jan.	15th.	" The Work of the Society from 1884 to 1914 "	C. MCARTHUR BUTLER, F.C.I.S. (Secretary).
Feb.	12th.	" Buildings for Small Holdings " ..	A. AINSWORTH HUNT (Member).
Mar.	12th.	" Bricks and Brickmaking "	ARTHUR E. BROWN, B.Sc., London.
April	16th.	" The Arbitration Clause "	W. VALENTINE-BALL, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
May	14th.	" The Expression of Form " ..	LESLIE WILKINSON, A.R.I.B.A.
Oct.	22nd.	" Some Belgian Towns affected by the War "	G. A. T. MIDDLETON, A.R.I.B.A.

REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES.—Delegates were appointed to represent the Society at the following Conferences, etc. :—

NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCES :—

London	April 1st, 2nd, 1914	PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A. A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, M.R.SAN.I.
Derby	,, 23rd, 24th ,,	W. F. WILLS.
Manchester	May, 14th, 15th ,,	A. J. MURGATROYD. T. COOK.
Hull	,, 21st, 22nd ,,	T. B. ATKINSON. J. B. HIRST.
Tunbridge Wells	,, 19th, 20th ,,	W. KIRK.
Glasgow	,, 26th, 27th ,,	D. MACBEAN.

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS' TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE :—

Cheltenham	June 24th–27th, 1914	T. OVERBURY. G. H. PHILLOTT.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS :—

Blackpool	July 6th–11th, 1914	Prof. HENRY ADAMS, M.INST.C.E. F. H. GORST.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.—The following Social Gatherings have been held during the year :—

Nov. 19th, 1913	Concert of Chamber Music.
Dec. 17th ,, ...	Students' Social.
Feb. 4th, 1914	Cinderella Dance.
Mar. 4th ,, ...	Concert of Chamber Music.
,, 11th ,, ...	Students' Social.
April 21st ,, ...	Annual Dinner.

VISIT TO FELBRIDGE.—By the courtesy of Mr. T. Stewart Inglis (Member of Council), a number of Members of the Council inspected on June 22nd a pair of cottages, at Felbridge (East Grinstead), erected at a cost of £120 each.

SOUTH AFRICAN BRANCH.—The Branch has made good progress during the year, and is in a strong position numerically and financially. Exceptional interest attaches to the special general meeting of the South African Branch, held at Johannesburg, last January, to consider the question of interviewing the Minister of Public Works in Pretoria, in regard to the unsatisfactory and abortive competitions for the design of various Government Buildings. The result of this action of the Society conjointly with that of other similar bodies in South Africa, was that the whole question of Government Competitions was considered by the Minister who undertook that if the architectural bodies concerned would appoint an Advisory Board from among their own members, he would in the future consult that Board and act with them when promoting any public competition.

LOAN LIBRARY.—A new catalogue has been printed and distributed to the members. The Loan Library contains about a thousand books, and volumes are continually being added by purchase and by the kindness of authors, publishers, and members in presenting books. Publications sent to the Society for review are noticed in the *Journal*, and members who are qualified to undertake this work may greatly lighten the Editors' labour by sharing it. Many books are issued through the post to country members, and it is evident that this privilege is one which is much appreciated by them.

FINANCE.—The audited accounts for the year, are attached hereto. The figures have been set out in accordance with a suggestion made at the last Annual Meeting, to include those of the previous year for purpose of comparison where necessary. It should be borne in mind, however, in making any comparisons, that most of the items are subject to fluctuations according to circumstances. The Revenue Account shows a decrease in the expenses generally, particularly in printing and stationery, salaries, and legal expenses. The postage has been a little more, and the commission account has increased, which means a corresponding increase in the revenue. The publications account shows a decrease in expenses, although it includes the cost of reprinting the Library Catalogue, which is a new item. The saving effected has been in the printing of the *Journal.* The examination expenses have been less, and also the amount written off for bad debts, and there has been a considerable drop in the Bank interest, due to the reduction of the overdraft. After allowing for depreciation of premises, furniture, etc., there remains a surplus for the year of £296 against £216 for last year, an increase of £80.

The Society's Donation account shows a new item of One Hundred Guineas to the Architects' War Committee, an unforeseen contingency, which has reduced the surplus carried to the Balance Sheet to £66, a little less than last year. Had it not been for this, this surplus would have been more than twice as much as last year.

The Income shows an increase in the Members' subscriptions, a new item in the Graduate Subscriptions, and a drop in the Students' fees, the latter being due to some extent to the operation of the Articles of Association in restricting this class.

The Income from publications has increased and receipts from Examination fees have fallen off considerably. The outbreak of War interfered very considerably with the anticipated entries for the October examination.

The total income for the year is £2,903 8*s*. 6*d*., against £2,903 16*s*. 5*d*. last year, a somewhat curious coincidence. The Balance Sheet shows that the liability to Sundry Creditors is less. There is a reduction of £220 on the Bank overdraft ; the entrance fees, always a fluctuating item, have been less. A sum of £100 has been allocated to the Professional Defence Fund, which now stands at £305 against £200 last year. The total surplus of assets over liabilities is £3,252 or £116 more than last year.

The Assets have been fully written down and proper provision made for Bad Debts. The amount outstanding for Sundry Debtors is more than last year, the increase being chiefly in members' subscriptions. Here again the outbreak of War undoubtedly affected the collection of subscriptions towards the end of the financial year.

The Investments are taken as at last year, in the absence of any official quotation.

The result, so far as your Council's anticipation is concerned is more favourable than they expected, particularly in certain items of Revenue such as the income from Publications. Generally speaking the accounts show that the losses on some items have been more than made up by the gains on others, and that after meeting the needs of the Society and the increasing calls upon it in connection with Donations to other bodies, the Society is in a considerably stronger financial position than before.

The report of the Auditors, Mr. Ellis Marsland, Hon. Auditor, and Messrs. Bolton, Pitt & Breden, the Professional Auditors, is appended to the accounts. Messrs. Bolton, Pitt & Breden retire and are eligible for re-election. Mr. Ellis Marsland has been re-appointed by the Council.

The Society of Architects' Revenue Account and Balance Sheet

REVENUE

	1913-14. £ s. d.	1913-14. £ s. d.	1912-13. £ s. d.	1912-13. £ s. d.
To Expenses—				
General	97 6 10		107 11 7	
House	131 9 10		131 17 9	
Postages	128 16 9		119 4 2	
Printing and Stationery	156 15 3		179 6 6	
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Repairs	212 11 2		200 3 11	
Salaries	553 5 5		565 9 3	
Commission	127 2 8		105 1 10	
Legal	80 0 6	1437 8 3	49 3 2	1457 18 2
,, Publications—				
Printing and Postages, *Journal*	455 14 5		517 8 2	
,, ,, *Year Book*	163 8 10		162 13 11	680 2 1
,, ,, *Library Catalogue*	40 10 0	659 13 3		
,, South African Branch		47 14 6		40 0 0
,, Social Functions—				
Annual Dinner	105 16 8		113 8 0	
Cinderella Dance	49 14 5		44 6 9	
Chamber Concert	7 18 4	163 9 5	4 0 4	161 15 1
,, Examinations		31 0 2		39 16 7
,, Students' Prizes—				
Travelling Studentship	25 0 0		25 0 0	
Architectural Scholarship	5 5 0		10 0 0	
Quarterly Competitions	4 3 0	34 8 0	3 3 0	38 3 0
,, Bad Debts		48 16 10		59 12 11
,, Interest on Overdraft		9 5 4		32 4 0
,, Depreciation—				
On Leasehold Premises	89 0 0		89 0 0	
,, Furniture	62 19 6		59 17 6	
,, Library Books	22 14 9	174 14 3	20 12 9	
,, Investments			7 19 8	177 9 11
,, Surplus for the Year		296 18 6		216 14 8
		£2903 8 6		£2903 16 5

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Donations—				
Architects' War Committee	105 0 0			
Beaux Arts Committee	105 0 0		100 0 0	
Architects' Approved Society			20 0 0	
,, Benevolent Society	10 10 0		10 10 0	
Sundry	9 9 0	229 19 0	11 11 0	142 1 0
,, Balance carried to Balance Sheet		66 19 6		74 13 8
		£296 18 6		£216 14 8

BALANCE

		1913-14. £ s. d.	1913-14. £ s. d.		1912-13. £ s. d.	1912-13. £ s. d.
To Sundry Creditors—						
Subscriptions paid in advance		92 8 0			82 8 6	
Sundry		122 7 2	214 15 2		160 14 5	243 2 11
,, Bank Overdraft		558 17 7			772 14 11	
Interest to date		4 16 4	563 13 11		10 12 0	783 6 11
,, Building Fund			107 9 6			107 9 6
,, Professional Defence Fund			305 0 0			200 0 0
,, Surplus—						
Balance as at 31st Oct., 1913		3136 9 3			2966 14 10	
Entrance Fees	155 8 0			204 15 0		
Les S.A. Branch	6 6 0			9 14 3		
	149 2 0			195 0 9		
Less Professional Defence Fund	100 0 0	49 2 0		100 0 0	95 0 9	
Surplus from Revenue Account		66 19 6	3252 10 9		74 13 8	3136 9 3
			£4443 9 4			£4470 8 7

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books of the Society, and have obtained all the information and explanations the Society's affairs according to the best of our information and

140, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
London, *December 30th*, 1914.

for the Year ended 31st October, 1914.

ACCOUNT.

	1913-14.						1912-13.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By SUBSCRIPTIONS—												
Members	2095	12	6				2059	1	0			
Graduates	5	5	0									
Students	86	2	0	2186	19	6	114	9	0	2173	10	0
„ PUBLICATIONS—												
Advts. and Sales, *Journal*	343	5	11				343	6	4			
„ „ *Year Book*	173	10	5				164	14	2	508	0	6
„ „ *Library Catalogue*	26	1	1	542	17	5						
„ SOCIAL FUNCTIONS—												
Annual Dinner	66	7	6				73	13	4			
Cinderella Dance	37	17	0	104	4	6	40	18	0	114	11	4
„ EXAMINATION FEES				38	8	0				76	13	6
„ INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS				30	19	1				31	1	1
				£2903	8	6				£2903	16	5
				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
By Surplus for year carried down				296	18	6				216	14	8
				£296	18	6				£216	14	8

SHEET.

	1913-14.						1912-13.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By LEASEHOLD PREMISES	2804	11	7				2766	12	6			
„ Additions this Year	..						126	19	1			
	2804	11	7				2893	11	7			
Depreciation	89	0	0	2715	11	7	89	0	0	2804	11	7
„ FURNITURE—												
Balance from last Account	368	9	5				383	3	9			
Additions during Year	31	0	7				45	3	2			
	399	10	0				428	6	11			
Depreciation	62	19	6	336	10	6	59	17	6	368	9	5
„ LIBRARY—												
Balance from last Account	96	11	9				111	17	6			
Additions during Year	20	3	1				5	7	0			
	116	14	10				117	4	6			
Depreciation	22	14	9	94	0	1	20	12	9	96	11	9
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS—												
Members	231	0	0				129	5	0			
Students	15	15	6				17	7	0			
Advertisers	143	14	10				139	10	2			
Sundry	24	6	1				36	5	10			
	414	16	5				322	8	0			
Reserve for Bad Debts	93	14	4	321	2	1	93	14	4	228	13	8
„ INVESTMENTS (At market value Oct. 31st, 1913)—												
£568 18*s*. 8*d*. Met. Cons. Stock @ 74	421	0	3				421	0	3			
£750 Consols @ 72¾	546	11	3	967	11	6	546	11	3	967	11	6
„ PETTY CASH				8	13	7				4	10	8
				£4443	9	4				£4470	8	7

we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the explanations given us and as shewn by the books of the Society.

ELLIS MARSLAND, *Hon. Auditor.*
BOLTON, PITT & BREDEN, *Auditors.*

First London Atelier of Architecture.—Early in the session the Beaux Arts Committee voluntarily released the Society from its financial guarantee, with due acknowledgment of the obligations to the Society which the Committee was under, in enabling it to carry on its work and become firmly established. The Committee asked that the privileges of using the Society's premises for its meetings and the clerical staff for its work might be renewed. Your Council gladly renewed these facilities, and in addition made a second donation of £100 from the Society's funds in furtherance of the Committee's work.

The Members of the Society on the Beaux Arts Committee include Messrs. Percy B. Tubbs, E. C. P. Monson, R. Goulburn Lovell, A. Alban H. Scott, Thos. Wallis, L. Sylvester Sullivan, and the Secretary. The Atelier has now become firmly established and is recognized, even by those who at one time opposed the scheme, to be carrying on the traditions of the Beaux Arts method of architectural training on the right lines. Your Council is satisfied that its action in bringing into existence the Beaux Arts Committee and materially assisting in this work is one of the best things the Society has done, and is justified by results. There is little to show for it from a material point of view, but the influence which the Atelier is having on the future of architecture in Britain is already being felt and will undoubtedly be to the permanent good of the profession and the community.

The growth and development of the Atelier has been such that it was decided by the Beaux Arts Committee to establish a second Atelier in London, and premises had been secured when the outbreak of War put a stop for the present to any further progress in this direction. The Sous Patron, Monsieur Chaures, was recalled to France for military duty, and all eligible members of the Atelier offered themselves for enlistment in the forces of the Crown, and those who were fit were accepted.

The Atelier is in the meantime carrying on its work successfully from the educational point of view, but under some material difficulties, and it may not be out of place to mention that architects who are interested in the movement can become members of the Atelier on payment of a subscription of £1 1*s*., and so greatly assist the Committee in tiding over a difficult period. Many architects have taken this method of showing their approval of the principle upon which the Atelier is conducted.

Memorial to the Late R. Norman Shaw, R.A.—The Bronze Medallion, designed by Professor W. R. Lethaby, and set up on the Embankment Façade of the Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, of which the late Mr. Shaw was the architect, was unveiled by the Right Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, on July 13th. The Society as a subscriber to the fund was represented.

Clerks of the Works.—At the request of the Incorporated Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain, a Committee of your Council received a deputation from that body with a view to ventilating some questions affecting the interests of Clerks of the Works, more particularly in regard to the rates of wages offered to them by Public Bodies. It was thought that by enlisting the sympathy of architects, who were able to appreciate the points raised, something might be done in getting Public Bodies to see the advantage of offering such a wage as would secure the best available services.

The principle involved applies not only to Clerks of the Works but to Architects and members of other professions, and your Council was able to assure the deputation that they were in accord with them on this point. Another question raised by the deputation was as to who was liable in the event of injury or fatality to the Clerk of the Works in the discharge of his duty. Your Council on subsequently going further into the matter was advised that an injured person can claim for injury under Common Law, the Employers' Liability Act or the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that therefore Building Owners should insure against this risk. The Contract of service should be between the Building Owner and the Clerk of the Works, and the Architect should in his own interests, make sure that he does not incur any liability in the event of the Building Owner becoming insolvent, or from any other cause.

ARCHITECTS AND THE WAR.—Within a few days of the outbreak of War, a meeting of Architects open to the whole of the profession, was held at Conduit Street to consider the best way in which Architects might offer their services to the nation during the crisis. Members of the Society were specially invited to attend the meeting, and a number of them did so.

Several resolutions were passed, and a Committee was appointed to carry them into effect, the Society being represented by the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Hon. Secretary.

Two Sub-Committees were subsequently formed, one for dealing with benevolence and the other with administration. Your Council held a meeting immediately afterwards, and unanimously decided to support the movement by placing at the disposal of the Architects' War Committee the Society's premises and clerical staff for the use of any of the Sub-Committees. Further, it voted a grant of one hundred guineas as a contribution to a fund to be formed for providing paid work for architects whose means of livelihood were stopped by the War. It also suggested the formation of a Professional Employment Sub-Committee for the administration of the fund, and outlined a scheme to enable architects in distress owing to the War to earn a living wage by doing work of a kind which would be a benefit to the community, rather than have to depend upon benevolent aid. Your Council also undertook to appeal to Members of the Society for financial assistance. These offers, donation and proposals were accepted and adopted by the Architects' War Committee, and the first meeting of the Benevolent Sub-Committee was held at the

Society's premises, on September 23rd, and has been continued every week since. The Society is represented, not only on the War Committee, but on all the Sub-Committees. The Benevolent Sub-Committee has developed into the Professional Employment Committee. Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., is the Vice-Chairman of this latter Committee, and Mr. C. McArthur Butler is the Acting Hon. Secretary. The Society is also represented by other members on this Committee, and on the Executive and General Purposes Committee, the Selection Committee and the Main Committee (Architects' War Committee).

The Professional Employment Committee is developing a scheme of Civic Surveys under the guidance of Mr. Lanchester, by which means it is hoped to offer employment not only to architects and surveyors, but to members of many other allied professions. In the meantime applications have been coming in from all parts of the country, from Architects affected by the War, who desire employment, and the Committee have been able to employ a number of them on useful work. One only need be mentioned as typical, that of replacing the collection of Drawings and Statistics on Town Planning, etc., belonging to Professor Geddes. These were lost in transit to Madras (where Professor Geddes is lecturing), owing to the ship in which they were carried being sunk by the Emden. The fund placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Society, augmented by Members and others, has so far enabled the Committee to deal with some of the more pressing applications, but it is obvious that a much larger sum will be required if anything on an adequate scale is to be attempted. Your Council commends the matter to the generous consideration of Members who have not yet subscribed. They will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money will be spent in productive work, the execution of which will enable distressed members of the Profession to tide over a bad period. The Professional Employment Committee does not give benevolent aid, but refers any cases requiring assistance of this kind to the Architects' Benevolent Society.

The state of War has naturally raised many questions of importance to the architectural profession in connection with contracts which are of too complicated a nature to be more than briefly referred to in this report. Your Council is dealing at every meeting with one or other of the points raised, such as prices, war risks, etc., and generally is doing everything in its power to assist members at the present crisis.

The Society was also invited to appoint a representative on the Professional Classes War Relief Council. Mr. Percy B. Tubbs was nominated, and is taking a very active part in the work of that body.

As far as can be ascertained every member of the Society who is eligible and in a position to do so, has offered himself for enlistment in His Majesty's Forces, and those who are fit have been accepted. The only member of the Society's clerical staff who was eligible, enlisted. His place is being kept open and the Society is paying him the difference between the Army pay and his salary.

At least one member is a prisoner of War, another has been mentioned in despatches, and it is certain that all who are on Active Service are taking their full share of the burden. Recognizing this, your Council has in every case where such request has been made to it, relieved the member on Active Service from the payment of his subscription during the War.

Members who from force of circumstances are compelled to remain at home are doing other useful service by serving as special constables and as members of Volunteer Training Corps, or giving up a great deal of time to recruiting or to relief work of many kinds.

ATTENDANCES AT ORDINARY MEETINGS.—In view of the comparatively small attendance at the monthly meetings your Council circularized the members asking for their views on such questions as the day and time of meetings and the subjects for discussion and inviting them to make any suggestions. A few members responded, but apparently the general body were of the opinion that the present arrangements could not be improved upon. It has been arranged that for the future the meetings shall commence at 7.30 p.m., instead of 8.0 p.m.

It remains to be seen whether the change will make any material difference in the attendance. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find subjects for discussion such as will attract members, and your Council finds itself at a disadvantage at times, in having invited an expert to prepare and deliver a lecture, in anticipation of support which is not forthcoming.

The Civic Survey in relation to Town Planning.

One of the best reports which we have seen on Mr. Lanchester's proposals for Civic Surveys is the following, which we take from *The Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, U.S.A. :—

Viscount Peel, Chairman of the London County Council, recently opened at the Royal Institute of British Architects an exhibition of civic survey drawings, forming part of the emergency collection made to replace that of Professor Geddes, which was lost through the sinking of the Clan Grant.

The idea of collecting the maps and materials, Lord Peel said, was to form a continuous survey of what London had been and what it might be. Some of the town planning drawings showed that with very little addition and without heroic efforts effective improvements might be produced in London town planning. People seemed to spend too much money on the inside of their houses, and were content with deplorable stucco structures outside.

He was rather hopeful, however, of the awakening of public opinion to the necessity of considering beauty and harmony in the development and planning of their cities. His experience on the London County Council encouraged him in that view. An exhibition of the present kind would, he added, be extremely stimulating to those who took an interest in town planning, public parks, and the larger aspects of civic life.

City Survey Question.

In an address delivered while the exhibition was on view, Mr. Lanchester, the well-known architect, who was largely responsible for the success of the emergency committee in getting the collection together, spoke on the general question of city surveys. Mr. Lanchester's speech showed very clearly that the more farseeing town planners are not merely those who have been forced to consider the question of a more orderly arrangement of city streets and buildings by such facts as traffic congestion and other things, nor do their ideas end with the superficial improvement of suburban life. Town planners, who deserve the name, have an ideal of the town, and they realize clearly that much preliminary work has to be done before that ideal can be realized.

Mr. Lanchester's speech indicated great scope of that preliminary work. They had, he showed, to consider all the factors affecting civic life. They had to consider geographical questions, geological questions, hygienic questions, archeological questions. They had to consider all such questions as the distribution of population in the large towns and the very large traffic and " traffic reform " questions.

The activities of philanthropic organizations had also to be considered in the present condition of things, although strictly one of the things to be hoped for as the city ideal came nearer realization was the extinction of the philanthropist. The distribution of a city's industries was another subject to be investigated.

MAY BE STUDIED SEPARATELY.

All these different factors, from an industrial survey of a town down to a literary survey showing what places had been written about, where famous writers lived or had lived, might all be studied separately, but all bore upon each other and affected each other. Each constituted a thread in the pattern of civic life. The object to be aimed at in making this detailed survey was to picture the city as it existed at the present moment.

In this connection, Mr. Lanchester touched on the importance of having in each city a civic museum in which the result of all these surveys would be represented graphically to any one who cared to visit it. The commercial traveller could go into the museum, for example, and see at a glance the distribution of industry throughout the town and could quickly master a great deal of information that would be valuable to him.

The artisan from another town could similarly make practical use of the museum, and of course the student, particularly of town planning, would find it invaluable. There were already municipal museums in many towns, but they were mainly archeological, and while the speaker did not undervalue this factor he held that the museum had to be vitalized and brought into relation with the present as well as with the past.

They had a town planning act, but they had big preparations to make before they could make use of it, and one of the things that had to be done, Mr. Lanchester showed, was not only to educate town planners and civic authorities, but to educate the people also. After all, they were a democratic nation, and the town planning movement had really to be a people's movement. They had to make their surveys, then they had to make the information easily available by means of graphic charts and in other ways, and they had to make certain that in their surveys and museums the human interests were not overlooked.

PAVE WAY FOR IDEAL CITY.

In this way they would pave the way for the ideal city of the future and for the replacement of a narrow individualism by a fine and free ideal of communal life.

The plans and charts shown on the walls formed a continuous survey of the London of the present and its growth from very primitive beginnings in the past. There were pictures of natural and Roman London, Medieval London and modern London. Horwood's well-known map of 1797, and others, showed how London had grown and developed. The great value of the graphic representation of statistics was most clearly shown in the traffic diagram, from which as much could be learned in a very few minutes as from several hours' independent delving into Board of Trade figures.

A particularly interesting section showed the work that is being done by a Lambeth teacher in rousing his pupils to a grasp of their own part of London, as a whole. This work has been extremely successful and shows, as Mr. Lanchester pointed out in the course of his speech, that there need be no apprehension that the collections of civic museums are likely to be " above the heads " of the citizens.

Fixtures 1914-15.

NOTE.—The Members' Meetings now commence at 7.30 *p.m. and not at* 8 *p.m.*

1915 Date.		Time.		Occasion.
Feb.	11th.	4	p.m.	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire Risks," by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, M.R.SAN.INST., Vice-President.
,,	25th.	4	,,	Committees.
Mar.	10th.	5	,,	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	11th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "The Legal Remuneration of the Architect," by Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law.
,,	25th.	4	,,	Committees.
April	13th.			Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,,	15th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "Lighting," by Mr. V. A. H. Mackinney.
,,	29th.	4	,,	Committees.
May	12th.	5	,,	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	13th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper (subject to be announced).
,,	27th.	4	,,	Committees.

The Beaux-Arts Committee.

An exhibition of Students' work was held at the Atelier, 16, Wells Mews, Oxford Street, W., on January 13th, when Mr. Davis made a criticism of the work on behalf of the jury.

As might be expected, in an institution of this kind, composed mainly of young men, keen and vigorous, the War has taken a heavy toll, and the numbers are depleted by seventeen, who are now with the Colours. We congratulate the Atelier, and while the work must for the time necessarily suffer we may look forward with confidence to a renewed life and efficiency when the international conflict is over.

One of the most valuable aspects of the Atelier is the competitive spirit and the friendly purging criticism amongst the members, further enlightened and encouraged by the older men, who freely bring the weight of their varied practical experience to bear on the subjects in hand. There is also an atmosphere of freedom and individuality, which is the peculiar property of an atelier. An erroneous impression which obtains in some quarters, that the Atelier, being an idea materialized from French sources, is of necessity foreign in its essence, should be disclaimed. While due regard is given to the merits and claims of the French School, there is no undue weight given to French architectural methods and design, but the work of the Atelier shows a very well-balanced regard for English tradition, unencumbered by insular prejudice.

Mr. Davis, as usual, carefully went over the various designs produced by the members, and explained the reasons for the jury's awards, giving a valuable comparative and individual criticism of each work. The subjects set included an elementary school for boys, girls, and infants on a given site ; a billiard room with exedra forming an annexe to a large country house, connected by a covered arcade ; and a musicians' gallery on a mezzanine floor at the narrow end of a ball room 35 ft. wide and 35 ft. high, this last exercise being a twelve hours' study.

An element of these set subjects as adopted by the Atelier is the esquisse, or rough sketch scheme, which is submitted and put on record, and which is calculated to test and develop the student's ability for grasping the essentials of a proposition and arranging them in a preliminary rough order. The finished design is then, according to the rules, to be worked up on the foundation of the esquisse, and the jury's awards take into account the degree in which the first study is adhered to, a total departure disqualifying.

The twelve-hour study is another useful aid to ready perception and a quick grasp of essential points. On the whole the work under consideration showed considerable care and promise, although much hampered by the greatly lessened numbers which we have referred to.—*The Builder.*

The Superfluous Architect.

REGISTRATION AS A MISSIONARY.

How to reach the hearts of the unconverted and correct the general impression in the public mind that the architect is superfluous, is the text of an editorial in the *Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

The Registration movement, says our contemporary, has for its chief merit, if not for its avowed aim, the rehabilitation of the architect in the public eye, and a more just perception and assessment of the services he is able to render to the community.

Until the architect has an authentically recognized status, the public will be slow to believe in him, and will be content to leave itself in the hands of the small builder or the odd-job man for the vast mass of minor work in which it would be in all respects advantageous to engage an architect. In the interests of the public—of their health and safety—superintendence by an architect in numberless instances in which he is now seldom or never employed should be made compulsory. Otherwise the public will go on cherishing the delusion (persistently fostered by builders of the baser sort) that to dispense with the services of the architect is to save unnecessary expense. Good builders do not encourage this fallacy. Not only do they prefer not to assume a responsibility that is not justly theirs, but they are well aware that the trifling fee paid for superintendence yields to the investor a profitable return either in cash or in kind, and often in both.

For the business of the builder is to build, and the study of the architect is to devise the best ways and means of building—a term which, for the present purpose, may be held to include the minor as well as the major operations. By his education and training, by his broader outlook and better knowledge of materials, methods, and resources, the properly qualified architect is competent to render advice, assistance, and superintendence that are economically beneficial even in the very small undertakings in which he is too seldom consulted. For this neglect the architect himself cannot be entirely absolved from blame. He is apt to lay too little stress on the practical side of his profession, though the average qualified architect is fully competent to deal with matters that are commonly left to the tender mercies of the jobbing builder, whose work and whose charges for it go unchecked, to the detriment of the client who imagines that he benefits by depriving himself of an effective safeguard against extravagance and inefficiency. This is a matter which, particularly at the present juncture, could be taken up without loss of dignity by the architectural organizations, in conference with those representative of employing builders, who, we are sure, will be found by no means impervious to the argument of expediency and the principle of " live and let live."

It is only through their organizations that architects can act at all effectually. Professional etiquette, no less than personal dignity, forbids anything in the nature of touting or trumpeting. But much may be done corporately that cannot be done individually, and the associations may fittingly bestir themselves in every legitimate effort towards remedying a chronic ailment that, owing to the war, has reached an acute stage. There is no doubt that many architects are suffering much hardship in consequence of the passive attitude imposed upon them by professional etiquette, and the least that their societies can do is to use to the utmost every legitimate means of influencing the public to provide them with opportunities for the exercise of the functions for which they have received special training. To arouse the public to a due sense of its obligations to a modest and retiring professional class is no easy task, but it should not be beyond the powers of councils and practice committees, who should be easily able to show that, even in minor matters—and, to put it bluntly, we cannot now afford to despise the day of small things—it is safer and more economical to consult an architect than to get the work done without his advice and control.

Sessional Papers, 1914-15.

The following is a list of papers. Offers are invited from Members for filling the vacant date on May 13th. The meetings are on Thursday evenings, and commence at 7.30 p.m.

1915.		
February	11th.	"The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire" (Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, Vice-President).
March	11th.	"The Remuneration of the Architect" (Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law).
April	15th.	"Lighting," by Mr. V. A. H. Mackinney.
May	13th.	Vacant.
October	14th.	Special General Meeting.

Professional Classes War Relief Council.

Mansion House Meeting.

Under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, President of the Professional Classes War Relief Council, a meeting will be held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, February 16th, at 4 p.m., to consider the problem of distress among the Professional Classes. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., will be the principal speakers.

Members who wish to attend should apply to the Secretary of the Society before February 13th, so that their names may be submitted to the Lord Mayor for invitations.

Professional Advertising.

The Advertisement Expert, like the Architect, is always on the lookout for fresh outlets for his energy and initiative and very properly so, but when he suggests that the professions should consider the claims of advertising as a possible means of furthering their own interests, he displays the cloven hoof.

The writer of an article on the subject in *Higham's Magazine*, whose point of view we entirely appreciate, evidently feels that he has a grievance because professional bodies decline to permit their members to advertise. He commends these professions for maintaining the dignity of their callings and rigidly adhering to professional etiquette, but considers that because such action prevents competition on trade lines, it tends to restrict success to a favoured few who possess influence or means, and makes the cost of professional services very high, which is not, in his opinion, in the best interests of the community.

To the writer of the article, architecture is a profession which he would like, for personal reasons, to see reduced to a trade or business. He infers, quite gratuitously, that most architects favour advertising on trading lines, and that the only opposition would come from the favoured few who have attained through influence or means that enviable position which he suggests might be the lot of all through the judicious use of advertising. He forgets that there are some architects who are so foolish as not to reckon success in the terms of cash, but whose best recompense is the result of their labours.

If the advertisement expert had his way, every architect would have at least an opportunity of putting forward his claims for consideration, and incidentally of giving the advertisement expert a fresh scope for his organizing abilities.

It is suggested that " There would be no need for any undignified or vuglar form of publicity." A new style of " professional advertising " would " come to the front."

" The architect, for instance, could do what he cannot do now ; he could issue a small portfolio or booklet of illustrations of the various buildings which he had designed, and which have been built to his specifications. These he could send out as evidence of his ability and as actual proof of real experience. At present he must not make himself known. He may have an office and he may have his name on the door, but he must not ask for work. That is *the* professional crime. If commissions come to him, well and good ; if they do not, he must not go out in search of them."

Apparently it will be news to the author that it is not unusual for an architect to be able to produce such evidence as is suggested, that architectural work is not obtained by sitting in an office, and that there are ways and means of advertising his claims to consideration, which are open to any architect whose designs merit attention in the professional journals or the lay press. Again, an architect's productions are a standing advertisement of his artistic ability or the want of it, and though he is not obliged to carve his name upon the corner stone, there is no reason why he should not do so, nor would any professional Society of which he may be a member, take exception to his doing so.

Much as we must applaud the ingenuity of the business expert in endeavouring to discover " fresh fields and pastures new," we are afraid that it is not in the architectural profession that he will at present find that scope which his energies demand and deserve. At present the architect who wishes to do so is quite capable of doing his own advertising, and does not need to call in the services of an expert.

Architect and Ally.

Monsieur J. P. Chaures, the able and genial Sous Patron of the First Atelier in London, is lying at the Hospital at Mende, somewhat severely wounded in both thighs. Notwithstanding this, he writes cheerfully and hopefully of taking part in the advance which is to end the War. Monsieur Chaures has made many friends during his sojourn in London, all of whom will hope that his wish may be realized and further, that he may be spared to resume his work at the Atelier at no distant date.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members.—JAMES CAREY (Piper 1st Battn. London Scottish, B.E.F.), "missing"; R. CROMIE (R.A.M.C.) ; J. W. DOUGLAS (Capt. Northumbrian Division Royal Engineers) ; B. J. EMERY ; W. W. HITCHINS (Royal Engineers) ; W. KING (1st London Sanitary Coy.) ; C. ORLANDO LAW (Lance-Corpl. 3rd Hussars) ; JOHN MYERS (Nairobi, B.E.A.) ; A. J. RANDELL (Major V.D., 4th Wilts.) ; A. IRVING SCOTT ; PAUL W. SOLON (Royal Engineers) ; ALAN STEWART (London Scottish) ; J. D. SWANSTON (Capt. 7th Battn. Royal Highlanders, " Black Watch ") ; F. CANDELENT WILSON (Lieut. South Staffordshire Regiment).

Students.—W. V. COUPLAND (A.S.C., 4th London Brigade) ; A. D. STEWART (Corpl. 3rd Lowland Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.).

MR. P. F. KEEBLE, whose name appears in the December list, has not yet been accepted owing to eyesight trouble.

Reviews.

The English Parish Church. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94, High Holborn, W.C. 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

This excellent book by Dr. Cox, the well-known authority on Church Architecture, forms a very readable and welcome addition to the literature of the English Parish Church. It will appeal to all who are interested in the subject, and be valuable to the architect, the archæologist, the historian, and the amateur.

The book fulfils the aim of its author as well set forth in the preface :—

> " It is an endeavour, ... , to put into plain language the origin, development, and aims of the old English Parish Church, more especially in the country districts."

The subject is treated in a non-technical manner so that it can be readily understood by all.

The volume is divided into five chapters : I.—The Parish Church and its Surroundings in Town and Country. II.—The Plan of the Parish Church. III.—Architectural Styles in the Parish Church. IV.—Materials. V.—What to Note in an old Parish Church. Where all is so good it is difficult to discriminate, but perhaps the most valuable chapters are II., IV. and V. The subject of plans—to the architect always delightful but to the lay reader usually considered a dull, uninteresting, uninviting, and even unnecessary study—is here treated in a refreshing and fascinating manner that holds the attention. The value of this chapter is greatly enhanced by the series of representative plans, and by the general uniformity in their scale, and also in the hatching. The chapter on materials is excellent, and should lead to a better and wider understanding of the conditions which governed, to a great extent, the variations in building in different parts of the country. It is a subject even now too frequently neglected. The last chapter will be a useful guide for readers who practise personal research.

This book should enlighten the general reader on matters frequently misunderstood, and contribute as the author suggests :—

> " Something towards the suppression of foolish fables which are still current, about our old churches, such as ' leper windows ' or ' sanctuary rings.' "

The book is a mine of information, not only for the architect engaged in church reparation, but also for those others whose work lies more immediately in other spheres. It has a wealth of admirable photographic illustrations very aptly chosen from unhackneyed sources. It should have a valued place on the bookshelves of all lovers of our English Parish Churches.

Grinling Gibbons and the Woodwork of His Age (1648-1720). By H. Avray Tipping, M.A., F.S.A. Published at the Offices of Country Life, Ltd., 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C., and by George Newnes, Ltd., 8-11, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 25*s*. net.

This volume is one of a series of Architectural Monographs in course of publication by *Country Life*, and gives an account of practically all that is known of Grinling Gibbons and his work from the time when Evelyn the diarist discovered him at work in a tumble-down cottage at Deptford to the date of his death. It tells also of the work of his contemporaries who were so much influenced by him. The subject is treated historically and not as an art apart from the time.

The author clears up many a doubt with regard to the authenticity or otherwise of work usually attributed to the master wood-carver, and wherever possible he brings documentary evidence to support his statements. Hitherto it has been usual, even amongst the well-informed, to follow Horace Walpole, and to assume that all work in the Gibbons manner was executed by Grinling Gibbons or under his close supervision.

The book is profusely illustrated with reproductions from excellent photographs and measured drawings which show clearly the difference between the technique, on the one hand of Grinling Gibbons and his own workshop, and on the other hand of that of his predecessors, imitators, and successors.

The hope may be expressed that it will do something towards saving from destruction, and preserving in its original condition unspoiled by the addition of paint or varnish, much unique and beautiful work.

Amongst much that is good, the book is somewhat marred for the architectural reader by the wealth of historical detail which, whilst valuable in many cases seems irrelevant in others when the title and apparent object of the book are borne in mind. For instance, on p. 64, we read :—

> " Surrounded by his carving over the west door is Lely's portrait of Frances Duchess of Richmond, perhaps the most beloved of all Charles II.'s ladies. There was a moment when it was thought she might become his queen, and when he heard of her private marriage with the Duke of Richmond he was ' beside himself with rage.' "

More to the point is the admirably concise statement on p. 171, with reference to the decoration of a room from Clifford's Inn, where the author says :—

> " Ample plain surface of balanced and satisfying proportions, relieved by ornament of such fine quality, yet restrained quantity, as to delight without wearying the eye—this, surely, is reached in no slight degree in this room."

There are a few slight errors, such as wrong reference numbers on pp. 54 and 56, and again on p. 161, where (Fig. 156) should read (Fig. 155), which doubtless will be corrected in future editions.

To all lovers of beautiful craftsmanship this volume will appeal, whether or no they are entirely in sympathy with all the work herein described and illustrated.

Practical Town Planning. By J. S. Nettlefold, Author of *Practical Housing,* Chairman of Harborne Tenants, Ltd. Published by the *St. Catherine Press,* Strand, W.C., 1914.

The book is in two parts ; the first deals with general principles, and the second consists of Appendices of technical information.

The somewhat frequent repetition in the book is acknowledged by the Author to be a source of weakness, but it has compensating advantages in enabling the reader to find at once any expressions of opinion in the nine chapters on general principles or any technical information in the Appendices. The latter appears to be reliable, being taken from authoritative sources.

The Author succeeds in showing that Town Planning in competent hands means the cheapening and protecting of land, economy and efficiency in its development, and the abolition of unnecessary restrictive by-laws, and consequently the good of the community. On the other hand, it is demonstrated that the ignorant town planner is a friend of the land jobber, and a stumbling block to the provision of housing schemes on right lines.

Instances of how and of how not to do it are given, and Chapter I. may particularly be commended to the notice of Town Councillors, and others interested in town planning schemes. The advice given is based on practice and not on theory, and many of the suggestions put forward are the result of experience.

A number of important schemes including Ruislip-Northwood, East Birmingham, and others, are dealt with in detail, and the question of private versus municipal enterprise is considered in relation to the failure to provide proper and sufficient housing, the onus for which is thrown on the Local Government Board, the ignorance of Local Authorities, restrictive by-laws, dear land and capital, and the increase of rates on improvements, but not on land.

The Author points out the possibility of Local Authorities overcrowding areas under the Housing and Town Planning Act 1909, and the differences in the borrowing powers of authorities and individuals for schemes of this kind.

Town Planning legislation on the lines indicated, the rating of land values, and adequate state loans on reasonable terms, would achieve great things.

The price of the book is not stated, but its purchase would be a sound investment for all concerned in town planning and civic extension schemes, either as members of local authorities or as professional men in charge of the practical work of carrying them to a successful issue.

The book concludes with some strong remarks on the rating of land values and valuable suggestions for the amendment of existing Acts, to which we would add that the Medical Officer of Health and the Architect should be given a more definite place in Town Planning and Housing schemes.

Garden Cities and Canals. By J. S. Nettlefold, Author of *Practical Housing*, and *Practical Town Planning*, Chairman of Harborne Tenants, Ltd. Publishers, The *St. Catherine Press*, 34, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C., 1914.

The book is divided into two parts, as is the author's companion volume on *Town Planning*.

It deals with the creation of new cities and with inland waterway reform, and should prove to be of great value to those who belong to the school of town planners, who believe in creating new cities rather than in patching up old ones.

The development of trade is largely dependent upon economic means of transport, and as more adequate railway facilities present difficulties due to the necessity of dividend making, the State might with advantage to the community take up inland waterway reform, to supplement and not necessarily compete with, other forms of transport.

That this can be made remunerative has been shown by France, Germany, and Belgium; while America holds the view that up-to-date waterways are essential to commercial supremacy. If one American State (Erie), can spend £30,000,000, and one English City (Manchester) £17,000,000 on waterways, it should prove a profitable investment for the State to spend say £22,000,000 on such a scheme of waterway reform as would develop new towns on the line of route, relieve congested areas, particularly seaports, and assist in releasing railways in time of War, and prevent dislocation of goods traffic. The appointment of a Waterway Board as suggested by the author would at any rate bring the subject within the scope of practical politics.

The Appendices contain some useful experiences of the users of waterways, and an outline scheme for a survey of water supplies in England and Ireland.

The advantage of waterways from an æsthetic and hygienic point of view, is also dealt with, and the book is well worthy of careful perusal by all interested in the pressing economic problems of the age.

Gas Supply. A Simple Guide for the Gasfitter and Gas Consumer. By W. H. Y. Webber. With numerous Illustrations. Whitaker & Co., 2, White Hart Street, E.C.

This little handbook should be of great use to the gasfitter, and there are many hints that would prove useful to the ordinary gas consumer. It is also of great interest to the architect and engineer, or anyone engaged in the choosing, planning and specifying of gas installations for whatever purpose.

The book is well written, and in imparting its information it relies on simple description rather than intricate formulæ or technical terms. The hints it gives with regard to the utility of governors in all installations, the economical planning of piping, and the methods of lighting all kinds of private and public buildings, streets, etc., are points well worth noting.

The plan given for piping a small residence is useful, but it is a question whether brackets would not be better for bedrooms, as they are more easily lit than pendants, and the brackets to the w.c. and bathroom are too near doors and would be apt to cast shadows on windows. A point that is omitted also is the necessity of laying pipes to proper levels, and providing an arrangement for gathering and taking off condensation. Table 2 is very useful for reference, but might be extended to show the number of lights which can safely be put to the different bores of piping.

Taking the book as a whole it will amply repay for reading, and will be found a handy work for reference.

Build Now.

There is no one who needs to forecast business conditions more than the architect. Owing to the time which must elapse between the preparation of plans and the actual construction of a building, it is very necessary for the architect to know what future conditions are going to be. When it comes to big operations the business man's idea of the difference between a good architect and the poor architect is that the former anticipates conditions and the other does not. Ex-President Walker, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was the leading economist of his day, said to me once, " The difference between a successful architect and an unsuccessful one, is that the former can tell a quarter from a half dollar, while the latter can only distinguish a strut from a tie."

The greatest service which architects can do their clients is to urge them to build now. Owing to the depression which has been deepened by the War, prices of building materials have reached very low levels. Architects should urge their clients to take advantage of these low prices while they last. Iron and structural steel will probably not be as cheap again for a number of years, and it is quite certain that lumber will never be. Cement prices have reached a fairly stable basis, but they are at low levels now compared with what they will be two years from now. Prices of nails, of brick, in fact of every kind of building material are probably as low as they will be for a long time to come. Then again labour is cheaper, particularly unskilled labour. All of these things should be seen by the architect and pointed out to his clients. He cannot do them a greater favour at the present time. The architect who is not only a good artist but also a good business man will appeal most strongly to his clients, a large number of whom are business men themselves. Although your commissions may not be so large if your purchases are made this year, yet you will make a good friend of your client and perform a patriotic service to your country by showing your clients the great advantage to them of building at the present time.—ROGER W. BABSON, in *The Brickbuilder*, Boston, U.S.A.

Architectural Politics.

May we not take a moral home to the profession from the events of the past few months ? Just as party politics has disappeared before the graver issues of our national life, so the issues which had been forced upon the profession by a clamour for Registration and Trade Protection have become for the moment of no account. Many of the best of our architects and students have gone to the war and will never return. Their places must be filled by others. When we all get to work again the test of capacity is likely to be found in the work of daily life and not in the examination halls, for legislation affecting the conduct of professional practice will surely now be delayed for ten years at least. We have pleaded during the past year for a wiser general policy at the Institute, and have been ably supported by various writers. We sincerely hope one of the effects of the war will be to prepare the profession to think more of its art and less of its practice during the next years of coming prosperity which architecture and building have in store for them.—*The British Architect.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

British Art in Russia.

Sir,—Amongst architects and art circles in Russia there has been expressed a desire to remove German influence on the architectural and decorative arts in this Country, and to replace it by British.

This Chamber would therefore be much obliged if you would kindly :—

(1) Bring this fact to the notice of members of The Society of Architects, and of any other society which may be interested in the progagation of British art in Russia ;

(2) Send specimen copies of your Art Journal, Articles of Association, Exhibition Catalogues, etc., and ;

(3) Remain in communication with this Chamber on the above matter.

After the War is over, it is proposed to hold, with the co-operation of this Chamber, an Anglo-Russian Building Trades' and Decorative Arts Exhibition in Petrograd. It is hoped that you will be good enough to give your assistance to the scheme in any way that may be possible for you.

Yours faithfully,
(*Signed*) E. Kayr,
Secretary.

Russo-British Chamber of Commerce,
4, Gorochovaïa, Petrograd,
15/28 *December*, 1914.

Building By-laws and a Court of Appeal.

By the courtesy of the President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, Members of the Society are invited to a meeting of the Institution, at 92, Victoria Street, S.W., on Friday, February 5th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. H. D. Searles Wood, F.R.I.B.A., will read a paper on " Building By-laws and a Court of Appeal."

Members of the Society who wish to attend are asked to notify the Secretary (28, Bedford Square), not later than February 3rd, so that tickets may be issued to them.

Public Lectures.

A course of five lectures on Belgian Art will be given in the Architectural Lecture Theatre, University College (Gower Street, W.C.), by Monsieur Camille Poupeye (of Malines, Licencié en Art et Archéologie), at 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays, February 4th, 11th, and 18th, 1915. The Lectures are addressed to advanced students of the University and to others interested in the subject.

Admission free by ticket, to be obtained from the Secretary, University College, Gower Street, W.C.

The Worshipful Company of Carpenters' Lectures on Arts connected with Building at Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C., illustrated by Lantern Photographs are delivered on Wednesdays, at 7.45 p.m. Admission free by ticket, to be obtained from the Clerk.

February 3rd.—By W. H. Ansell, Esq., A.R.E., A.R.I.B.A. Subject: " Flemish Civic Buildings."

February 10th.—By H. J. L. J. Masse, Esq. Subject: " William Morris as a Craftsman." (With specimens of his work.)

February 17th.—By Charles Aitken, Esq. (Keeper of the Tate Gallery). Subject: " Animal Forms in Art."

February 24th.—By Francis Bond, Esq., M.A. Subject: " A Comparative View of French and English Cathedrals."

March 3rd.—By Walter H. Godfrey, Esq. Subject: " Chelsea Antiquities."

March 10th.—By H. M. Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Subject: " Brick Buildings."

March 17th.—By Banister F. Fletcher, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. Subject: " Rheims—A Typical French Cathedral."

March 24th.—By Selwyn Image, Esq., M.A. (Slade Professor at Oxford). Subject: " Life, Work, and Influence of William Blake."

Registration News.

The Committee of the American I.A. on Legislation state their opinion that architects should be licensed ; but " that unless existing laws are not improved in certain particulars, and a constant eye kept on their workings, there are many reasons why they might eventually become a check to architecture." Stress is laid on that larger outlook—beyond professional interest and advantage—which should be the redemption of our own charter or registration projects : " We believe," the reporters affirm, " that any licence law that is not primarily for the good of the public at large is not good for architects, and would be a boomerang to our profession." Yet an insistence on this view is mischievous in so far as it leads the public to believe that " an architect's principal duties are along structural and sanitary lines "—that the art of architecture is negligible.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

Several conferences have been held with the Under Secretary of Works at the request of the Premier, says the *Salon,* New South Wales, to construct a Registration Bill, which it was hoped would be brought before the House early in the Session, but owing to the regretable international conflict, legislation has been held in abeyance.

The matter, however, is so well advanced that the Act will be very shortly placed on the Statute Book.

The consideration of this Bill necessitated the definition of architect and architecture, and after much consideration the following was decided upon as covering the ground succinctly and efficiently.

> " For the purpose of this Act, Architecture shall mean the expression of that knowledge which constitutes the art of employing natural and artificial products in the service of mankind, as applied to every requirement in the construction or beautification of Cities, Towns, Villages and Open Spaces, and in the completion of human habitations."
>
> " For the purpose of this Act, Architect shall mean anyone who is competent to design and control the execution of any class of work included in the above."

Mainly about Members.

An interesting souvenir received at the Society's Offices is a letter returned from Canada, the envelope of which is stamped " recovered by divers from the wreck of ' S.S. Empress of Ireland.' "

MR. F. THORPE, of Oldham, has been awarded the first premium (£15) in the Competition for Infants' School and Domestic Centre, Ward Street, Oldham. The assessor was Mr. J. H. Woodhouse, F.R.I.B.A.

Demolitions are proceeding at 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C., with a view to the erection of business premises, from the designs of MR. L. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

PROFESSOR W. A. SCOTT, of Dublin (Past Member of Council), has been appointed to adjudicate on the Competitive Plans to be invited by the Louth County Council for their proposed New Offices, at Dundalk.

Messrs. SHARMAN & Archer, of Wellingborough, are among the ten architects selected to submit designs for the new Girls' Secondary School, at Luton, for the Bedfordshire County Council.

MR. E. C. P. MONSON, MR. R. GOULBURN LOVELL, and MR. C. MCARTHUR BUTLER, have been re-elected Members of the Committee of Management of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society.

An announcement appears in the *Times* of an engagement between CAPTAIN EDGAR MAY LEEST, 5th Devon Regiment (Past Member of Council), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw Leest, of Gravesend, and Lucy Elizabeth, surviving daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Ford, of Devonport.

MR. RAYMOND UNWIN, of London, and MR. P. B. HOUFTON, of Chesterfield, are Members of the Council of the newly incorporated Town Planning Institute, which has recently been registered as a company limited by guarantee and not formed for the purpose of profit.

The assessor has made his award in the St. Clement's Working Men's Club Competition, York, and has given the first position to MR. ROBERT J. MCBEATH, Birnam House, Sale, Manchester. He did not mention any name for the second position, as there were many of equal merit.

The Partnership hitherto carried on at Regent Chambers, Wednesbury, and at Market Street, Great Bridge, Tipton, under the style or firm of " SCOTT AND CLARK," Architects and Surveyors, has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 28th day of November, 1914. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by JOHN PERCY CLARK, who will, in future, carry on the said business under the same style of " SCOTT AND CLARK."

A new Art Gallery is being erected in Prince Consort Road, Gateshead, to house the Shipley Bequest of pictures bequeathed to the Corporation. The building is designed on Classical lines, the main portion consists of five top lighted picture galleries, arranged with the main gallery in the centre, and two smaller galleries on each side—the whole giving sufficient wall space to exhibit the five hundred pictures selected by the Gateshead Corporation. The front elevation is of stone, and the entrance portico has four stone columns of the Corinthian Order, flanked at each end by pilasters, which are surmounted by sitting figures. The gallery buildings are of brick, with stone dressings and balustrade. The architect is MR. ARTHUR STOCKWELL, of Newcastle and Gosforth, under whose supervision the work is being carried out at a cost of about £25,000.

The Elementary School, Chesterfield, has been designed to secure as far as possible the advantages of an open-air school combined with the largest amount of protection from cold winds in inclement weather. The classrooms and the assembly halls are arranged to form three sides of a quadrangle open to the south. The sides of the classrooms can be fully opened by means of folding doors giving on to a verandah, which provides a covered way to the various rooms and the assembly hall. The verandah also serves the purpose of a covered playshed. By means of a special arrangement of hopper windows, natural ventilation can be maintained under very divergent climatic conditions. With strong winds from any quarter the doors or windows on the windward side of the classrooms can be closed and the opposite doors or windows respectively remain open. In very severe weather both sides can be closed and the hoppers alone relied upon for cross ventilation. The assembly hall is planned independently of the classrooms. It has large opening French windows on each side under verandahs, with swing lights immediately over the latter ; and is so arranged that it may be built or omitted from the scheme as the Education Committee may wish. It is proposed to warm the buildings by means of low pressure hot water apparatus with a heating surface of not less than 35 sq. ft. per 1,000 cubic feet of contents. The apparatus will be designed to give a satisfactory temperature without the need for supplementing the heat by open fireplaces, thus saving the trouble and expense of the latter. The architect is MR. P. B. HOUFTON, of Chesterfield.

The Membership.

Elected.—Frederick James Cornford, Westgate-on-Sea, Member; Thomas John Rosewaine Winn, Truro, Student.

Office to Let.

Architect and Surveyor wishes to let one or two rooms adjoining his own, and with a view to mutual assistance. Good London address. Telephone and Electric Light. Apply to " P." c/o Secretary, Society of Architects, 28, Bedford Square, W.C.

Macclesfield Housing Scheme and Coventry Elementary School Competitions.

Members of The Society of Architects are requested not to take part in either of the above Competitions without first ascertaining that the conditions have been approved by the Society, which is in negotiation with the promoters with a view to securing certain amendments.

The Year Book.

The telephone number and exchange of Mr. T. Marcus Houghton, F.S.I., of 331, Clapham Road, S.W., should be **2358 Brixton,** and not 1958 Hop, as stated in the new issue of the *Year Book.*

We regret that Mr. Houghton's note of the alteration was accidently overlooked, and take this first opportunity of calling attention to the alteration.

Ordinary Meeting.

An Ordinary Meeting will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Paper on " The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire," by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, Vice-President.

THE

Journal

OF

The Society of Architects

FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 89. Vol. VIII. MARCH, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Attendance on Sub-Contractors.

The Council of the Surveyors' Institution in a letter to the Council of The Society of Architects, covering a memorandum on this subject, stated that a deputation from the Institute of Builders, received by the Quantity Surveyors' Committee of the Institution, drew special attention to the obstacle against accurate estimating imposed by the practice of leaving, in Bills of Quantities, the cutting away and attendance on sub-contractors to be priced in a lump sum by the principal contractor. In modern buildings the hot water work, sanitary work, and electric wiring is usually considerable, often indeed very extensive; and this class of work, too, is frequently delayed until the building is in an advanced stage, necessitating a good deal of work which might be avoided were the requirements known earlier.

Accurate estimating is to the advantage equally of the building owner and of the contractor, and the Council of the Surveyors' Institution feel sure that anything which can be done to secure an improvement in that respect will receive the ready support of architects.

The Quantity Surveyors' Committee are satisfied that the Builders are not without some ground for complaint, and that the importance of dealing in adequate detail with " attendances " is not fully realised by all who practise as Quantity Surveyors.

They are of opinion that the matter should be dealt with more precisely than is frequently the case in preparing Bills of Quantities, in order to obviate the friction which often arises between the parties to a contract owing to a misunderstanding as to the liabilities imposed respectively upon the Building Owner, the General Contractor, and the Sub-Contractor. The following notes and suggestions are therefore recommended for the consideration of Members of the Institution.

The word "attendance" does not comprise any works of construction (*e.g.*, pipe trenches, casings, etc.), but it does comprise all cutting away and making good after, receiving materials and providing storage space for them, providing water, allowing the use of erected scaffolding and fixed plant. If so provided in the contract it should also be taken to cover the payment of accounts as certified by the architect, before their inclusion in the general certificates.

The particular matters dealt with by the Builders' Deputation were :—

(i.) Attendance on Heating Engineers;
(ii.) Attendance upon Hot Water Engineers;
(iii.) Attendance upon Electricians.

In dealing with attendance on these or other special tradesmen, there should be given an account, as detailed, clear and succinct as possible, of the work which it is proposed the Sub-Contractor shall do, stating precisely what services will have to be rendered to him.

When the Sub-Contract is of minor importance, all the needs of the case will be met by leaving the estimator, after inspecting the drawings, to assess the value of the work to be done in this connection and set it down against the descriptive item.

When the Sub-Contract is important, the same account of the work to be done should be given, and, in addition, an indication of the extent of the attendance, stating :—

(A) The number of holes for pipes, etc.;
(B) The number of pipe brackets, etc., to be fixed;
(C) The chases for pipes, etc.;
(D) The number of the points for electric lighting, electric bells, radiators, sanitary fittings, etc.

A general item to the following effect should also be inserted :—

> "In so far as is possible an indication has been given of the specific attendance "required, but the Contractor is to allow here for any further expense entailed in "waiting upon special tradesmen, or for the disturbance of his work caused by them, "and for giving them all facilities for the execution of their work."

Care should be taken that the nature of the attendance which will be afforded them is clearly set out in the Sub-Contractors' contracts.

It is considered inadvisable in ordinary circumstances to make money provisions to be expended in "Day-work."

The Council of the Society after careful consideration of the memorandum found themselves able to approve in principle the recommendations of the Surveyors' Institution, but made suggestions for alterations in detail more particularly in regard to descriptive items, summarized in the cases of sub-contracts of minor importance, and set out in full in cases of works of importance.

They also suggested the following additional clause :—

> The words "attend upon" or "attendance" do not comprise any works of construction (*e.g.*, pipe trenches, casings, etc.), but they do comprise all cutting away and making good after receiving materials and providing storage space for them, providing water and allowing the use of erected scaffolding and fixed plant. Where the Sub-Contractor does not allow in his tender for any special scaffolding that may be required in connection with his work, the general contractor must provide it. The words "attend upon" or "attendance" must also be taken (if so provided in the contract) to cover the payment of accounts as certified by the architect, before their inclusion in the general contractor's certificates.

The Council of the Surveyors' Institution agreed that the verbal alteration suggested would be an improvement. But with respect to the provision of special scaffolding they considered that this could not be taken as included in the general term "attendance," and should be the subject of a separate item.

On further consideration the Council of the Society agreed to this, and subsequently the Council of the Surveyors' Institution in thanking the Council of the Society for the interest they had shown in the matter, intimated that their Committee would take advantage of the suggestion made by the Society, when re-issuing the circular on Attendances on Sub-Contractors.

Meanwhile, they express a hope that the Members of The Society of Architects may support the Quantity Surveyors in carrying out the principles embodied in the memorandum.

Form of Sub-Contract.

The Annual Report of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers states that during the half-year the negotiations in regard to the form of contract and sub-contract had been in the hands of the Institute of Builders, who had tried to press matters forward, but without success. Meanwhile the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales Federation had drawn up a form which was being considered for adoption in its area. The Society of Architects was said to be taking up the question of a form of contract to be negotiated presumably with the associations representing the building trade. The Scottish Federation had been engaged similarly, and outstanding matters which the negotiating parties were unable to settle were being referred to the arbitration of Sir George Askwith. All this went to show that there was impatience, both in the profession and the trade, with the dilatory way in which contract negotiations through the R.I.B.A. appear to be handled, and that unless something was done quickly to bring the Agreed Form of Contract up to date and to provide an agreed form of sub-contract to be used with it, the prestige of the Agreed Form and of the bodies which were responsible for it would probably suffer considerable diminution, which would be a matter for regret, and ought, if possible, to be avoided.

Proceedings.

The Third Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

One nomination for Membership was announced. A ballot was then taken for the following Candidates for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in their favour :—

ANDERSON, JOHN, F.N.Z.I.A., Jesmond Chambers, Hamilton, New Zealand. JACK, GUY WILFRED, 217, Caxton House, S.W. VARCOE, CHARLES HARRY LEONARD, 17, Durnford Street, East Stonehouse, Plymouth. VAUTIER, CHARLES ALFRED, F.N.Z.I.A., Jesmond Chambers, Hamilton, New Zealand.

It was announced that the following Candidate has been admitted to the Register of Students by the Council :—

BATLEY, JOHN GREAVES, 22, Birch Terrace, Baxenden, Accrington.

MR. A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, Vice-President, then read a paper on "The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire," illustrated by lantern slides and photographs.

MR. SAMUEL T. T. JAMES, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he joined with Mr. Alban Scott in praise of the London Building Act. He advocated the strengthening of the Act and its extension to the provinces. Some provincial theatres were death-traps, for they were constructed without regard to the safety either of the audience or those behind the curtain. The position was a very serious one, and he thought the Government ought to introduce some measure—and in this The Society of Architects might do something—which would bring about a more universal use of the London Building Act as it stands. A constant danger in warehouses was the fact that so many of the big doors opened inwards. Sprinklers were open to the objection that they sometimes went off unexpectedly. He would have liked to hear in the paper some reference to the value of wooden girders as used years ago. They were in his experience more fire-resisting than unprotected iron girders.

MR. S. BYLANDER, in seconding the vote of thanks, said Mr. Alban Scott took a keen interest in the structural side of building. The paper was full of facts and definite points, and he congratulated the Society on having it in their possession. The London Building Act should be interpreted in a more friendly spirit than it is at the present day ; it was an excellent measure, and of great assistance to architects and engineers in defining the requirements to be met. The layman did not necessarily know what was best for his own protection, and some practitioners were chiefly concerned in trying to reduce the cost of building. The Act, however, wanted revising, and he hoped that among any useful revisions made would be those advised by the lecturer. It was very desirable to have fire protection around pillars, but it was even more necessary to have that protection properly secured to the metal work, in order to resist the action of fire followed by water. A weak spot in the London Building Act was that it allowed a building to be carried over an unprotected girder across a shop. These girders were sometimes carried on piers cased in brick or stone and were structurally weak. Some regard should be paid to the strength of a floor in a building. The cubic contents of a room should depend on the strength of the horizontal divisions as well as on the vertical. Steel work was safe, so long as it was properly constructed and protected. In employing concrete as a means of fire protection, limestone should be avoided. Wherever steel work was used, proper inspection must be made. He favoured the use of sprinklers, especially on the overhead or elevated tank system. Provision should be made for supporting these tanks 15 ft. above the level of the highest sprinklers.

MR. EDWIN O. SACHS (Member), said, one of the important features of Mr. Scott's paper was that part of it dealing with insurance companies. The number of things to do were rather complicated under the London Building Act and they ought to be codified. Many of the suggestions Mr. Alban Scott brought forward were worthy of careful consideration by the powers that be. The word "fireproof" was a misnomer and should be replaced by "fire-resisting" and "partially fire-resisting." As far back as 1870, the word "fireproof" was considered fraudulent. His own impression was that concrete was one of the most useful features in modern construction from the fire point of view; but the user must be most careful in the selection of the aggregate. The idea that reinforced concrete floors were fire-resisting irrespective of the thickness of protection for the metal work was a serious one. The bonding-in of the concrete round the steelwork was of the utmost importance. Architects should be wary of bad aggregates—flints were a deplorable thing to have in concrete. The London Building Act of 1851, had saved innumerable fires by its strict limitation of the cubic contents. Now these regulations had been widened, but saving clauses exist. Powder extinguishers should not be considered in the light of ordinary extinguishers. Chemical extinguishers should be really sound. Sufficient buckets to contain 100 gallons of water could be purchased at the same cost as a very small number of patent extinguishers.

Mr. S. G. GAMBLE, L.C.C. Fire Brigade, pointed out that much of the loss of life through fire in London was due to small outbreaks, caused by such things as the throwing of lighted lamps, or clothing catching fire. Very few deaths occurred more than 12 ft. or 14 ft. above the ground. As an old borough surveyor he held that in some towns the by-laws were very exacting, and it was an open question whether the London Building Act or the by-laws in the provinces were the better. Much was to be said on both sides. The building surveyor or the district surveyor in London was an officer with wide powers and one who could be trusted to carry out a great deal of the work in the way in which it should be, but the local authorities in the provinces were very jealous that their officials should not enjoy too much power. It was not so much a question of the Building Act being administered by trained men, but of the existing by-laws being enforced. As regards fire protection, it was very little use to carefully put up a building if alterations were periodically made and holes cut in walls and floors, or if it was employed for the storage of materials for which it was never intended. Buildings should be periodically inspected. In talking of pressure, it should be remembered that very good pressure could be got through a ½ in. pipe.

Mr. Ellis Marsland (Member), said architects must face the difficulties of constructing in steel. Terra-cotta was, in his opinion, bad material to use as a protection because under heat it expanded and split, leaving the metal work to get hot, then buckle, and so cause the structure to collapse. The most useful protection was concrete which should be made of the right sort of coke breeze, but however fire-resisting a building was made, and however much care was taken, there was still the danger from adjoining buildings. Fire-resisting glazing in proper frames should be used for the outside.

Mr. J. Herbert Pearson (Member), suggested, from personal observation, that the blocking up of staircases and landings of factories and warehouses with cases and packages should be rigidly prohibited. If fire broke out such obstacles proved death-traps.

In putting the vote of thanks, the President expressed the opinion that no provincial code of by-laws was so well devised or so smoothly administered as were the London Building Acts.

Mr. Alban Scott, in reply, said the weakest features of steel construction were the joints, and the architect could not be too particular in regard to the way in which these were protected by casing. In most cases elevated tanks in the roof were only raised some 12 ft. to 15 ft. above the sprinklers, and had but a capacity of some 12,500 gallons, which he regarded as but a slight additional protection. The use of coke breeze as an aggregate for concrete was admirable from a fire-resisting standpoint, but constructionally was not stable, as it induced corrosion in the embedded steel rods.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Construction & Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire.

By A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, Vice-President.

IN presenting this short paper to you to-night, I have endeavoured to put it in such form that a very free discussion can take place. Any views here put forward are not intended to be dogmatic, but are naturally founded upon my own experience and observation.

With all the means at our disposal to-day for preventing and fighting fires, we still have appalling loss of life and damage to property through fire. Every year improvements are made in all branches to prevent such loss, and again every year seems to bring forward also more hazardous trades, more concentration and other causes of large loss. The development of the uses of Celluloid and other inflammable substances has alone increased many risks.

Again, do not all the precautions taken add somewhat to people's carelessness or apathy, perhaps through a feeling of oversecurity ? If only carefulness increased as the cube of the precautions, we should, indeed, see a great reduction of outbreaks of fire.

In giving a paper of this description, it would be impossible to do so without referring to that excellent Institution, The British Fire Prevention Committee, with which two of our members, namely, Mr. Edwin O. Sachs and Mr. Ellis Marsland, have been so long associated, and have taken such an infinite amount of care and devoted so much time to its work. Although I have been a member of the British Fire Prevention Committee for some period and duly receive from time to time their valuable publications, it is only when one commences to study them in detail that one fully realizes the enormous ground such a Committee cover ; from the testing of flannelette up to the testing of heavy reinforced concrete floors, and special commissions and reports on what our friends in France and Russia have done in fire precautions.

There is one case I would particularly like to call your attention to which is most instructive and interesting and that is, the testing to ascertain the relative fire resistance on ten different wooden doors. This is a very practical test inasmuch as the designs of doors chosen are those practically in every day use. Dealing with the ordinary ledged doors up to the 2 in. framed hard wood door.

In speaking of wood doors it should always be remembered that every piece of wood and other combustible material used for the construction or in the fitting up of a building furnishes fuel for the fire.

In reading through the London Building Acts with fire precautions specially in mind, it is pleasing to note what great care has been taken generally regarding the construction of buildings from the fire point of view. In spite of all these precautions, I think additional provision for escape of occupants in case of fire should be provided and the powers given to the Council still further increased in this respect.

It would be advisable for the London Building Acts, and in fact all our By-laws throughout the country, to make it compulsory that *all* external walls and internal partitions and floors are constructed of fire-resisting material. This sounds perhaps rather a startling proposition, but if we just consider for a moment the following figures, it does not perhaps mean quite such a drastic expense as one would think from an outline statement.

The whole of the following costs have been based on the current cost of materials.

	Per ft. sup. Pence.
Floors. Wooden floors suitable for domestic buildings taken in spans of 12 ft.	11·3
Fire-resisting floor, ditto	17·3
Wooden floors for workshop at 200 lbs. super load per square foot. Spans 10 ft.	28·9
Ditto, ditto. Fire-resisting floors	34·4
(Basis of last two items taken for floor 30 ft. by 100 ft.)	
	Per yard sup. Pence.
Cost of wood framed partition, plastered on both sides, per yard super	72·8
Cost of fire-resisting partition, plastered on both sides.	72·0

Although there has been, through various causes, such a levelling up of prices and gradual reduction in the difference of cost between fire-resisting and combustible materials, there is one point in the construction of work where this has not occurred quite so rapidly as one would perhaps desire, namely, in the construction of windows.

Wooden windows have always been very much cheaper than steel windows, and, unfortunately, there is still a big difference. (This does not refer to steel sashes suitable for Factories and Workshops, these are cheaper than wood.)

I would suggest that some special endeavour should be made to bring the cost of steel windows more to the level of wooden windows.

The London Building Acts should perhaps be considered one of the wonders of the world, but I think that there is no Act in Great Britain more courteously, fairly, and sensibly interpreted and administered.

It would, I think, be a great mercy to the Building Owner, the community generally and to Architects if the London Building Acts were in force throughout the country (with certain modifications), and administered by District Surveyors of the same standard and training as in London.

I do not propose to touch upon all the points in these Acts which relate directly or indirectly to fire prevention in its various aspects. The widths of streets and frontage lines indirectly bear upon the point as well as courts within a building and space at rear of domestic buildings. As to the courts, I would like to see introduced that where the opposite walls of courts are less than a certain distance apart that all openings in the walls should be protected by fire-resisting wired glass and hard metal frames and sashes.

Clause 55 (1894 Act), deals with timber in external walls, and it has always appeared to me that it would be only reasonable if the shop fronts and frames were formed of incombustible material for a height up to the window glass line, but in no case less than 2 ft. 6 in. above the adjoining pavement.

Clause 56 dealing with Bressummers should, I suggest, be amended so that the stone used should be capable of resisting fire and water for a specified minimum period, and also the iron columns and stanchions under bressummers should be required to be cased in for protection.

Clause 59. Might be amended so that no parapet wall need be more than 8½ in. in thickness.

Clause 62. Should be so amended that all floors, irrespective of height should be constructed of fire-resisting material.

Clause 64. The word " stone " should be deleted and corbels for all chimneys should be supported on fire-resisting material other than stone or hard timber.

In sub-section 6, provision should be made so that all flues are lined with fire-resisting piping of stoneware and the junctions of the piping should be rebated and set in fire-clay mortar and the other sub-sections amended accordingly.

Clause 64. Sub-section 19 reads as follows :—

> " A chimney breast or shaft built with or in any party wall shall not be cut away unless the District Surveyor certifies that it can be done without injuriously affecting the stability of the building."

I suggest that the words " the fire risks and " be added after the word " affecting."

Sub-section 22 allows wooden plugs to be " driven " within 6 in. of the inside of a flue or chimney opening.

This " driving " of plugs is generally executed after the parging and many cases have been observed where such driving has opened up the mortar joint through to the flue. No wooden plug should be " driven " in in any flue or chimney where the encasing brickwork is less than 18 in. thick and the plugs should not be driven to a distance greater than 3 in. into such brickwork and all skirtings, picture rails, cornices, etc., should be formed of fire-resisting material round all flues, chimney breasts, etc.

It is a pity I think that clause 66, sub-section 1, does not take effect for gas heated fittings, and the two last paragraphs of sub-section 5 should be omitted. Low pressure hot water pipes have often been found at a temperature of 212° F.

As indicated elsewhere, I suggest clause 68 should read that all floors and staircases irrespective of the size or use of the building should be constructed of fire-resisting material, and further the top floor constructed of such strength that if the roof is not also constructed of fire-resisting material it would successfully withstand the collapse of the roof in case of fire.

Many fires have become a total loss owing to the roof or one floor collapsing and causing the whole series of floors to collapse like a pack of cards unsupported.

Section 70 would appear only to take care of the question of light and air, and where a room is only lighted by a lantern light some extra provision should be made for a second means of escape in case of fire.

Clause 74. Sub-section 2 and 3 should be amended similar to the suggestion for Clause 68.

Clause 80. With but slight qualifications should be made applicable to existing buildings as well as to new buildings.

In the London Building Acts (amendment) Act 1905, we have a revised list of materials to be deemed fire-resisting as follows :—

(I). For general purposes :—

1. Brickwork constructed of good bricks, well burnt, hard and sound, properly bonded and solidly put together.

(*a*) With good mortar compounded of good lime and sharp clean sand, hard clean broken brick, broken flint, grit or slag, or

(*b*) With good cement, or

(*c*) With cement mixed with sharp clean sand, hard clean broken brick, broken flint, grit or slag.

2. Granite and other stone suitable for building purposes by reason of its stability and durability.

3. Iron, steel and copper.

4. Slate, tiles, brick and terra-cotta when used for coverings or corbels.

5. Flagstones when used for floors over arches, but such flagstones not to be exposed on the underside, and not supported at the ends only.

6. Concrete composed of broken brick, tile stone chippings, ballast, pumice or coke breeze and lime cement or calcined gypsum.

7. Any combination of concrete and steel or iron.

(II). For special purposes :—

1. In the case of doors and shutters and their frames, oak, teak, jarrah, karri, or other hard timber not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness, the frames being bedded solid to the walls or partitions.

2. In the case of staircases and landings, oak, teak, jarrah, karri, or other hard timber. The treads, strings, risers and bearers being not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness, and the ceilings and soffites, if any, being of plaster or cement.

3. Oak, teak, jarrah, karri, and other hard timber when used for beams, posts, or in combination with iron, the timber and the iron (if any), being protected by plastering or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating not less than 2 in. in thickness, or in the case of timber not less than 1 in. in thickness on iron lathing.

4. (*a*) In the case of floors and roofs.

Brick, tile, terra-cotta or concrete composed as described in paragraph I. (6) of this schedule, not less than 5 ins. thick in combination with iron or steel ;

(*b*) In the case of floors and of the roofs of projecting shops.

Pugging of concrete composed as described in the said paragraph I. (6), not less than 5 in. thick between wood joists, provided a fillet 1 in. square is secured to the sides of the joists, and placed so as to be in a central position in the depth of the concrete, or concrete blocks not less than 5 in. thick, laid between wood joists on fire-resisting bearers secured to the sides of joists.

5. In the case of verandahs, balustrades, and outside landings, the treads, strings and risers of outside stairs, outside steps, porticoes and porches, oak, teak, jarrah and karri, or other hard timber, not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness.

6. In the case of internal partitions, enclosing staircases and passages, terra-cotta brickwork, concrete or other incombustible material not less than 3 in. thick.

7. In the case of glazing for windows, doors, borrowed lights, lantern or skylights, glass not less than ¼ in. in thickness, in direct combination with metal, the melting point of which is not lower than 1,800 degrees F., in squares not exceeding 16 square inches, and in panels not exceeding 2 ft. across either way, the panels to be secured with fire-resisting material in fire-resisting frames of hard wood, not less than 1¾ in. finished thickness or of iron.

(III). Any other material from time to time approved by the Council as fire-resisting.

In section 1, sub-section 2 of this list, we have " stone suitable for building by reason of its solidity and durability."

Certain stone which meets the requirements of this clause are quite unsuitable for fire-resistance, and might come under the heading of incombustible material but not fire-resisting.

Slates under clause 1, sub-section 4, should be omitted for corbels. Slates will not successfully stand heat and water.

In clause I., sub-section 6. Concrete formed of coke-breeze is permitted but should be prohibited where it would come in contact with steel, and should not be taken as applicable to I., 7.

In II., 3. Plaster protection is allowed to be 1 in. in thickness on timber in lieu of 2 in., if metal lathing is used. From certain fires, it would appear that the metal lathing was of very little help in retarding fire.

In II., 4 (*a*). Concrete requires to be not less than 5 in. in thickness. This I suggest for roofs could be safely reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and to 4 in. for floors.

In II., 4 (*b*). Pugging, which is generally very indifferently executed should be omitted from fire-resisting materials.

Clause 7 of the 1905 Amendment Act, I should like to see amended to read that the Council is to be satisfied as to means of escape in case of fire to *all* buildings irrespective of whether they are " high buildings " (that is upper storey greater height than 50 ft.), or providing sleeping or working accommodation for more than twenty people.

Workshops employing 20 or less, I believe one of the Government Departments looks after.)

Dealing with this clause, I have always failed to see why the Building Public should be put to the inconvenience and extra expense of having to wait an additional period of one month for approval during the period the Council are pleased to take as their vacation. It would, I suggest, be a proper and more convenient arrangement if the matter could be settled by a small committee during the vacation.

Sub-section 2 of clause 7 (and other sections and sub-sections affected), should apply to all buildings and not only to " high buildings."

Sub-section 4 should be altered so that every storey of every building irrespective of its use or height, should be provided with approved means of escape in case of fire.

Section 8, sub-section 1, dealing with existing buildings should also be altered as suggested for section 8, sub-section 4. Sub-section 4 of section 9 should also be amended as suggested for section 8, sub-section 4.

Section 10 should be altered to apply to all projections irrespective of the distance of such projection. The thickness of such roof of fire-resisting material should be reduced as previously suggested.

Section 10, sub-section 2 should be altered so that any skylight or lantern light in projecting shop roofs be formed of fire-resisting material, and glazed with wire-wove glass properly and securely fixed.

The buildings belonging to various Companies and Corporations which are properly and usually exempt from the Building Acts, should not be exempt from the Acts referring to fire precautions and fire exits.

Clause 34 is somewhat startling, as I have yet to learn that Banks and Insurance Companies are more careful than other Companies. Past results have not indicated they are, and one can hardly conceive that their employees' lives are of less value.

It might be of interest to slightly touch on the Insurance Companies' requirements. As to Fire-resisting construction they have various standards: such as Standards 1A, 1B, 2, 3. The standard 1A deals with cotton flax, woollen and worsted mills.

STANDARD 1B.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
The standard 1B requires that buildings be not more than 80 ft. in height and cubic contents of any one compartment not to exceed 60,000 cubic ft.		
Walls to be of brick, terra-cotta or concrete, and not less than 13 in. thick, but if plain concrete not less than 20 ins.	Ditto, but not less than 13 in. thick.	Ditto, but not less than 9 in. thick.
Partitions to be of incombustible material, excepting only office enclosures which are to be of hard non-resinous wood.	Ditto, but partitions of metal lathing and plaster on wood frame allowed.	
All flues to have brickwork not less than 9 in. thick towards the interior, and no woodwork to rest in or be plugged into the brickwork of any flue.	Ditto, but if rendered with 1 in. cement brickwork may be 4½ in.	
Openings in external walls not to exceed half the area of any storey.	Ditto.	
All window frames and sashes to be of iron or other hard metal, and all windows above ground floor to be glazed with glass not less than ¼ in. thick in sections not larger than 2 ft. sup., and all openings above the ground floor opposite, and within 20 ft. of any window or other glazed opening, and within 20 ft. of any roof to be protected by "Fireproof" shutters or doors.	Ditto, but in lieu of "Fireproof" shutters wired glass may be used subject to certain conditions.	

STANDARD 1B.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
Floors to be brick arches, terra-cotta, fire-clay, or concrete not less than 6 in. thick.	Ditto.	Ditto, but 3 in. thick.
Wooden flooring permitted if laid close to floor with no space.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Solid wood floors, not less than 9 in. thick if ceiled with plaster and covered with floor boards (no space), are also allowed provided water-proof lining is provided underneath the floor boards.	Ditto.	Ditto, but 6 in. thick and all supports & stanchions and other structural metal work covered with plaster or concrete, etc., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.
Scuppers to carry off water to be provided of 21 square inches every 12 ft. apart on each floor (buildings in C. of L. or L.C.C., scuppers not essential).		
Roofs to be entirely of incombustible materials as for floors, but not less than 4 in. thick. Glass not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, in sections not exceeding 36 square inches, set in hard metal and wired glass and electro copper glazing considered as incombustible.	Roofs to be entirely of incombustible material glass allowed in roof if not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick not exceeding 5 ft. sup., or wired glass or electro copper glazing in each case set in hard metal outlets to meet requirements of Factory and Workshop Acts allowed subject to certain conditions.	Having no combustible material in its construction. Flat roofs of similar construction to solid wood floors, but 4 in. thick. No floor boards, but on upperside covered with metal, concrete, asphalte, or a composition of asbestos and other incombustible mineral ingredients or Vulcanite having a coating of at least 2 in. of sand or gravel.

Standard 1B.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.
Structural Metalwork. All columns and stanchions to be covered with brickwork or porous terra-cotta 2 in. thick, or concrete or plaster 1½ in. thick, keyed into metal supports and protected for a height of 4 ft. from floor where cement concrete or plaster only used. All other metal work including Roof work to be encased in porous terra-cotta 2 in. thick, securely anchored, or cement concrete or plaster 1 in. thick, keyed into metal supports. Provision to be made in all cases for expansion.	All columns, stanchions, girders, joists, lintels and other metal work (*excluding* framework of roofs), to be cased 2 in. thick or with 1 in. concrete or plaster as Standard 1B.	See previous note.
Roofs and Ceilings. No lining of wood or textile fabric allowed to any part of walls, partitions, ceilings or roof.	Ditto, except dado allowed in wood not exceeding 6 ft. high in offices, cellars, staircases and passages provided not used for storage.	
Floor Openings. Only holes for driving shafts, iron or earthenware tubes for electric conductors, and these to be specially dealt with.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Staircases practically as required for emergency exits by L.C.C. Where staircases and hoists extend to top floor, enclosure must be roofed with glass roof protected (subject to certain restrictions in L.C.C. area).	Ditto.	Hoists to be enclosed in walls 6 in. concrete or R.C. 3 in. thick with Fire-resisting doors. Sprouts or Trunks not exceeding 4 in. square feet in area constructed of iron $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick and shutters to every opening.

STANDARD 1B.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
All belting and rope races to be enclosed as for staircases and hoists.	Ditto.	
Shafting through walls to fit closely into wall, and to have closed wall boxes leaving no open space.	Ditto.	Openings up to 12 square feet with double iron or metal covered trap doors (special construction).
Pipes, etc. No wooden casing allowed. All pipes (except water pipes not exceeding 1½ in. diameter to be of hard metal).	Ditto.	Staircases having steps and landings of brick, stone, iron, concrete enclosed with walls, this applying also to Vent shafts, all openings being protected.
COMMUNICATING COMPARTMENTS.		
Two or more compartments (constructed according to the rules), may communicate provided their aggregate cubical contents do not exceed 60,000 cubic feet. When cubic contents exceed 60,000 cubic feet communication only allowed across a fireproof compartment, built up from the basement with walls of solid brickwork, and having all openings protected by fireproof doors at least 6 ft. apart.		
REINFORCED CONCRETE.		
Reinforced concrete buildings allowed subject to the usual precautions.	Ditto.	Ditto.
The requirements as to proportion of cement in the concrete is somewhat ambiguous, viz. :—		
" In the proportion of six cwts. of cement to each cubic yard of concrete."	Ditto.	Ditto.

STANDARD 1B.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
All external walls to be not less than 6 in. thick.	Ditto.	Between piers 5 in., ditto.
Division walls 8 in. thick.	Ditto.	
Party walls 13 in. thick except if adjoining reinforced concrete building then 8 in. thick.		
Floors 4 in. thick if lined with fire tiles 1½ in. thick.	Ditto.	
Floors 5 in. thick and supported on beams and columns of reinforced concrete.	Ditto.	Ditto, but 3 in. thick.
Roofs 3 in. thick.	Ditto.	Ditto.
No metal to be nearer face than double its diameter, but not less than 1 in. and need not exceed 2 in.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Enclosures and staircase and hoists 6 in. thick.		Ditto.
Fire-resisting compartments to have walls 8 in. and floors 5 in. thick.		Ditto.

Under Standard IV., the Party and External walls to be not less than 9 in. thick of brickwork, etc., and no combustible material to enter into any part of construction except the roofing, doors and windows frames.

External walls of reinforced concrete 5 in. thick.

Hoists enclosure to be of incombustible construction.

Staircases may have steps and landings of hard wood.

The Insurance Companies' regulations as to Fireproof doors and shutters are many and various, they deal with Iron and Steel (sliding and hinged). Metal-covered doors (ditto). "Check fire" doors (ditto). Ferro concrete doors, etc.

The openings must not exceed 56 ft. sup., and not more than 7 ft. in width, or 9 ft. in height.

In some cases not to exceed 45 ft. super, and not more than 6 ft. in width or 8 ft. in height.

In other cases 35 ft. super, and not more than 5 ft. in width or 7 ft. in height.

These rules generally are very careful as to fixing, and little details all of the greatest importance.

The use of cast-iron for door parts or fittings is not allowed.

Each door must have a metal plate attached giving the date of its erection, and in some cases the name of the maker. The fixing and method of securing Fireproof doors and shutters is of the utmost importance.

The proper maintenance of this work should receive greater care than is usual. Within the last 14 days, I was asked how long a " Fireproof " shutter would last, my report was five minutes. They were somewhat surprised to find that a loose wooden separating slip 6 in. wide had been inserted in lieu of a properly secured double rebated steel stanchion.

Many risks would be avoided, and much loss saved if all buildings were inspected and reported on every six or twelve months.

Unfortunately, most people rely upon the Insurance Companies' inspections, which is not fair to any of the parties interested, particularly from the Employees' point of view.

All the particulars given above as to Insurance Companies' requirements are of course subject to other rules as to special work, Artificial Lighting, etc.

There are many considerations to take into account when settling what form of construction to adopt (the Local Authorities make requirements as to exit for Employees, and the Insurance Companies more particularly as to fire risk, but generally the better the Insurance risk so is there less risk to Employees), one immediate point is the comparative first cost, but this should be considered in relation to the reduction in Insurance premium, and also the possible inconvenience to the works, and the loss of profit and loss of business connection. It is only the Owner who can determine the value of the latter points. The Insurance Company determine the question of premiums. It is interesting to note that premiums can, under certain circumstances be reduced as much as 60 per cent. This where large and valuable stocks are kept may be of great importance.

This leads on to the question of precautions for extinguishing fires, and big reductions in premiums are possible if care is taken as to these precautions, ranging from 5 to 40 per cent.

For fire extinguishing we have, speaking broadly, the following :—

Chemicals (dry and liquid).

Water (high and low pressures).

Steam.

Sand.

And in addition various methods of smothering with sheets or blankets formed of various materials.

There are comparatively few large chemical machines, but generally these appliances take the form of small portable Extincteurs, and, no doubt, in very many cases they have proved exceedingly useful, and saved big loss.

There are a *very* large number of these on shelves ready to be used in case of emergency; it would, however, be interesting to know the percentage of these that would be properly used, and undoubtedly their efficiency is greatly reduced owing to the lack of knowledge of proper use. Fortunately, the Insurance Companies have now standard requirements as to the manufacture of Portable Chemical Extincteurs, including that they shall be stamped with maker's name, year of manufacture, capacity, and must bear a declaration that they have been tested to 350 lbs. per square inch.

WATER. In spite of all scientific progress, water still maintains the premier position.

Science has, however, helped us to apply it in many ways.

Bucket.

Hand Pumps.

Hydrants (private and public), with ordinary and high pressure.

Sprinklers.

Drenchers, etc.

Buckets if judiciously placed and kept in their proper place with water in them are very valuable.

If the buckets are provided and left to take care of themselves they may prove highly dangerous, as delay may cause loss of life, and heavy loss of stock. Even where certain people are put specially in charge of fire equipment, most constant and careful supervision is required.

Six weeks ago, I attended a party of over 200 Belgian Refugees, and although held in a District Council Hall, with some members of the Council in charge of the party, the fire buckets were empty. One out of two exit doors was obstructed with tables and chairs, one of two main gangways in the staircase was blocked with chairs, and as refreshments could not be served in the Hall, owing to possibility of spoiling the floor, they were served in side rooms and on the main staircase, during which period both main gangways were considerably obstructed with chairs and people sitting.

If buckets are provided convenient draw-off taps for fresh supplies should be provided, and where rounded bases are provided to the pails, each draw-off tap should have a hook to hang the pail on during filling. Rounded bases have many disadvantages, and one advantage, viz., that they are not so readily taken down and used for other purposes.

Buckets of not less than two gallons capacity, and three buckets to every 250 ft. super should be provided, for which 5 per cent. on the reduction of premium is obtained.

Small portable hand pumps with water container are exceedingly useful, and should be provided more frequently.

HYDRANTS. The degree of usefulness of Private Hydrants depends greatly upon the pressure in the mains. Generally speaking, the pressure is very low, varying from 20 lbs. upwards. With 40 lbs. pressure, good and useful work can be executed in skilled hands.

In laying down a hydrant installation connection to two different mains should be made if possible, but this is rendered still more valuable if such mains are fed from different sources. Where such double connection is made, back pressure valves are required. Pressure gauges should be put to each end of the Hydrant mains. These should be frequently examined. It is also absolutely essential that the Hydrant stands should also be periodically examined, that is examined fully, hose connected, turned on and so kept in such a condition that *immediate* use can be obtained.

Hydrants are useless without a proper and properly kept equipment of hose, branch pipes, etc. The hose should be regularly used, carefully dried and attended to. In most buildings or set of buildings it would be found most convenient to have a certain length of hose attached to each hydrant, with the swing cradle, with branch pipe attached.

A general store, as central and as free as possible from fire risks, should contain additional hose and other equipment, including hatchets, hammers, crowbars, and the usual fitments. In works where there are several or many separate buildings, a detached central Fire Station is of most vital importance; this, of course, should be followed with the training of a certain number of the staff, and in this connection, if I may for a moment still further digress from Hydrants, proper fire drill should be held throughout the works. Each selected man, apart from Firemen, should have a place assigned to him in case of fire alarm, and it should be their duty to see that every employee is properly looked after. To avoid crush, or panic, every person should know their assigned exit in case of fire, and these alarms should be given at least once a week. There is one essential point however that must be rigidly enforced, viz., upon the fire alarm ringing, any employees who do not *at once* leave their work and proceed quietly and orderly to their assigned exit must be immediately dismissed. If this rule is not made and most rigidly enforced, fire drills may become a danger in lieu of a help.

I have seen a factory with nearly a thousand female employees quite clear of all workers in less than one minute. One other important point is that the necessary number of men should be put on point duty to switch off all fans, motors, gas and similar appliances.

To come back to Hydrants, the pressure on the private mains should where possible be fitted with an automatic pump to increase the pressure. This not only increases the height to which water can be thrown, but the quantity of water discharged in a given time is also increased with very high pressure. Special apparatus is required to hold the branch pipes. This increase of pressure has the further advantage of enabling a greater number of connections being taken from one hydrant ;

it is a great mistake to overload any Hydrant or main, it is better to have a fewer number of efficient jets rather than a greater number of indifferent jets.

Sprinklers. The Insurance Companies rebate on premiums where sprinklers are installed varies according to standard of installation and other circumstances. The rebates, however, are in themselves an automatic testimonial for their efficiency, varying from 30 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the premium.

The arrangement in general is that every part of the floor area is covered by the action of sprinklers.

According to the standard required, the water supplies are connected to :—

1. Town Main.
2. Elevated Tank.
3. Pressure Tank.
4. Pump.
5. Injector Apparatus.
6. Elevated Private Reservoir.

The requirements varying according to standard aimed at. To repeat the various requirements in detail would be too lengthy, and I am sure somewhat dry for you, although the matter deals with water.

Two systems are in use, one the dry system, that is the pipes throughout are not charged with water, but immediately a sprinkler goes off the water rushes through.

The other system is where the whole system is constantly charged with water, and consequently *immediately* a sprinkler goes off, the water comes into action.

The sprinkler heads are arranged to open at any temperature, but generally for 155° F.; where, however, the requirements of the business demand, a higher temperature is fixed.

These heads have metal fasteners which fuse at the given temperature, and immediately give access for the water to discharge, this discharge being in the form of a cone, generally striking on the ceiling first and discharging in the form of a fire curtain of water thoroughly drenching everything within its area, and at the same time owing to its fine spray practically acting as an oxygen excluder to the enclosed area, this being perhaps just as important a function as the actual water.

From tests I have seen actually carried out, I would definitely state that there is no fire risk (apart from damage caused by explosion), where sprinklers would not save the building, even if formed of wood.

Drenchers. Fittings known as " Drenchers " act in a similar way to sprinklers, but are generally placed just over the outside of the windows to prevent the fire spreading from one building to another.

If a little care and attention is given to the designing of a building with the idea of sprinklers being installed, the actual construction need not be less economical, and if the building is so designed considerable cost can be saved in the installation of sprinklers, as the rules demand that sprinklers shall be placed generally speaking about 10 ft. centres, but this is subject to the depth of beams and for other similar obstructions on the ceilings. All spaces, such as voids in roofs, must also be provided with sprinklers, and with regard to the pressure of water required or desirable it should be remembered that all pressure is measured as running pressure. In addition to the normal pressure obtained by the head of water, increased pressure can be obtained by installing automatic pumps. To all sprinkler installations pressure gauges must be fixed together with a rather complicated system of valves, which, however, are not complicated in working.

Every installation must be fitted with approved automatic alarm signal which gives notice immediately any sprinkler is opened, and this alarm remains ringing as long as any sprinkler is in operation.

STEAM. Steam for extinguishing fire could and would no doubt be used to a greater extent if it were not for the serious danger attached to its use. It also has this great disadvantage, that whereas water sprinklers can safely act automatically, bad accidents might result from steam being applied automatically in case of fire. Even if a steam installation is put in it must be only under the charge of one man, and some considerable delay must ensue before he turns the valve on, as it would be absolutely imperative for him to make sure that every part of the building was clear of employees. I question, therefore, if such an installation would be allowed by the authorities.

SAND. Sand, if used at the very early stages of the fire is exceedingly efficient, but its method of application, namely, by pails or similar means of throwing, curtails its action very considerably, as there are no means of applying it from a distance with any degree of accuracy, and it would of course lack a constant supply of application, but certainly a proportion of fire buckets should contain sand in lieu of water.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM INSTALLATIONS. Automatic fire alarm installations apart from the automatic alarm attached to sprinklers have progressed very considerably, and can be so arranged that they not only give fire alarms to the users of the premises, but are kept directly connected to a public fire station. These are generally installed upon the principle of thermostats, working with a variation of temperature, the whole being led to an annunciator which will immediately indicate where the fire has taken place. The Insurance Companies lay down very careful rules with regard to installations, and deal also with electrical work, testing and maintenance.

In conclusion, I would suggest that this Society take into very serious consideration the means of escape that should be provided for Hospitals, Infirmaries, and similar Institutions where many of the inmates are unable to help themselves in case of fire. I am inclined to think that all such buildings should be fitted with sprinkler installations, and further that Fire-resisting sloping ways with proper wheel tracks should be provided to each floor, the usual Exit Doors with panic bolts provided, and the beds fitted with casters of at least 4 in. diameter for easy manipulation.

Building Materials and Fire Prevention.

In connection with Mr. Alban Scott's paper on a similar subject published in this issue, the following extract from a paper by Mr. J. Brown, read before the Dunedin Branch of the N.Z.I.A., will be of interest.

The report of a committee in connection with the San Francisco conflagration proves most interesting reading dealing as it does with the construction of several of the most important buildings in San Francisco and the manner in which this construction was affected by the great earthquake and fire which followed in the year 1906. Most of these buildings were of the steel skeleton-type, the floors of reinforced concrete supported by steel columns and stanchions. Generally speaking the greatest damage to the structures internally was due to insufficient protection to columns and steelwork. In some cases the columns were merely surrounded by blind spaces formed in partitions—in others they had a metal lathing and plaster protection, others again were surrounded by hollow tile blocks and still others were protected with concrete keyed to metal lathing and having an air space between the casing and column. Steel beams were protected in somewhat similar fashion.

In one building alone some 40 columns were found buckled, due to insufficient protection, these causing very serious distortion of both floors and partitions and involving an expensive reconstruction of a considerable portion of the building. In the same building there were blind spaces between the plaster work and the exterior walls—flames entered these, setting fire to sections of the building which would otherwise never have been burned. The Committee's comments on column protection of this building are as follows :—

> "This building is another illustration of great damage caused by insufficient column protection. Had a few thousand dollars been spent in providing suitable column protection the hundred thousand dollars in repairs would probably have been saved."

Referring to another building, the Committee commented as follows :—

> "The damage to this building by fire is limited almost exclusively to the interior finish and contents. It is to be regretted that a building of excellent design and good construction did not have its window and door openings protected by metal frames and sash and wire glazing—had this been done there is no doubt that the entire contents of the building would have been saved and the damage limited to that sustained by the exterior."

The majority of the buildings reported on had cast-iron stair cases with marble treads, these staircases suffered severely.

Two of the best papers read this session at either of the principal societies will be found in our pages. That by Mr. Alban H. Scott at the Society, which we are enabled to give in its entirety, unhampered by the restrictions the Institute still imposes, is a timely and able summary of its subject, and we entirely endorse its author's proposed emendations of the London Building Acts, and his wish that they could be extended to the provinces. Much of the really wanton waste due to fire is almost criminal, and might be easily reduced by more stringent regulations.—*The Building News.*

In discussions upon building by-laws it is not infrequently pointed out that one of the main objects of these local enactments is to secure protection from fire. Whether that object is substantially attained or not is a matter of opinion. One thing is certain, however—that, in spite of building laws and by-laws, and notwithstanding all that science has done in devising means for preventing and subduing outbreaks of fire, every year witnesses an appalling loss of life and property from this cause. Of this fact two explanations may be given. In the first place new industrial processes may introduce new risks, and in the second place the element of carelessness—by far the most prolific cause of outbreaks of fire—not only remains, but actually increases in direct proportion with the greater sense of security which is derived from new inventions for meeting the danger. The whole question of the construction and protection of buildings in relation to fire was considered in a very able paper which was read by Mr. Alban Scott at the last meeting of The Society of Architects. Mr. Scott was able to speak with special authority, and, as a member of the British Fire Prevention Committee, he was able to add one more to the many well-deserved tributes which have from time to time been paid to the work of that admirable body. The paper contained a most interesting detailed criticism of the London Building Acts from the point of view of fire prevention, the most notable suggestion perhaps being that all floors and staircases, irrespective of the size or use of the building, should be constructed of fire-resisting material; and further, that the top floor should be constructed of such strength that, if the roof is not also constructed of fire-resisting material, it would successfully withstand the collapse of the roof in case of fire. Apart from the question of cost, the desirability of such an arrangement cannot be controverted, and even on that head Mr. Scott gave some figures to show that the disparity between the cost of ordinary and fire-resisting floors, either for ordinary domestic buildings or for workshops, is not so great as might at first be supposed. The suggestion as to the strength of the top floor appears to us to be an excellent one, for it is an undoubted fact that in the past many fires have resulted in the total loss of the building involved solely owing to the collapse of the roof, or one floor causing the whole series of floors to collapse like a house of cards.

In closing his remarks in regard to matters of construction, Mr. Scott pointed out that the question of first cost must be considered in relation to the reduction in the insurance premium, and the inconvenience, loss of profit and business connection in the event of a disastrous fire. The former is a matter for the insurance company, but the latter must be estimated by the owner himself. It is worthy of note that premiums are sometimes reduced by as much as 60 per cent.—a matter of great importance where large and valuable stocks are kept. The concluding part of Mr. Scott's paper was concerned with the several methods that have been devised for extinguishing fires, ranging from the hand-bucket to the chemical extinguisher and automatic sprinkler. In regard to private hydrants, the author observed that in laying down an installation connection to two different mains should be made if possible. The most efficient private apparatus, however, is undoubtedly the automatic sprinkler, the efficiency of which is evidenced by a premium reduction varying from 30 to 70 per cent. Mr. Scott stated that if a little care and attention are given to the design of a building in which sprinklers are to be installed the actual construction need not be less economical. Moreover, in such a case there may be some saving in the installation itself. The advantages of the sprinkler are not confined to their automatic discharge when the arranged temperature is reached, but in addition they may be fitted with automatic alarm signals which give notice immediately the apparatus comes into action, and continue ringing so long as any sprinkler is in operation. Mr. Scott's paper forms a comprehensive and interesting contribution to the literature of a most important subject.—*The Surveyor.*

The R. Norman Shaw, R.A., Memorial Fund.

The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, March, 1913, to January, 1915, shows a balance in hand of £96 10*s*. 0*d*. This has been given to the Council of the Royal Academy for investment, the interest to be applied in augmentation of the "Sandby Gift," which consists of a sum of £1,000 bequeathed in 1904, by Wm. A. Sandby, in memory of Thomas and Paul Sandby, the annual income to be awarded in alternate years to an Architect and a Landscape Painter or the families of such artists needing assistance. The Sandby Gift has already been increased in 1910 by a legacy by Geo. Aitchison, R.A., of £90, the interest to be applied only in those years in which architects or their families are the beneficiaries of the Gift. The present Gift to be called "The Norman Shaw Memorial Fund," two years' interest to be given biennially in the years in which Architects or their families are the beneficiaries.

What is Architecture?

Perhaps, if we run over what an architect must know and do and be, we'll have a straighter notion of What Architecture Is, says Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick, in *Building*. First and foremost he must know what will best serve his client, he must so familiarize himself with the latter's wants that he can solve his problems and devise a building that, in adjustment of space, relation of parts, light, cost and all, will eminently be fitted to the purposes for which it is intended. If it be an unusual or complicated problem he had best call in an adviser who has had experience in that line. No one man knows all that is to be known.

Next, though equally important, that building must be well built, in accordance with the laws on the subject and the best known practice, economically, strongly, sanely.

Last, but not least, in the interest of his client, the welfare of the community and for his own honor, he must make that building beautiful, albeit it be of humble material and little cost. Therein is the true artist in the man brought out.

This last function is generally miscalled " designing." It is no more so than the others, it is but a part of the designing. The man who can only do pretty things, an incompetent in plan arrangement and ignorant of the economies of Building, is no more entitled to " Architect " than is the plumber's helper.

Those are the fundamentals. The knowledge, the details and specialties that enable a man to do those well are legion. His art must be broad in its catholicity, his idea of ornament must extend beyond the acanthus leaf. To make his buildings useful and of our times he should be able to fit them into local surroundings and colors and use symbolic and native forms. An architect with but a vague smattering of history is as an explorer would be who knew nothing of astronomy and geography. He must know something of law, of physics, of mathematics, of geology and of chemistry. He must have travelled and seen much. He must be a close observer and have the photographic eye and mind. He must be a past master in the philosophy of pure Reason—in other words, he must have an inexhaustible fund of common sense and adaptability. Something of a mind reader must he also be, and an executive of high degree, a master of men, a born leader.

Of all the branches of engineering, plumbing, heating and what not, he must know enough to rightly adjust and balance the real value and importance of each, and to keep the specialists in those lines within their lines and doing their best combined work. Perhaps, above all else, must he possess the same qualities of discernment as a judge, for he must constantly be weighing a thousand considerations in order to eliminate the undesirable and do only the desirable that will make his building perfect.

It would not hurt him a bit to be somewhat of a prophet, for it is expected of him, especially in costs. When his plans are all done, contractors, experts in cost, will vary widely in their computations of costs ; he must tell beforehand, before his plans are on paper, what that cost will be !

Naturally, he must be a gentleman. And it is best for him if he is always poor. Small hope, I concede, is there of any of us ever acquiring much fortune, but poverty, the necessity of ever scratching is the finest corkscrew there is for pulling the best there is out of us—in more senses than one.

" Tell me who you go with and I'll tell you who you are," is a respected proverb. We might paraphrase it and say that if all this is what an architect should be, it is passing easy to say What Architecture Is.

Perhaps some may say that if that is what an architect should be there is mighty little Architecture. Well, I'm not gainsaying that either. Indeed, that's exactly the point I'm trying to make.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of The Society of Architects."

Telephones in Large Buildings.

Sir,—The Postmaster General wishes to call attention to the importance of making adequate arrangements in the plans of large buildings for the installation at a later stage of telephone equipment. Failure to do so leads to complaints owing to the inevitable interference with the structure and decorations of the building and the noise caused by piercing walls and floors. It also delays the installation of the telephone and increases the costliness of the work involved.

In these circumstances it is to the advantage of all concerned to make adequate provision for telephone as well as for light, water, and other services in designing a building, and it has occurred to the Postmaster General that the members of The Society of Architects may be glad to have some information as regards the accommodation required for this purpose.

For the telephone service of a large building provision should be made, as a minimum, for one 3 inch pipe from the public footway to the basement on ground floor, and for cables to the other floors. It is also desirable that there should be a ready means of leading wires to the various rooms on the different floors. The precise requirements vary according to circumstances, but they can be definitely ascertained in any particular instance from the local Post Office Engineer, whose address may be obtained at the nearest Telegraph Office.

General Post Office, London,
February 2nd, 1915.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. G. Leonard,
for Secretary.

Building By-Laws and a Court of Appeal.*

At the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, in 1913, the resolution was passed: "That the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute be requested to urge on the Local Government Board the desirability of the establishment by the Board of a tribunal of appeal from the decisions of local authorities on points relating to practices in the working of the Building By-laws, and should they consider that Parliamentary sanction is necessary for the formation of such a tribunal, to take steps to obtain such sanction."

Mr. Searles-Wood thinks that there is in some minds a misapprehension of the purpose for which this tribunal is to be appointed. The suggestion was that, in the event of a difference of opinion arising between the authority and the building owner as to the suitability of his design and the construction of the by-laws, the building owner should forward his drawings to the Local Government Board, with a statement of the argument he put forward why the local authority should pass them, and the local authority should state their reason for objecting: the decision of the Local Government Board should be binding on all parties, and there should be no reason why the matter should not be dealt with promptly and with little trouble. The Local Government Board always decline to give a legal interpretation, as that is a matter that the Courts must settle, but this reference which Mr. Searles-Wood suggests would in most cases be as to the reasonableness of the objections, and would not necessarily involve the legal construction of the by-laws, but simply the usual reading of it, with which the Local Government Board would be familiar.

Such a tribunal would be more impartial than any local court, and, being a technical body, the decisions would carry more weight, and in course of time these decisions would form a series of precedents which would be of great assistance to both local authorities and building owners.

After referring to the constitution and functions of the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Acts, the author goes on to say that he does not suggest that it should be a precedent for the tribunal of appeal for the model by-laws, but it has been found to work well in London.

One of the points for discussion might well be as to the way in which the tribunal should be constituted.

With regard to the arguments in favour of such a tribunal, it seems to him, judging by many of the suggestions that are made in papers on the amendment of the By-laws that there is a wrong impression of the principle upon which by-laws are founded.

---

* Summary of a paper read at a Meeting of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, on 5th February, 1915, by Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, F.R.I.B.A.

We are a free people, and there is a common law right for every man to build as he likes on his own land.

The very interesting *Liber Albus* of the City of London, a collection made during the mayoralty of Sir Richard Whittington, of documents, even then ancient, contains FitzAlwyne's Assize of Buildings, written in 1189. It has the following passage of the obstruction of the view from windows :—

> " If any person shall have windows looking upon his neighbour's land although he may have been a long time in possession of the view from such windows aforesaid, nevertheless his neighbour may lawfully obstruct the view from such window by building opposite the same, or by placing anything there upon his own lands in such manner as may to him seem most expedient unless the person who has such windows can show any writing by reason whereof his neighbour may not obstruct the view from these windows."

This shows that the right to build as the owner liked existed in those days.

The by-laws are only concerned with the safety of the public and not of the owner. This is shown by the exempt building clauses, which to some extent are wider in the Metropolitan Building Acts than in the Model By-laws. Before 1875, the by-laws only regarded the safety of the public from two standpoints, that is, fire and stability. After the Public Health Act it was recognized that the sickness of the occupier might be a menace to the public, and the sanitary aspect was added to the other two. The Amended Rural By-laws recently issued, which were based largely on suggestions made by the Royal Institute of British Architects, clearly show the three points of view of the safety of the public. As he reads the suggestions made in the various papers to amend the by-laws, this is not the idea of their authors, but they want to make the Building By-laws a complete code of building construction, which is impossible. The Local Government Board have at present before them the London County Council By-laws for Reinforced Concrete Construction, which, when approved, will, he thinks, be largely used all over the country for reinforced concrete regulations. Anyone who makes a careful study of these rules will at once see that they require very expert knowledge to construe them, and that it would be hopeless to take a dispute, as to whether the design objected to was properly designed, before the local Courts. And it is with this in view that the author strongly urges the formation of an expert tribunal that could give an unbiassed opinion that would carry weight in such disputes as are certain to arise. He is ready to admit that the knowledge of the stresses and strain in buildings has improved very much of late years, and the ability to calculate these reactions is possessed by a great many officials ; but as this form of construction is rapidly coming more and more to the front, and ingenious forms of its application are constantly being designed, it is difficult for those officials, who have so many other duties besides building surveying, to keep abreast with the times. Experience in the carrying out of this form of construction is very essential to the appreciation of new forms of design.

Some people are of the opinion that the time has come when there should be a general Building Act for the whole country. Let us hope if this comes to pass that it may be so drawn as not to stereotype existing methods of construction, but stimulate new and better methods than at present. It might be a good thing to encourage architects to work out the strains and stresses in their structures, by making a law that the methods of calculating the designs should be submitted to the District Surveyor, and if found correct the construction should be allowed, and thus do away with all those cast-iron schedules and rules that so often hamper an original design.

The other point touched on by Mr. Searles-Wood, is the law as to party structures.

The rules laid down in the Metropolitan Building Act of 1854, for dealing with the rights of the building and adjoining owners of a party wall have worked so well that it is surprising no other city or town has adopted the same system, which is, briefly, as follows :—

Where a building that has party walls is about to be rebuilt, the building owner serves on the adjoining owner of the party wall notices, which describe the work that is to be done to the party walls, and in this notice the building owner appoints a surveyor to represent him. If the adjoining owner does not agree within fourteen days of the service of the notice, a difference is said to have arisen, and the adjoining owner appoints a surveyor to represent his interest, and these two surveyors meet and appoint a third surveyor.

The first two surveyors then examine the party structure and draw up an award, in which is set out the work that has to be done, and when this award is signed by the two surveyors it is published, and the matter is settled. Should the two surveyors not be able to agree on an award, the third surveyor is called in, and within seven days he has to appoint a day for a hearing, and the three surveyors meet and any two of them can agree on an award, which, when signed by the two, is published and becomes a binding document, only to be upset on appeal before a magistrate. The position of the third surveyor is not quite that of an arbitrator, he is only equal in rank to the other two surveyors, but it has been found to work well and many awards are made by means of the third surveyor which could not be made between the two surveyors in the first instance.

The third surveyor, being quite impartial, can complete the award which one of the interested surveyors would not care to sign. This method of dealing with a difficult situation is really a great help to architecture, and some such system should be part of the Statute law. At present the law on the subject is that the party structure is common with the two parties, the building and the adjoining owner: it cannot be touched without the assent of both parties, and there is no means of compelling this consent. It is in this respect that the London practice has such great advantages.

The Civic Development Survey and Professional Employment in War Time.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., speaking at a meeting convened by the Architects' War Committee, and held at 9, Conduit Street, on 17th December, 1914, pointed out that an important part of the work of the Architects' War Committee is the provision of work for architects who are deprived of a livelihood owing to the War, and, in looking around to see how such professional men could be most usefully employed, the Professional Employment section of the War Committee decided that the work of Civic Development Survey should take a prominent place in their programme.

Before defining what is comprehended in the work of the Civic Development Survey, Mr. Lanchester quoted Mr. Raymond Unwin, the Chief Inspector of Town Planning, who has suggested a Schedule of Preliminary Information the collection and consideration of which at a Public Town Planning Enquiry should be provided for by the Town Planning Bill. The following is a summary.

A collection of old maps showing past lines of the town's development.

Ordnance Survey maps, coloured to show the present condition of the town with regard to such matters as:—

Difference in degree of density of population. Insanitary or special poverty areas. Distribution of manufacturing business areas. Parks and other public open spaces, and vacant land available for extensions. Public buildings and places of interest. Traffic facilities. The lines of main drainage and water supply. Features of natural beauty or interest.

Geological maps. Contour survey maps, etc., and maps of other towns, for purposes of comparison and suggestion.

In addition to the information required to make the above maps there should be collected all possible statistical information.

OUTLINE SCHEME FOR CIVIC DEVELOPMENT SURVEYS.

It is suggested that the work should be grouped under the following headings, and that local supervision might be exercised by an honorary committee of leading citizens who would employ, on certain definite lines, a professional staff, recommended to them by the various committees interested, for the purpose of procuring and tabulating such information as is comprehended in the civic survey.

(1) *Archæological.*—Comprising records of all sites and buildings of architectural or historic interest, with positions and particulars indicated on maps.

(2) *Recreation.*—The study of existing information relating to parks and recreation grounds, public buildings, National features of exceptional interest, etc.

(3) *Educational.*—Study of existing statistics as to educational facilities.

(4) *Hygiene.*—Existing statistics are here fairly complete. Study of these in relation to physiography and population density, with results shown graphically.

(5) *Commerce.*—The indication of existing (and probable future) centres of employment, their character, the numbers of employees, the localities they occupy, average wages, etc.

(6) *Traffic.*—Railway, water, tramway and road facilities with the existing traffic. Capacity of each and probable future developments considered in relation to traffic.

(7) *Valuation.*—Graphic rendering of relative values of all land and buildings.

(8) *General.*—Collection and classification of maps, illustrations and statistics of other towns, British or foreign, displaying similarities in their growth and circumstances.

The information gathered under these headings would be placed in graphic form on Ordnance maps, thus giving facilities for comparison between the various factors, and forming a permanent record of present conditions and future possibilities. The whole would be arranged in a form suitable for publication, at the discretion of the municipal authorities, and the results would be gathered together to form a civic museum, which would serve the double purpose of reducing the labours of those undertaking the task of preparing a Town Planning Scheme and also of educating the citizen in the conditions and factors governing his life and that of his fellows.

The specimen sheets (abridged) show how the work may be carried out by many who have had so far no previous training except a sound general education coupled with the discipline of some employment, so that workers of all kinds may be brought into the scheme by a good system of organization and by clarity of definition in these subdivisions.

CIVIC SURVEY—DRAFT SPECIMEN SHEETS.

Sheet 1. I.—ARCHÆOLOGY (*A.* GENERAL).

Prepare a plan of the city (using 6 in. Ordnance sheets), showing by hatchings its extent at stated intervals from the Roman period to the present day, with supplementary notes.

Old maps and views should be collected and arranged in order of date. Reference should be made to those in existing collections, stating where they may be found.

Sheet 2. I.—ARCHÆOLOGY (*B.* SPECIAL).

Plot (if necessary) and tint on Ordnance sheets: British and Roman camps, battlefields and other historic sites, Roman roads and buildings, Mediæval and other buildings of exceptional architectural and historic interest.

Each site or building to have a reference number referring to a folio in which all the information, drawings, views, etc., shall be collected.

Sheet 3. II.—RECREATION.

Colour on 6 in. Ordnance sheets: Parks and recreation areas, public buildings and places of entertainment (private).

Against each place (or on margin of map) a group of squares proportioned to number using (say $\frac{1}{8}$ in. square equals 10,000 per annum), and a reference number referring to detailed description and statistics in folio.

Sheet 4. III.—EDUCATION.

Indicate on Ordnance sheets position of provided, non-provided, secondary, private, and boarding schools, universities and technical institutes for specialized teaching.

Against each place (or on margin of map) a group of similarly coloured squares proportioned to number on register of each institution (say $\frac{1}{8}$ in. square to each twenty), with percentages of accommodation provided and attendances, and a reference number referring to detailed description and statistics in special folio.

Sheet 5. IV.—HYGIENE.

A set of 6 in. Ordnance maps to be hatched as directed to show: Density of population, death and birth rate, proportion of misdemeanour and crime.

Other statistics to be illustrated graphically: physique, crime (classified), general hospitals, provision for epidemics, and general conclusions to be arrived at as to insanitary areas and the working of municipal services in regard to health.

Exceptional overcrowding and other points demanding attention should be reported on.

Sheet 6. V.—COMMERCE, INDUSTRY.

Collect and tabulate the following information (Data from Chamber of Commerce, Labour Exchanges, etc.).

Output and its destination.

Industries of city and district, where and how carried on, method of work and payment, seasonal and intermittent employment, a general historic review of the city's industrial development.

Supply, distribution, and other services.

Food and other requisites, how obtained, and modes of distribution; municipal services, and modes of distribution; relationship between wages and prices. Plot on 6 in. Ordnance map in various colours the premises where numbers are employed. Municipal, co-operative, joint stock and private undertakings (classified into trades).

Against each place (or on margin of map) a group of similarly coloured squares proportioned to number of employees (say on $\frac{1}{8}$ in. square to each twenty), with average weekly wage, and a reference number to folios giving further statistics, localities where employees reside, etc.

Sheet 7. VI.—TRAFFIC.

Study the Report of London Traffic Branch of Board of Trade, 1912, and obtain what statistics are available, supplement these by personal investigations, and prepare reports of traffic conditions in your city on similar lines.

A supplementary sheet prepared by Mr. V. Bell shows a somewhat different treatment of the subject selected.

Supplementary Sheet. PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES.

Survey of voluntary and official action as regards poverty, cases of the blind, deaf and dumb, epileptics, inebriates, and other physical and mental defectives, orphans, waifs, etc. To tabulate working of Act for Feeding Necessitous Children in locality. Survey working of such institutions as boot, coal, blanket clubs. Survey local charitable bequests and how applied. Survey philanthropic work (official and voluntary) in connection with animals (R.S.P.C.A., etc., and cattle troughs, etc.). Action *re* unemployment, etc. Official and voluntary activities *re* medical treatment (hospitals, etc.). Survey work dealing with recreation and with work such as college settlements, Toynbee Hall, Oxford House, etc. Dealing with ex-criminals (official and voluntary) might come under this heading. Co-relation with sheets on recreation, hygiene, education, etc.

As the result of these investigations, a valuable mass of information concerning the city would be obtained, most of which is presented in graphic form so that it is easily assimilated and used in making comparative studies.

Now that the development of our cities has been made by the Town Planning Act a matter of public initiative, it is urgent that the information comprised in the Civic Development Survey should be placed in a convenient form before those who are concerned in carrying out the Act.

[Members who are interested may obtain more detailed information on the subject on application to the Secretary.—ED.]

Professional Matters in New Zealand.

The following are some of the principal subjects of general professional interest in the Ninth Annual Report of New Zealand Institute of Architects.

Following the precedent of other similar bodies, the Annual Subscription of all members on Active Service with the Expeditionary Forces are to be remitted until such time as they are relieved from military duty.

On the recommendation of the Education Committee, it was resolved that the Council approach the Government for a grant for the purpose of establishing, in one or other of the University Colleges, a degree or Certificate Course in Architecture, and that the Government be asked to decide in which of the University Colleges the course should be established. It was further resolved, that the Educational Committee be earnestly requested to take into their immediate consideration the preparation of a Standard of Examination which will form the basis of examination for the certificate of membership.

The Council recommends that the Standard size of Brick for the whole Dominion be: maximum 9 in. by $4\frac{3}{8}$ths in. by $2\frac{11}{16}$ths in.; minimum $8\frac{7}{8}$ths in. by $4\frac{5}{16}$ths in. by $2\frac{5}{8}$ths in., but that the practical adoption of this standard be left to the several District Branches.

The Clause in the "Regulations for Architectural Competitions" requiring the Assessor to be sole judge, was very unpopular in Auckland, and it had been found impossible to get Local Authorities and Trustees to agree to it. As a consequence members of the Institute were being debarred from entering into certain competitions.

On the general question of the duties and powers of Assessors, opinions were freely expressed that the whole trouble lay in the method of appointing Assessors. If promoters as a first step, appointed their Assessor, made known to him their wishes, and permitted him to draw the conditions in accordance with such wishes and requirements, they could not fail of being satisfied with a decision based on such conditions. The general practice, however, was for some unskilled person to draw conditions, which were in nearly all cases unsatisfactory, and any decision, based upon them, would necessarily prove abortive.

The matter was finally referred back to the Auckland Branch for further consideration.

Mr. A. Atkins, of Wellington, a Past President, donated a prize for a competition for the design for a Medal, and has given the dies for the Medal, the first Gold Medal, and a Silver and Bronze Medal to the Institute. He further has made arrangements to hand over a sum of money the interest on which will provide a Silver and Bronze Medal annually for all time (including the cost of engraving).

It would form a lasting memorial of a member's devotion to the welfare of the profession in New Zealand, and an admirable pattern for imitation by others.

The Secretary reported that several persons automatically ceased to be members by reason of their not having made application for registration within the prescribed time, and by reason of their having failed to pay their annual fees.

A list of members and non-members of the Institute registered by the Architects' Registration Board was presented for classification as Fellows or Associates.

A Special Committee was appointed to prepare suggestions for the new Regulations on professional ethics and practice.

The question of advertising on buildings was raised, and a photograph exhibited of a particularly gross example of bad taste in this direction. In most municipalities throughout the Dominion there is a wholesome rule that Advertisements or Signs on buildings shall have some reference to the business conducted in that building, and the photograph produced showed that the advertisement did not come anywhere near that rule.

The meeting decided to protest against the disfigurement of Cities by ugly, offensive and unnecessary signs, and urges the District Branches to enquire what steps their City Councils have taken under their By-laws to remedy this class of offence.

On the question of the Institute being consulted by Municipalities when framing or revising building by-laws or at least permitting the Institute to be heard in any objections it may have to offer before such by-laws are finally settled upon, the meeting was strongly of opinion that when the preparation or revision of by-laws affecting Buildings are being undertaken by a Municipality, it is in the interest of the community that the District Branch of the New Zealand Institute of Architects within whose boundaries such Municipality is situated, be invited to discuss and report upon such proposals before their adoption.

Sessional Papers, 1914-15.

1915.

MARCH	11th.	"The Law Relating to the Remuneration of the Architect" (MR. A. MONTEFIORE BRICE, Barrister-at-Law).
APRIL	15th.	"Lighting," by MR. V. A. H. MACKINNEY.

Registration of Architects.

Registration! Everyone evinced an extraordinary interest in this question, and it was very comprehensively discussed (at the Inter-State Conference of Architects).

The final agreement was that the better policy would be for each Institute to seek the reform under its own State, for the reason that a Federal measure might cause hardship. For instance, people resident in outback places should hardly be compelled to meet the expense of sending to the bigger centres for a registered practitioner to meet their minor requirements. Under a State Bill provision could be made for this, as in the case of Port Darwin. It was also remarked that if one State were fortunate in securing registration, it could be, with advantage, held up by others as an ideal for emulation.

The various Institutes, however, should exercise their influence in having as much uniformity as possible introduced into the acts as they were drafted. This is an important point that should not be overlooked.—*Building.*

REGISTRATION AND PROFESSIONAL CHARGES.

The Architects' and Builders' Journal referring to the revised schedules of professional charges says, a cast-iron or Procrustean scale, working automatically and enforced with rigour upon members only, but wholly innocuous to outsiders, would reduce the Institute from the honourable status of a professional body to something like the level of a mere trade union. This, it is true, is not the effect of the scale prescribed for the legal profession, nor of the perhaps slightly more flexible minima prevalent among medical men; but in each of these instances the scale is vitalized by the strict protection of a close corporation against the competition of outside practitioners. Until architects are similarly protected, it would be vain, or indeed suicidal, to penalize membership by a rigid enforcement of a scale of fees. Here again, as in so many other instances of baulked progress, Registration suggests itself as the remedy. Until architects acquire a recognized status comparable to that of the legal or of the medical profession (which professions, however, are free from the art element which to some extent embarrasses the situation for architects), the Schedule of Professional Charges must remain "a permissive and advisory document."

The Flank Wall Terror.

The flanks of street buildings which soar higher than adjoining buildings are often ill-considered, and a street is sometimes shorn of its beauty by the ugly flank of the higher building. In some cases " Light and Air " are responsible for this, or the architect had counted on the adjoining lower building being some day re-built as high as the one he has erected; but this does not always take place, and so the unsightly flank of perhaps a very handsome frontage may remain an eyesore for a generation to gaze upon.—PRESIDENT ALBERT E. PRIDMORE.—*Journal of The Society of Architects*, December, 1906.

The picture presented (by a certain vista) is one that might well inspire an artist with a subject for his canvas, but that in the middle distance looms up, naked and unashamed, the flank wall of a building much higher than its neighbours, bare except for a few alphabetical symbols of the severest and most inelegant block type and in the blackest contrast to a white ground, but of the most emphatic plainness; obviously no part of the architect's design, and most surely having no place in the harmony of the vista.—*Journal of the N.Z.I.A.*, December, 1914.

Professional Advertising.

If an " Advertisement Expert," whose utterances are quoted by the *Journal of The Society of Architects*, from a magazine with which we are unacquainted, has no better reason for his appeal to architects to advertise than that he adduces, his advice is possibly not worth much. He says: " The architect, for instance, could do what he cannot do now; he could issue a small portfolio or booklet of illustrations of the various buildings which he had designed, and which have been built to his specifications. These he could send out as evidence of his ability and as actual proof of real experience. At present he must not make himself known. He may have an office and he may have his name on the door, but he must not ask for work. That is *the* professional crime. If commissions come to him, well and good; if they do not, he must not go out in search of them." What hinders architects from illustrating their buildings in our own pages? That is not advertisement. It is legitimate and beneficial publicity which we are always glad to facilitate, because such kindly co-operation is a generous contribution to the general knowledge, to which our own happy experience is the younger men, who benefit, are glad to add their own quota when the good times come. Possibly we should soon have to stop it if it became the province of the " advertisement expert " to organize it!—*The Building News.*

March Meetings.

Mar.	10th.	5	p.m.	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,,	11th.	4	,,	Committees and Council.
,,	,,	7.30	,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "The Law Relating to the Remuneration of the Architect," by Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law.
,,	25th.	4	,,	Committees.

Architects' War Relief Fund.

Shortly after the beginning of the War, the Architects' War Committee issued an appeal to the profession for subscriptions to a Special Fund for the Relief of Distress among Architects and those dependent upon them. In response to this appeal and to a further appeal issued by the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee, subscriptions to the amount of £1,208 8*s*. 3*d*. have been received.

There is reason to suppose that distress in the profession, due to the War, is steadily increasing, and that in the course of the present year the position may be a very serious one. It is therefore hoped that all who are in a position to do so will contribute as generous donations as possible to the Relief Fund.

Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Hon. Secretary of the Architects' War Committee, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.

Competition Ethics.

The Corporation of Oxford invited local architects to submit designs for workmen's cottages, but did not bind themselves to accept any design or to pay any premium. Mr. A. G. Smith, M.S.A., of 318, Woodsock Road, Oxford, thereupon wrote to the Town Clerk to say that the last clause of the announcement was such as to prevent him as a member of The Society of Architects, sending in designs, and that no doubt other local architects belonging to the professional societies would feel themselves to be in a similar position. Mr. Smith also suggested that conditions on the lines required by and invariably given to the profession in the majority of competitions should be adopted.

The Committee subsequently withdrew the advertisement and made other recommendations to the Council for the development of the land, and finally the whole matter was referred back to them for consideration.

In the meantime, Mr. Smith's timely protest on behalf of local architects, who undoubtedly will support him, will have given the City fathers a lesson in professional etiquette.

Annual Subscription.

The Members' Annual Subscription and the Graduates' and Students' Annual Registration Fees were due and payable on November 1st, the amounts being as follows: Members, £2 2*s.* 0*d.*, Graduates, £1 1*s.* 0*d.*; Students, 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Membership.

Elected.—ANDERSON, JOHN, F.N.Z.I.A., New Zealand; JACK, GUY WILFRED, London; VARCOE, CHARLES HARRY LEONARD, Plymouth; VAUTIER, CHARLES ALFRED, F.N.Z.I.A., New Zealand, *Members.* JOHN GREAVES BATLEY, Accrington, *Student.*

Ordinary Meeting.

An Ordinary Meeting will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, March 11th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Ballot for Candidates for Membership.
4. Paper on "The Law Relating to the Remuneration of the Architect," by A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-Law.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—R. CROMIE (Lieut., R.E.S.); CONRAD HOFFMAN (Royal Engineers); J. M. MACHATTIE (Piper, London Scottish); KERSHAW PETERS (Royal Engineers); R. HARDY SYMS (Lieut., Royal Engineers). *Student* :—B. J. RYAN (Capt., Royal Engineers).

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 90. Vol. VIII. APRIL, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Architecture as a Profession for Rich Women.

Miss Maude Royden, in an address on "The Call of the War to Girls," called attention to the great number of women in whom the War had created the anxiety or the necessity to do work, declared that the capacity of two classes of these was summed up in "I am 45 and a widow," and "I am 21 and an idiot"; the former desiring highly-paid work and the latter eager for voluntary work, and both inefficient through lack of training. Dealing especially with the case of the girl of leisure and means who desired to be useful at the present time, she said that she could do no greater service to the community than to use her leisure and her means to open new callings to women from which they were at present excluded.

The jealousy of men towards allowing women into many professions was due to their fear that when women came in they would undersell them. If the women who did pioneer work in entering new professions were themselves rich, they could effectually resist all attempts at underselling.

More women architects were needed, and it was a profession which women of means should enter, as it was not technically closed to women. The need for them was evident when one saw the astounding mistakes made in planning houses by men architects.

Proceedings.

The Fourth Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, March 11th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

Two nominations for Membership were announced. A ballot was then taken for the following Candidate for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in his favour :—

Dilley, Wilfrid Joseph, Giza, Egypt.

It was announced that the following Candidate had been admitted to the Register of Students by the Council :—

Grimmond, Alex. G., 16, Terrace Road, Bournemouth.

Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister-at-law, then read a paper on "The law as to the remuneration of the Architect."

Mr. S. T. T. James (Member), in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that a more concise paper had probably never been read in that room. It embraced all the fundamental principles relating to the remuneration of an architect. The gist of the lecture was contained in the word "contract." That was the dominant note from start to finish. The difficulty architects sometimes found themselves in was due to a large extent to their omitting to bear this question in mind. Generally speaking one could contract for almost anything, and provided a contract was reasonable, and each party cognizant of its conditions, it could, he thought, be enforced in any Court of Law. It behoved every architect in entering into a contract with building owners to be sure of his ground and endeavour to get everything definite from start to finish, and not rely so much upon "implied" contracts and "custom." "Implied contracts" often meant a lawsuit, and "Custom" usually meant calling expert witnesses to establish it, which was a very expensive matter. He thought "implied contracts" rather a loose term, and probably the lecturer would advise them to keep clear of them as much as possible. With regard to the ownership of drawings, he believed a number of young architects were under the impression that they were their own property, but he thought he was right in saying that they became the absolute property of the person who paid for them. If a building owner instructed an architect to prepare plans for a suburban villa which was duly erected, what would be the position of the architect in the event of the building owner using the plans for the erection of any number of similar houses, without remunerating the architect.

Mr. Thomas Martin (Member), in seconding the vote of thanks, suggested that Mr. Montefiore Brice should supplement his remarks by enlarging upon the points of law. He agreed with the previous speaker, that relying upon implied contracts and custom had been the cause of much trouble in the past. He thought the term "contract" had a wider meaning to architects, inasmuch as in his opinion, the major part of the trouble caused was due to the unsatisfactory form of building contract now in use. Perhaps Mr. Brice might have some suggestions to make on the framing of a new form of contract, that would meet modern requirements in which case he would have done one more service to the Society and to the profession. Mr. Martin referred to the unenviable position of architects when called upon to appear in Courts of Law, and to the custom of judges of referring to architects as "surveyors." The position of the architect in regard to his fees was a very unsatisfactory one. His charges were not legalized, and if taken in to Court often had to be dealt with by a jury of laymen, who decided what the architect should be paid. In the Lower Courts architects sometimes had to wait a long time while comparatively trivial cases were disposed of, and he thought it was time that cases in which architects were concerned should be tried by a technical tribunal. All through the Courts there seemed to be a feeling of resentment against the architect, and the sooner they had a legal status the better. Mr. Brice had put the position before them very clearly and concisely, so that they could grasp the situation. On some other occasion, perhaps he would make some suggestions for overcoming an architect's difficulties in recovering his fees. He thought that if the profession went to Parliament with a united front and asked for their fees to be legalized, they would get what they wanted, and architects would know what they were going to be paid for their work.

Mr. Ellis Marsland (Member) supported the vote of thanks, and referred appreciatively to Mr. Brice's kindness in keeping his engagement to lecture before the Society, while on active service. The lecturer had shown how uncertain the law was on the point of an architect's remuneration, and how difficult it was to recover anything without a definite contract. He had further clearly shown that what the Society had been struggling for for many years—the question of Registration—was the only solution of the difficulty, and the only means of placing the remuneration of the architect upon a more satisfactory basis.

Mr. Arthur H. Salisbury (Member), also supported the proposition, and expressed the view that half the contracts ever made would be implied contracts with the building owner. His experience had been that it was not always wise to emphasize the fact that there would be a five per cent. addition to the cost of the building. One generally got paid in the end. The lecturer had referred to other work which architects had to perform, such as the valuation of building sites, surveys, and preliminary arrangements for building schemes, work which in his opinion would almost always be implied contracts. When consulting a solicitor, they did not know what they were running up in the way of a bill, though there was a scale of legal charges. Again, in consulting a medical man, they incurred certain costs which they did not discover until afterwards, and so in the architectural profession, they were bound to have implied contracts. The lecturer had emphasized the fact that where there was an implied contract only, they were entitled to what they had earned, which he thought was quite satisfactory to most of them. He quite saw the point made by other speakers as to the recognition of the customs of the profession The five per cent. system worked very well he thought, except for small work, when it was not at all remunerative, owing to the enormous amount of trouble which had to be taken, and which could not be charged under any of the headings usual in an architect's account. He did not think—whatever was done in the way of Registration—that they would ever get away from implied contracts, because a great deal of the work of an architect was not confined solely to the erection of the buildings.

The President, in summing up the discussion, identified himself with the vote of thanks, and said, that the Courts generally substituted their own scale for that drawn up by the Institute, and adopted by the Society. He understood that the R.I.B.A. were reconsidering the matter with a view to drawing up a new scale of charges for architects. He agreed with Mr. Salisbury, that small jobs did not pay an architect who had to personally supervise the work, and whose time in a great many cases was worth considerably more than was paid for it. He was very pleased to hear Mr. Marsland's remarks; Registration, he thought, was the only means of getting a scale of fees sanctioned by Parliament, and until that was accomplished, they could not hope to improve the position of architects in that respect. The Society hoped, when the time was again propitious, to continue its propaganda and to place on the Statute Book, an Act for the Registration of Architects. With regard to the ownership of drawings, he thought that the Copyright Act had made a difference, but no doubt Mr. Brice would keep them right on that point.

The President then put the proposition to the meeting, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Montefiore Brice, in reply, expressed his appreciation of the remarks which had been made, and said that one or two speakers had manifested hostility towards implied contracts. There never had been written a contract which did not contain implied contracts. If a man went into a fruiterers and said to the owner, "for a dozen of those oranges I will give you a shilling," there were no less than four implied contracts. First of all, the fruiterer must produce a dozen; secondly, the oranges must be reasonably sound; thirdly, the money must be given within a reasonable time; and fourthly, the shilling must be a good one. It was almost impossible to get away from implied contracts, but they would notice that he had given them the legal principle for dealing with implied contracts. Whatever it was about, there was the legal principle which would guide them. With regard to Mr.

James' enquiry as to the use of an architect's plans, the latter could be bought just the same as fruit from the greengrocer. When an architect sold plans it was for him to impose the conditions of the sale. If the architect said—and he should also put it into writing to avoid dispute—that he would sell the plans for the erection of one house only, the client would probably proceed to engage another architect, who did not impose such conditions. It was perfectly open to the architect to impose whatever conditions he liked to the sale of his plans, but having let them go for a price without having reserved his copyright, he has no further interest in his drawings. He agreed it was very hard, but legally the whole of the drawings—not only the finished ones, but the rough drawings—were the property of the employer upon payment of the architect's fees. Mr. Martin demanded a new form of contract, and complained of the manner in which architects were treated by the Courts. There was no doubt the present form could be improved upon. He agreed with Mr. Marsland, that the simplest and best means of establishing their rights would be by a statutory schedule of charges, and when they obtained Registration, that would be within their grasp. There was, of course, always open to the architect the same liberty which the solicitor had in dealing with a client, not on the basis of the ordinary scale of charges, but by a lump sum for work to be performed. In that case an architect would have a special contract, and that is what he would be inclined to advise. Not a lot of little items which one would have to prove were reasonable charges, but a lump sum, payable in instalments as the work proceeded. To make any recommendations with regard to drawing up a schedule of architect's charges before Registration was an accomplished fact, was merely beating the air. Learned Judges were apt, he thought, to look upon architects suing their clients, as shrewd experienced professional men, and possibly thought it their duty to protect the client who in professional matters was considered by them to be an ignorant layman. He thought that might explain any apparent hostility to the architect when appearing in the Courts. It was always the case that when a technical man and a layman entered into litigation, the Judge invariably took up the cudgels for the layman assuming that he was in need of defence; whereas, often he was a very wily gentleman. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that until architects were registered, they ought to consider the question of charging lump sums by special contracts, whenever it was possible to do so, and in that case they could not be put on to the various scales of charges in existence.

The Law as to the Remuneration of the Architect.

By A. MONTEFIORE BRICE, Barrister-at-Law.

JUST as the profession, as opposed to the practice of the architect, is not regularized by law, and its pursuit is open to any person who may choose to take upon himself the risk of holding out that he possesses the knowledge and skill required for the work he undertakes to do, so there is no legal or statutory code of charges for such work as he has undertaken and done.

The profession and the remuneration of the architect do not depend on statute as *e.g.*, do those of the Solicitor ; but any person may hold himself out as able and willing to undertake the work of an architect, and any such person may sue for and recover some, but not necessarily a definite, remuneration for having done that work. Should the contract between the employer and the architect, or some subsequent contract, whether written or verbal, specify in exact terms or by reference, the charges which the employer shall pay and the architect accept, then there is an express contract as to the amount the architect may properly charge ; but if there be no express contract, whether verbal or written, as to such charges, then it will be held, as no professional man can intend or can be required to give his skill and care for nothing, that there was an implied contract between the employer and the architect that the one should give and the other receive a reasonable remuneration for services rendered.

This is the legal doctrine affecting the remuneration of the architect, unless a specific contract has been entered into between the parties as to what that remuneration shall be. In the absence of such a contract, then the remuneration of the architect must be such an amount as in all the circumstances seems fair and reasonable.

Architects have endeavoured on many occasions to show that the scale of charges recognized by the profession has in course of time and experience amounted to a " custom " ; but no scale of charges, however widely known within and however generally adopted by the profession, can, if unreasonable, govern a case in which the other contracting party did not know of such custom, or, if knowing of it, did not expressly or impliedly consent to it. Formerly, the practice of the profession in this respect, received perhaps greater attention than it has obtained in more recent years, and in 1869, Lord Romilly, in *Attorney General* v. *Drapers Co.* (L.R., 9 Eq. 69), said that " the charges of brokers on the transfer of stocks and shares are paid by a commission, and if a similar practice prevails with respect to surveyors' charges I shall not disturb it. It prevents disputes as to amount, and the charges fixed by the scale do not seem too high."

The modern and still prevailing view was put clearly enough by Lord Coleridge, L.C.J., in *Burr* v. *Ridout* (1893, *Times*, February 22nd ; *Builder*, February 25th, 1893, p. 157), and followed by the same judge in *Farthing* v. *Tomkins* (1893), 9 T.L.R., 566 ; and in *Gwyther* v. *Gaze* (*Times*, February 8th, 1875), by Quain J., who held that an alleged customary charge of 2½ per cent. on the lowest tender, when no tender had been accepted, was unreasonable, and left it to the jury to say what sum would be reasonable. While it is within the province of the jury to assess the amount which would be reasonable, it is the function of the judge to decide as to whether an alleged custom is reasonable. The Courts have always taken upon themselves to consider whether a custom is or is not within the bounds of reason, and if the custom is unreasonable, the Courts have said that they will not recognize it as binding on people who do not know it and have not consented to act upon it. *Perry* v. *Barnett* (1885), 15 Q.B.D., 388, per *Brett*, M.R., at p. 393. And in *Debenham* v. *King's College, Cambridge* (1884), 1 T.L.R., 170, it was held by Wills, J., that there is no custom between surveyors and their clients by which the former can base their account on Ryde's Scale of Fees for Surveyors' Charges; and a surveyor, in the absence of a special agreement, is only entitled to charge a fair and reasonable sum for his services.

If, however, there is contained in the contract (as there should always be) a clause dealing expressly with the remuneration of the architect, no difficulty need arise ; neither should there be any difficulty when the amount and scale of the charges is agreed by reference to be in conformity with the scale of the Royal Institute of British Architects or with Ryde's Scale or some other method of computation known to or accepted by the parties to the contract.

Where such a scale is known by the employer to exist and to be used, there will be a presumption (which may, of course, be rebutted) that the employment is upon the terms of such scale or custom, and in *Buckland* v. *Pawson* (1890), 6 T.L.R., 421, Day, J., said the question was whether the plaintiffs were or were not employed upon what was known as Ryde's Scale. He did not think the evidence in the case was sufficient to establish a custom, but there was abundant evidence that Ryde's Scale was generally known and was the ordinary mode of remuneration of surveyors. The plaintiff was employed by defendant, who, it was sworn, had employed others and had himself been employed on Ryde's Scale. There was overwhelming evidence that the persons whom the defendants entrusted with the duty of employing a surveyor were well acquainted with the custom and it must be assumed that the plaintiff was employed on Ryde's Scale.

Similarly a custom, however unreasonable, is binding on the parties if the contract is entered into by them upon the terms of such custom. Thus in *Blackburn* v. *Mason* (1893), 9 T.L.R., 286 C.A., it was held by the Court, per Lord Esher, M.R., that a party could only be bound by an unreasonable custom when at the time of dealing on the market the custom was made known to him and he had agreed to be bound by it ; and see *Cooke* v. *Eshelby* (12 App. Cas. 271).

There should be no difficulty as to the scale of remuneration if the architect agrees with his employer that his payment shall be made upon the basis of the schedule of charges as drawn up by the Royal Institute of British Architects, supplemented, where necessary, by Ryde's Scale.

The charges which an architect in the course of and arising out of his profession may be called upon to make are many and various, and may now be considered under two heads, namely, charges arising out of the Building Contract and charges outside the Building Contract.

CHARGES ARISING OUT OF THE BUILDING CONTRACT.

According to the Schedule of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the practice of the profession, the usual remuneration of the architect is a five per cent. commission upon the total cost of the works executed under his directions, and this commission is payment for the necessary preliminary conferences and sketches, approximate estimate when required, the necessary general and detailed drawings and specifications, one set of tracings, duplicate specification, general superintendence of works, and examining and passing the accounts, *exclusive* of measuring and making out extras and omissions.

The commission does not include payment for services rendered in connection with negotiations relating to the site or premises, or in supplying drawings to ground or other landlords, or in surveying the site or premises and taking levels, making surveys and plans of buildings to be altered, making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light, or for drawings for and correspondence with local and other authorities, or for services consequent on the failure of builders to carry out the works, or for services in connection with litigation or arbitration, or in the measurement and valuation of extras and omissions.

But the practice of the profession shows that such commission of five per cent. is inadequate in the case of works of less cost than £1,000, or of highly decorated buildings or of alterations and additions, and in such cases the architect's fee is one which is reasonable in the special circumstances of each case.

If the architect sends in an estimate or submits drawings for approval and they are not accepted or approved or used, no claim for remuneration in respect of the estimate or drawings, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, will arise. Thus in *Moffat* v. *Laurie* (1855), 15 C.B., 583, the architect made surveys and plans for the employer without charge upon the understanding that he should be appointed the architect upon the land being sold for building purposes, but the employer died and his executors put it out of their power to sell the land for building purposes, and it was held that he could recover nothing inasmuch as the event on the happening of which alone the plaintiff was to be entitled to remuneration for his services, namely, the disposal of the land for building purposes, had not happened.

In *Moffat* v. *Dickson* (1853), 13 C.B., 543, the architect agreed to examine the site proposed for a lunatic asylum, and to prepare preliminary probationary drawings for the approval of the visitors' Committee, and subsequently to prepare the whole of the working drawings, estimates and specifications for the asylum, and to accept £437 10*s*. 0*d*. for those services. The probationary drawings were not approved, and upon that ground it was held that the architect could not recover.

With regard to Competition drawings everything turns on the precise terms of the invitation to compete, and in the absence of any undertaking to pay, the drawings must be regarded in the light of estimates for which no charge can be made. Thus in *Ward* v. *Lowndes* (1859), 28 LJ., Q.B., 265, the architect sent in drawings for a covered market house upon the invitation of the advertisement of the Commissioners, who also offered a premium of £20 for the best design in the event of the maker of such design not being selected as the architect. The plaintiff sued on the ground that his was the best design, but he failed in his action.

But if the plans or estimates or preliminary work is used at all, even if the architect is not engaged to superintend the work, he can recover on a *quantum meruit*. Thus in *Lindley* v. *Wilson* (1880), 8 Ct. of Sess. Cas. 4th Ser. (Rettie) 289, an architect prepared detailed plans, and though the buildings were not proceeded with, the employer used the plans to his advantage in dealing with a purchaser of the ground. The employer denied liability on the ground that the plans had been furnished upon the footing of there being a competition ; but it was held that assuming the fact to be as stated by the defence, it still lay in the employer to prove that the employment was gratuitous, and this he had failed to do. The Court held that the architect was entitled to reasonable remuneration, and Lord Shand added (p. 293) : " If I had been of opinion that the case was one of a competition of plans between the two architects, and the defendant had afterwards thought fit not to build at all, I should have had great difficulty in holding that he would have been entitled to say to the competitors ' You shall be paid nothing for the plans and labour you have bestowed on me.' My impression is that each of them would have been entitled to receive a *quantum meruit*." But the defence of competition was negatived by the Court.

Charges Outside the Building Contract.

The architect may be properly called upon to render a variety of services in no way necessarily connected with the usual building contract under which he plans, designs and supervises the erection or alteration of a building. He may, for instance, be called upon to survey ground suitable for building, or survey buildings, or measure up completed work, or value houses, lands or work, or draft Bills of Quantities, and act as an arbitrator or as a witness in Court or at an arbitration.

In exercising any of the foregoing functions he is, in the absence of an express or implied agreement for a fixed or ascertainable sum, only entitled to charge what is reasonable. He may, if he choose, charge upon a scale known to and approved by his profession; but, if it be unreasonable, he cannot impose it upon a client who is ignorant of it, or who, upon the making of the contract, could not rightly be supposed to contemplate such a method of computing payment.

See *Debenham* v. *King's College, Cambridge* (supra). *Brocklebank* v. *L. & Y. Ry.* (1887), 3 T.L.R. *Burr* v. *Ridout* (supra). *Gwyther* v. *Gaze* (supra). *Perry* v. *Barnett* (supra).

But if the employer could reasonably be supposed to know of the scale and of the custom of charging in accordance with it, so that an implied agreement might be inferred, then the architect could sustain an action for payment based upon such a scale (see *Buckland* v. *Pawson* (1890), 6 T.L.R., 421).

In examining and settling accounts between a builder and a building owner, the architect can recover a reasonable fee for his time and trouble, but the Court will not (except perhaps when the amount of the account is small) permit a charge based upon a percentage of the total amount of the account (*Upsdell* v. *Stewart* (1794), 2 Peake, N.P., 255).

Nor, in qualifying for giving evidence or for actually giving evidence, can an architect base his fees upon the value of the subject matter in dispute. Coleridge, L. C. J., in *Drew* v. *Josolyne* (1888), 4 T.L.R., 717, declared that he had never sanctioned and never would sanction the supposed rule that surveyors should be paid for their evidence by a percentage on the sum in dispute rather than by a computation of the work they had done. In that case the surveyor employed as an expert witness had charged £136 for qualifying, and this amount had been reached by calculating a percentage on the work measured. The Master had struck out £106, and allowed the witness £30 for qualifying himself, and £3 3*s*. 0*d*. a day for attendance during the arbitration and, on appeal, the Master's decision was upheld.

In measuring up deviations, etc., and in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the architect is entitled by the custom of his profession to charge a sum over and above his commission of five per cent. (if such payment by commission is agreed) for doing such work.

In practice the amount is added to the builder's account or, rather, to the certificate given by the architect to the builder, and this has the effect of putting the architect in the unsatisfactory position of inspecting his own work and certifying for it. But though the charge is added to the builder's account and presented by him to the employer for payment, yet this practice does not entitle the architect to sue the builder for the amount in the event of the employer refusing or neglecting to pay the sum in question. For although as a method of practice the payment has been included in the builder's demand, yet in essence the charge is one for which the employer is responsible, for the work of measuring up deviations and extras by the architect or the surveyor is a work which is obviously for the protection and benefit of the employer and serves as a check upon the builder. It is, therefore, useless for the architect to sue the builder, except for money had and received for the use of the architect. *Beattie* v. *Gilroy* (1882) 10 Ct. of Sess. Cas. 4th Ser. 226.

The charges of the architect are paid variously, but generally according to agreement and by periodical instalments.

It is a legal principle that if a contract is entered into to carry out an entire work for a complete sum, then the right to that payment does not arise until the whole work is itself completed. If an architect enters into such a contract as this, he runs a serious risk of getting nothing at all. For if he is unable by illness or other cause to finish the work he has undertaken to do, he is by that contract entitled to nothing.

If there is no such contract, then the architect may recover payment as the work progresses, for unless a contrary agreement can be shown, a man is entitled to be paid as soon as he has done any work agreed to be paid for, just as, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a vendor is in law entitled to receive the cash of his purchaser in simultaneous exchange for his goods.

Loose language in agreements has on many occasions deprived the servant of his hire. Thus, where a person working for a committee agreed to be paid by the committee on the terms of its resolution that " any service to be rendered by W. shall be taken into consideration, and such remuneration be made as shall be deemed right," it was held, when he brought an action for reasonable remuneration, that the committee was the sole judge as to whether any, and, if so, what remuneration should be payable, and that the plaintiff, in consequence, should be non-suited (*Taylor* v. *Brewer* (1813), M. & S., 290). But if the employer has agreed to pay some remuneration, then the architect is entitled to be paid one that is reasonable (*Bryant* v. *Flight* (1839), 5, M. & W., 114).

The intervention of a condition will determine the time of or the right to payment ; as in *Moffat* v. *Dickson* (supra), where payment depended on approval which was not given or as in *Moffat* v. *Laurie* (supra), where payment depended on the land being sold by the employer for building purposes, and the land was not so sold.

Should the employer who has entered into a contract with the architect for certain work refuse or neglect to proceed with such contract, the architect will then be able to sue for damages for the employer's breach of his contract, and the measure of his damages will be all the sums earned but not paid before the breach and all the future profits which it is reasonable to suppose he has lost because of the breach. In *Farthing* v. *Tomkins* (1893), 9 T.L.R., 566, an architect prepared plans for a hotel, but owing to the financial incapacity of the employer the proposed building was abandoned, and the architect, failing to obtain his fees, brought an action for them, and it was held that he was entitled to recover fair charges for the work which had been done.

In *Prickett* v. *Badger* (1856), (1 C.B.N.S., 296, and see *Spratt* v. *Dornford, Times*, December 1st, 1862, it was held that when an agent has done that for which he was employed, but the principal refuses or neglects to avail himself of the agent's work, the agent is entitled to sue for a reasonable remuneration for his work and labour, and in such a case a contract to pay what is reasonable is implied by the law ; it is not a question for the jury.

The architect is not entitled to payment when his services have been unskilfully performed, or though skilfully performed, have proved to be of no use for the purpose for which he has been employed. Lord Ellenborough, C.J., laid down the legal principle in *Farnsworth* v. *Garrard* (1807), 1 Camp., N.P., 37, where he said that "the plaintiff is to receive what he deserves. If there has been no beneficial service there shall be no pay ; but if some benefit has been derived, though not to the extent expected, this shall go to the amount of the plaintiff's demand, leaving the defendant to his action for negligence. The claim shall be co-extensive with the benefit." And Bayley, J., in *Duncan* v. *Blundell* (3 Stark 6), said : " When a person is employed in a work of skill the employer buys both his labour and his judgment ; he ought not to undertake the work if it cannot succeed, and he should know whether it will or not ; of course it is otherwise if the party employing him choose to supersede the workman's judgment by using his own." (See also *Hill* v. *Fetherstonehaugh* (1831), 7 Bing, 569, per Tindal, C.J., at p. 571, and Alderson B., at p. 573 ; *Bracey* v. *Carter* (1840), 12, A and E., 373 ; and *Hunt* v. *Wimbledon Local Board* (1878), 4 C.P.D., 48, Bramwell B., at pp. 53 and 54.

Where a professional man makes an estimate, which turns out to be incorrect to a considerable amount through his omitting to examine the ground for the foundations of the work, he is not entitled to recover anything for his plans, specifications or estimates made for that work, for he is negligent either in not himself making the examination or in trusting to the inaccurate information of others. Whether he has used due diligence or not is a question for the jury, and if he went on the statements of others that is no excuse, as it is his duty to ascertain what are the facts or to report to his employer that he only goes on the information of others, or that the facts have not been ascertained (*Moneypenny* v. *Hartland* (1824), 1 C. & P., 352, and see *Whitty* v. *Lord Dillon*, 2 F. & F., 67, and *Nelson* v. *Spooner*, 2 F. & F., 613.)

On the other hand, where the question of what is a reasonable sum to pay an architect on work done, *i.e.*, in a case where there is no express contract or the contract has been abandoned and he is suing on a *quantum meruit*, is under consideration, evidence may be given that an architect is a man of exceptional professional skill, qualification or experience, and if this is proved the reasonable fees should be higher than in the case of a person with less or inferior qualification, for it follows that if the employer has chosen a man known for his special degree of skill it is a fair presumption that he chose him for that reason, and that there was an implied understaking to pay fees in some true proportion to the services expected. Moule, J., in *Bird* v. *M'Gaheg* (1849), 2 C. & K. (N.P.), 707, held that in an action for payment on a *quantum meruit*, where the plaintiff sued for a larger fee than had been tendered to him, evidence of skill, in order to show the reasonableness of the larger claim, was admissible.

The fact that an architect exercises his lien over his plans and detains them does not disentitle him to sue for the payment for the same, provided that he has given his employer reasonable facilities for inspecting and approving them. Nor is he unable to sue for and recover a proper price, even though he detained the plans when asking for a larger price. He is always entitled to recover for work, labour and materials, on proof of the performance of the work and of the employer's having had a reasonable opportunity of inspection, for his contract is to perform the work satisfactorily and to give the employer a reasonable opportunity of inspecting and ascertaining its correctness. As soon as he has fulfilled this contract and can prove it he may maintain successfully an action for the debt without foregoing his lien, (*Hughes* v. *Lenny* (1839), 5 M. & W., 183, 192, 193).

Architects and Remuneration.

"The Law as to the Remuneration of the Architect" was the taking title of a very interesting paper read by Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, Barrister, at a meeting of The Society of Architects. It is certainly a clear and lawyer-like statement of the present legal position of the question, with numerous references to cases decided and judgment given. In that way it was attractive and doubtless instructive to the audience generally; but the author did not emphasize any special points, or make any practical suggestions, with a view to preventing possible litigation in this difficult and often delicate matter. Perhaps he was wise in letting it alone, and contenting himself with an exposition of the principles of law affecting the remuneration of architects; for to go any further is to enter upon complex questions as to why the profession are not always, or wholly, in agreement.

To begin with, an architect is in the peculiar position of belonging to an art and profession which is not recognized as such by the law. He need pass no examination, nor obtain any degree; there is no legal standard of qualification. Any man can call himself an architect, and put up a big brass plate for the purpose of getting business. There is absolute freedom in this way, as there is, for instance, with accountants, who are in similar case. These have formed voluntary societies, which help the public to judge of their standing and qualifications, and architects have done likewise. It is, of course, quite true that a man who poses as an architect will not do much good without knowledge and skill, and until he has proved his capacity, and obtained some standing and recognition. All the same, the point is of practical importance, because, while the law, on the one hand, does not insist upon any qualification or license to practise this profession, so, on the other, it does nothing in the way of fixing the fees or remuneration legally chargeable. At the other end of the scale we may take a solicitor, who is compelled to pass examinations and prove his qualification, besides having to pay heavily on his apprenticeship and for his annual certificate. But in return for all this he is allowed to charge certain costs upon a rigid scale, which are payable to him as an officer of the Court, by which he is completely controlled.

While, therefore, architects enjoy the fullest freedom to practise their profession, they are, in the eye of the law, much the same as other skilled agents employed for business purposes with regard to their remuneration and responsibility. They are subject to no statute; but against this they have no definite and enforceable scale of charges. It therefore comes to this: that their fees for work done must be claimed, either upon a contract or under a custom. There can be no doubt as to the advisability of always having an express contract as to remuneration, by which we mean some written agreement or note signed by the client, and plainly specifying the fees and charges. Where there is no such positive and proveable arrangement, the architect has to rely upon what is loosely called " custom," and which means the scale of payment usual in the profession. But this custom, in the eye of the law, is a technical and troublesome matter. Indeed, the best way to explain the position of the parties where there is no express contract is that they ask the Courts to presume an implied contract from the nature of the employment. This, however, begins by supposing that the client, as well as the architect, is aware of the usages of the profession, and of the fees that are customary. Yet, if the client, as often happens, knows nothing whatever about it, and is building a house, or, in some other way, engaging an architect for the first time, this implication, upon which alone a contract can be legally inferred, at once falls to the ground. Then the architect is left to claim a reasonable remuneration for his work done and services rendered, and so he may be at the mercy of a judge or a jury in assessing what, in legal phrase, is called the " quantum meruit," or, in English, what it is worth !

In trying to get away from this necessity of fixing charges by the sole guide of what is thought to be reasonable, there have been many unsuccessful attempts made to establish a custom which shall be binding as to architects in the same way, for example, as has been done with regard to brokers' commissions on the Stock Exchange. So far, no legal and binding custom has been established as to architects' remuneration. The law takes strong views as to what constitutes such a custom. It must, to be valid, be general, and it must be reasonable. With its usual, and, perhaps, unconscious, humour, the law also holds that, though a judge and jury sit together to decide the matter, yet while it is the province of the jury to say what amount would be reasonable in the case, it is for the Judge to decide whether or not the custom set up is, in itself, reasonable. So the Bench always has the last word, and even a verdict may not give judgment. If, however, it can be shown in evidence that the client knew of the customary charge ; or if, for example, he was aware of Ryde's scale, or that of the Royal Institute, the Court may infer from the fact that he agreed to pay these charges, and so base them upon a contract implied between the parties. But this is quite a different thing from a legal and accepted custom, always binding upon, and in favour of, the profession, and which, when alleged, can easily be proved. So it comes back to this, that architects should be careful to keep clear of judge, and juries, and arbitrators, and always have a written contract, or clause, or note signed by the client, agreeing definitely as to their remuneration.

We are aware that many members of the profession do not wish to be bothered about these things. They are architects, and, therefore, artists, and, very often, the better they are, the more subject do they become to their artistic temperament. There is thus, in numerous cases, a tendency to let the question of fees, etc., settle itself, and to rely upon such vague phrases as " usual charges," and the " practice of the profession." So there is a conversation with the client, or, what is worse, an "understanding," which means something that no two people understand in the same way, and the matter drifts into an amazing litigation, which a few plain words in writing would have entirely avoided.

Where the architect has to deal with the various probable and possible problems that may and do arise under a building contract, he often has a very lively time. Of course, his principal in the matter is the building owner—*i.e.*, the client who is to pay. But, in practice, the carrying out of the contract often resolves itself into a three-cornered affair: sometimes even a triangular duel. It would be well if the relations of architect and owner could always be kept clear of those with the builder who is doing the work for the owner under the orders of the architect as his agent. This, however, is not always easily done, and, in actual business, the matter is too apt to get rather mixed up. For example, it is quite usual for the architect's extra charges as to measuring extra work, etc., to be added to the builder's account, or to his certificate for the purpose of his obtaining payment from the owner as the employer of them both. When the money is so paid, of course, all is well. But if the employer refuses, then the architect will find he has no claim upon the builder, and so may suffer loss. The ways of those who work in the business of building always seem wonderful to lawyers, and indeed, even to other traders. It is doubtless only a useless counsel of perfection to point out that it would be better and safer for all parties concerned if they each kept to their own position, and did not act the one for the other in carrying out the contract. The confusion that is caused when there is some fall-out between those engaged upon the job generally arises from this crossing of each other's provinces. No doubt the complicated methods in practice usually come out straight in the end, where all work with good will harmoniously together; but from the beginning to the end of the matter there is always much risk of a lawsuit or an arbitration, which, we think, a simpler system would altogether avoid.

Architects should also remember that where a contract is made to complete an entire work for a stated sum, the right to payment does not arise until this completion is achieved. Illness or death may happen to prevent them from finishing the work; and this contingency needs to be provided for in the agreement as to his remuneration. There are also cases in which architects are employed to prepare plans for some ambitious building which the owner finds himself financially unable to erect. In such a matter, fair charges can be legally recovered for the work that he has done, although, through no fault of his, it may not be actually used. In regard to plans and drawings upon which an architect has a lien for his charges in their regard, it is well to observe that the enforcement of this lien by retaining the plans does not prevent his suing for what is owing, so long as he gives his employer access to the same. Nor does the bringing of an action in any way forego his right of lien, which remains until the debt is paid.

Although, in the absence of an express contract, or an implied contract based on custom, an architect may only be able to recover reasonable charges. Yet the judge or jury, in deciding what would be reasonable under the circumstances, can hear evidence of his exceptional skill, and of his standing in the profession, and so allow them at a high rate. But, in reference to charges outside the building contract, architects must get over the habit of seeking to reckon them upon a percentage on the amount expended. Thus, in settling the amounts between owner and builder, although a fair fee would be recoverable, a commission on the total of the account could not be allowed. Throughout the whole of Mr. Brice's interesting paper it is obvious that the Courts have been fair and reasonable in regard to the architect's remuneration, and in reference to his professional position. But the cases quoted themselves mostly prove that, by the exercise of a little business capacity at the beginning, the aid of the Courts need not have been sought. It is true that the artistic temperament does not care about legal propositions, and however good a man of business in his own line an architect may be, he usually thinks he can do without lawyers. Yet these contracts, with their clauses as to architect's duties, powers, and fees, are ticklish things to deal with. The common idea too often is that a lawyer is a man to go to when litigation has begun—*i.e.*, a man to do one's fighting. But this is a very fallacious and unsatisfactory view. Just as wise people nowadays consult a doctor to learn how they may keep well and fit, and do not wait until they are really down with a disease, so common sense seems to teach us that the best use of a lawyer is to advise as how to do business so as to keep out of disputes and difficulties, and thus avoid litigation entirely. In this sense it might be well if, before entering upon a contract, every architect spoke to his legal friend, and asked him to see that the clause as to remuneration was clear and comprehensive.—*The Building News.*

The vitiating influence of calculating an architect's remuneration by a percentage on the cost of the work he designs has been pointed out again and again. One valued contributor to our columns said it was a thoroughly bad system, but for the life of him he failed to see what could be substituted for it. Many architects, however, do think that something could be substituted. The late Norman Shaw, to whom we have spoken on the subject, seemed to think that the position of an architect as an artist was too insecure to admit of the risk involved by charging as other artists do. One is forced to admit that there is a certain reasonableness in establishing a basis of some sort on which charges may be founded. And we candidly admit that a good deal of so-called architecture is fairly well remunerated on a basis of 5 per cent. But an architect who produces a really fine building as a work of art is never, and can never be, adequately paid. Not only are the owners of such a building getting large value for the percentage they pay, but the city or town in which it is erected also reaps the benefit. And even beyond this the whole profession is guided towards better things. It would, of course, be ludicrous to pretend that the designer of such a building should hope to be rewarded on all these counts. But it is at least permissible to claim that this wider aspect of an architect's services ought to be borne in mind, and makes it not unreasonable that he should establish a claim for something beyond a mere 5 per cent. commission—and get it if he can! We certainly think architects have the matter more in their own hands than they generally admit, and that the fear of losing work—which often prevents them setting up a claim for more adequate payment—is not always well founded. From the paper on "The Law as to the Remuneration of the Architect," read by Mr. A. Montefiore Brice to The Society of Architects on the 11th inst., it appears that there is no legal and binding custom which establishes the amount of an architect's remuneration. The great thing appears to be to have a clause in the contract dealing expressly with the payment of the architect, which Mr. Brice says will obviate any difficulty. It may seem to the young architect that to bring forward the question of his fees before the contract is signed is not a very pleasant or desirable proceeding. But this is the one clear way to avert difficulties, and in most cases it will be found that the client is ready enough to come to a proper understanding. The precise nature and value of the work of an architect often come to the knowledge of a client as a new experience, and where this is the case he can hardly be expected to know what is involved when he interferes with the ordinary course of things, and perhaps gives the architect a great deal of extra labour which the fees of 5 per cent. on the original contract could not possibly pay for. In this matter of architects' remuneration it is always wise to ascertain whether the views of the architect and his client coincide as to the probable or the possible amounts. Thus needless trouble and irritation may be avoided.—*The British Architect.*

Collaboration in the Design and Application of Lighting Fittings.

Mr. F. W. Thorpe in a paper read before the Illuminating Engineering Society, urges closer co-operation between the architect, the future designer and the illuminating engineer. After dealing at some length with the historical side and tracing the development of lighting fittings and their application, from the ancient boat lamp of the Egyptians to the present day fixtures, Mr. Thorpe shows how a broad distinction may be drawn between domestic and public lighting in the selection of fixtures, and conducts the reader through various phases of interior lighting, and demonstrates how old models may be adapted to the requirements of modern illumination.

To the architect it should be a matter for concern how the interior designed by him is lighted, and it is essential not only that good and suitable fittings should be designed under the architect's supervision, but that these fixtures should be placed in the right positions and give the correct illumination. Upon this depends the whole success of his efforts as far as night time is concerned. The harmony of his scheme may be wrecked by tawdry and incongruous fittings. The amount of light to be given to each portion of the room needs to be very carefully considered. The position of fittings should be decided at an early stage in the design of the building, thus obviating the frequent practice of placing brackets on the centre of columns, or over mouldings, spoiling the architectural scheme instead of adding to its effect. The positions of chandeliers is usually fixed by the nature of the outlets provided on the ceiling, and their practical utility in these positions, as well as their part in the decorative scheme, needs to be considered.

Dealing with the problem of lighting churches, there are those, says Mr. Thorpe, who consider that the atmosphere should be preserved by retaining old fixtures and illuminants. The new illuminant, when it is introduced, is employed with little technical skill, and without any serious attempt to grapple with the complex problem of using new illuminants and fixtures in old surroundings. There are, perhaps, few problems in lighting that present such varied aspects. Besides considering the architecture one has to bear in mind the practical points involved in the needs of the worshippers; for instance, where the service is mainly carried out by the priest or choir, the congregation do not need so much light as where they take an active part in the proceedings.

Even in those cases in which the lighting has been considered with some care, one often finds a curious neglect of period. For example, while the lighting of Westminster Abbey may be good, the modern fixtures are not in keeping with the architecture. They are not Gothic, but have a strong Dutch influence. Those installed in Liverpool Cathedral are perhaps not so efficient as lighting units, but they are certainly in harmony with the architecture of the building.

As regards fixture design in exterior lighting, lamp-posts are erected bearing no relation to the surrounding architecture. There have been a few attempts to design special lamp-posts. A fine model was worked out some years ago by the Royal Academy, and so far as the author is aware the design has not been duplicated. The original model was presented to the Office of Works and now occupies a somewhat forlorn position in the Horse Guards Parade. Another instance of good design is the bronze standards in The Mall. Lamp-posts are usually purchased by the borough engineer. It would be desirable for the designs to be first submitted to an architect.

There are also possibilities in the treatment of fixtures attached to the frontages of buildings, which should be designed to conform with the architecture. Again, the electric sign need not be the hideous object which architects rightly condemn. How often do we see and admire fine modern buildings—when the scaffolding is removed, and the work of the architect and the decorative craftsman are revealed—only to find that with the entrance of the tenant a large electric sign makes its appearance, sometimes placed right across the building, spoiling proportion and often hiding good ornament. This happens in the case of almost every theatre and place of amusement erected. We cannot blame the owner, who intended all along to have such a sign, nor the electrical contractor for persuading him to have one. A solution would be for the architect to design a space for the sign, in the same way as one is left for the facia of a shop. This may present architectural difficulties in some cases, but as a rule they could be overcome by co-operation, at the proper stage, between the architect and the electrical engineer.

Of late years a great deal of attention has been devoted to the design of fixtures with a view to the distribution of light in the most efficient manner, and in many cases entirely neglecting the artistic standpoint.

It must be borne in mind that the concentration of the greater part of the light downwards by the direct method, which is rightly insisted upon from a utilitarian standpoint, may not always be desirable from an architectural standpoint; the distribution should vary according to the nature of the decorative surfaces to be illuminated.

The indirect and semi-indirect systems of lighting represent a typically modern development, and it is a question how far they can be combined with any of the traditional styles. Indirect fittings of certain periods (Tudor, for example) are sometimes made, and their effect may be pleasing. Yet an indirect fitting in a Tudor manor house, having, perhaps, half-timbered ceilings, however deftly adapted, would seem to be an anachronism.

On the other hand, in lighting halls with very fine painted ceilings the method is effective, provided other supplementary lighting is included to relieve any possibly depressing effect from dark surroundings.

The use of indirect and semi-indirect lighting should have a distinct influence on ceiling decoration, and it is conceivable that such methods might give rise to an entirely new method of decorative art. In buildings used mainly by artificial light (theatres, for example), the design of the ceiling has often been expressly adapted to artificial light. Domes have been constructed acting as reflectors, in other cases ceilings and columns of diffusing glass or alabaster have been built in and lamps mounted behind them, and cornice-lighting has been applied in conjunction with decorative friezes ; but these novel methods are not applicable to general practice.

Summarizing the main points of the paper, it may be suggested, says Mr. Thorpe :

(1) That in dealing with interiors of a distinctive period the appearance of the fixture is just as important as the illuminating efficiency. In such cases it is best for the architect to select the type of fixture ; ensuring, by co-operation with the engineer, that it embodies modern practice as regards efficiency.

(2) That in industrial lighting, such as printing offices, factories, etc., these are best arranged by the illuminating engineer, who should be consulted by the architect.

(3) That where it is desired to preserve the correct atmosphere of an old-period room it is permissible to reproduce the fixtures of the particular period, remodelling them carefully to present ideas, which can be done without incongruity.

(4) That with a modern room making no claim as to purity in style any system of lighting and type of fixture is permissible as long as adapted to the practical requirements of the room.

(5) That in outdoor lighting the decorative possibilities of illumination have not yet been properly appreciated.

(6) That it is sometimes advisable to consider the method of illumination before designing the room, as various systems of lighting are best adapted to enhance certain schemes.

(7) That the above considerations point to a much-needed co-operation between the architect, the engineer and fixture designer, with a view to raising the artistic as well as the practical aspects of illumination to a higher plane.

Education in Architecture.

THE ATELIER METHOD INDISPENSABLE.

The passing of an examination in Architecture is not universally regarded as a satisfactory test of the requisite knowledge required by an architect to fit him for the practice of his profession. There will always be those who contend, and much right have they in their contention, that Architecture is a subject that does not lend itself to test questions to be asked and answered in an examination room, and that the examinee may be " crammed " with the necessary data to answer such questions as must be asked which he will retain long enough to pass successfully, and which he will as successfully drop in a few weeks' time, and perhaps seldom, or never, be faced with the same questions in actual practice.

There are doubtless many subjects inseparable from Architecture which can be, and are, successfully dealt with by examination. In fact, we may contend, all the required knowledge, excepting only architectural design, can be, and is adequately put to the test in this way. The student's knowledge of draughtsmanship and geometry, his ability to express his thoughts in lines and surfaces, can readily be proved by his graphic answers to written questions.

But the art of architectural design is not so readily reduced to an exact science, and is so inseparable from the individual, so dependent upon one's own conception of the best and fittest in the works of others, that it is quite conceivable that a good examiner may not be satisfied by the answers given to his set questions, by an examinee whose ideals are widely different from his, but whose innate architectural genius is of no inferior quality.

Nevertheless, no more practical means of attaining this end have to our knowledge been devised than the examination, and given examiners sufficiently capable and cosmopolitan in their tastes and ideals, there can be no reason why the methods of examination obtaining in England, America, and the Continent, should not suffice for New Zealand. Certain it is that some sure process is needed, in the interests of the public and the profession, to weed out the unfit before they can be let loose upon the world to disfigure the face of it with ignorantly and inappropriately designed buildings.

In conversation with those who have travelled and studied recently in other parts of the world, the writer has come to a well defined conclusion that there is a strong movement towards a better and more efficient system of architectural training actually established in America, and seeding itself in the Old Country. Mr. Sullivan's breezy article in our last issue and an article of much interest on the " Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris," written by Mr. Gordon Keesing, appearing in the August issues of the *Salon,** bear witness of this fact. It is to the Schools and Ateliers in Paris that we must attribute the highest attainment towards complete and systematic training, as America has already realized and England is beginning to discover.

One very striking point in these modern methods is the freedom with which students discuss their work amongst themselves. In the Old Country, and the colonies that follow her lead, there is far too much jealousy and guardedness on the part of each individual student with regard to his own work, which follows him throughout his career. There is a prevalent feeling that to discuss it with a fellow student would open up a channel for " cribbing " one's ideas, or holding up to ridicule one's frailties and imperfections. This produces a bar to progress, and puts a premium upon originality ; as the student who has an original idea hesitates to give expression to it, fearing the ridicule of his fellows, unless he is sufficiently hardy to disregard their gibes. . . . .

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ART.

When students, who presumably are the architects of the future, can freely consult with one another over designs which they are preparing with strenuous effort, each to supplant the other in the achievement of honours or prizes, and do so with full confidence in the integrity of their opponents and the justice of the award, then may be look for the dawning of an Utopian period in the history of our profession.

In the medical profession we hear of the consulting physician or surgeon ; the barrister seeks council of senior members of the bar ; the artist does not hesitate to confide in his select circle concerning his *chef-d'oevre.* Why then should the architect barricade himself within the four walls of his office, erecting *cheveaux de frise* of professional etiquette, to guard himself against the plagiarist, or some other highly imaginary foe ?

Why should not the custom become general for an Architect, who has in hand a design for a building of some importance, which no doubt he is competent to deal with, but which will be a thing that multitudes will gaze upon perhaps centuries after ; a monument to his undying notoriety ; an example to be emulated, or shunned, as the case may be, by future generations of architects ; why should he not encourage the friendly criticism and comments of his most esteemed fellows whilst so great a work is developing under his hand ?

Surely such an interchange of ideas would result in the material improvement of architecture generally, and make for the better understanding by a critical public of the great truths of our profession.

THE CONTROL STREET ARCHITECTURE.

The evidence of our eyes in any of the cities and towns in Great Britain and her

---

* See *The Journal of The Society of Architects,* November, 1914.

Dominions, gives an impression of antagonism existing among the designers of each individual façade fronting its many streets. Owners are doubtless largely to blame for this, but not entirely.

The profession should properly be in a position to guide firmly into the right paths the erring steps of the owner, and to assist the profession there should be an Authority vested with power to suppress startling and inharmonious contrasts in alignments, heights, designs, etc., of contiguous façades.

This is no digression from the subject of these notes, for the true student of Architecture remains a student to his last day. He has ever something to learn to keep pace with the progress of science, the advance of civilization, and the ever varying fashions which affect the arts and crafts allied to his profession.

The youthful student needs to be properly and thoroughly grounded, and the advanced and elderly student equally needs the commune and support of his peers in the pursuit of his avocation, in order that harmony and good fellowship should pervade both the designs and the designers, and that from this should spring that beauty and adornment of man's edifices, the sight of which shall " Contribute to his mental health, power and pleasure."

On the other hand, of course, the client's interests must be strictly guarded, and the secrecy of his business jealously protected. The interchange of ideas between brother professionals can, of course, only obtain in that which becomes public property —*i.e.*, the design of a façade or exterior, or the interior of public places—in fact, all that which is recognized as Architecture by the man in the street.

It is manifestly impossible that every architect can give a public exhibition of all his plans and details, and the inner workings of the buildings entrusted to him. We seem at the present time to be living in the opposite extreme of absolute and closely-guarded seclusion, and the friendly conference which must become in a measure educational, is seldom or never resorted to.

Apprenticeship and the Atelier.

We have not far to go to discover the origin of this state of affairs. The system of apprenticeship, which has been in the past the chief, if not the only, way of entering the profession, has had the effect of confining the youthful student in an office atmosphere, within closed doors so to speak, and away from the association of his contemporaries ; except that of others within the same enclosure, of which in many cases there are none. His very articles bind him to conserve the secrets of his principal's business, and rightly so.

Apprenticeship is unquestionably necessary, but the atelier is indispensable to the attainment of the highest and best in Architecture not only in design, but in the means of expressing and developing thoughts and ideas on paper. . . . .

Mention has been made in these notes of an "Authority," vested with control of the City's Architecture. This sounds like interference with the liberty of the subject. But who is the subject in this case?—the individual who owns a small section of the city, or the people who are part owners of the whole city and every street therein?

There can be only one opinion on this question. No individual is allowed with impunity to commit an offence against the laws of the land; and if the laws of architecture were enforced, no individual would be allowed to commit an offence against them, or erect an unsightly or incongruous structure to the detriment of his neighbour's property, the annoyance of the beholder, and the degradation of the street in which the deed is perpetrated.

The purpose served by such an authority in the cause of education would be to educate the public and the press. It would have certain control over that part of architecture which appeals more particularly to the public; that which makes or mars our streets and cities. Once such a system of control were inaugurated on proper lines, the press would not be slow to discover the benefits that would accrue under it, and the public would follow in strength.—*Journal of the New Zealand Institute of Architects.*

A series of interesting lectures, organized by MR. FRANK H. HEAVEN, A.R.I.B.A. (Student), of Aberkenfig, have been given recently in South Wales, at Aberkenfig, Swansea and Cardiff, by MR. G. A. T. MIDDLETON, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., of London, on "Some Belgian Towns affected by the War." The lectures were profusely illustrated by limelight views of the towns in Belgium and Northern France, along the route of the great retirement, and on the sites of many of the great battles in the present War, demonstrating in many cases the effect of German "Kultur" upon the beauties of those districts.

The President of The Society of Architects, MR. E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., took the Chair at the Thirty-Second Annual Dinner of the Incorporated Association of Clerks of Works, at the Holborn Restaurant, on February 20th, and in the course of proposing the toast of the evening, said he did not think Clerks of Works were paid a sufficient wage, especially by public authorities. The matter had been pressed forward, and they had had a deputation before The Society of Architects, and the Society had decided to do all it could to increase the wage which this class of workman received.

The Architectural Profession at Home.

The Society and the Institute.

It is clear that the Architectural Profession, and with it all connected with the building trades at Home, are likely to have a time of depression till the War is over. So long as money is urgently wanted to provide the sinews of war, no one is likely to want churches, or palaces, or public buildings, or new towns, or even town extensions. The architect is therefore going to have a period of what may be termed a " Retreat," and it is a fitting time for him to use his enforced leisure in tackling some of the internal problems which have long troubled his guild.

The President's Address.

In reading over the Presidential address by Mr. Monson, delivered to The Society of Architects, we find a few of these touched upon. Strife with a common enemy has for the time being banished much of the internal strife in the country ; political foes are working together, rival societies are doing the same ; and this appears to be the time, if there ever is to be one, for the various architectural societies to meet and decide upon a common basis of working, so that all may have an equal status. There is no need for a single Association, Institute or Society, but there is need for a single standard among all. It is to the advantage of none to stand on a lower plane than those of its fellows, nor is it to the interest of the highest to have men claiming the same professional rights without the credentials that should confer the claim. When the proposal for registration was brought forward this was, we think, its innocent aim. It would not absolutely ensure that all who secured registration would have equal educational and professional attainments, but it would ensure that none who were conspicuously wanting in attainments would come into the category of architects. With the heterogeneous elements of which the profession is just now composed this was an excellent preliminary step. The time might come afterwards, when the undesirable elements of the profession have been eliminated, for some other patent of qualification.

Registration. Act or Charter.

We now unfortunately have The Society of Architects preparing to bring in a Bill for registration, while the Royal Institute of British Architects is elaborating a Charter scheme. It ought to be easy, if both bodies are sincerely bent on unifying and raising the status of the profession, to put aside animus and together evolve a scheme that will secure at least the main end in view. It is a time when many things are in the melting pot, when united action is being taken by all classes of workers for the common good, and it is painful to find division in a body of such high standing as undoubtedly belongs to British architects. Let both schemes be thrown into the melting pot, and let one emerge which both the Institute and the Society will loyally accept.

A SLIDING SCALE OF FEES.

Another matter which would bear threshing out at a time when there is leisure to do it is a graduated scale of fees for architects under which junior men could accept smaller fees than seniors. It seems quite unreasonable that all should be paid at the same rate when a senior man with his wider experience must obviously be worth a higher fee. The system clearly works against a junior who by being compelled to hold out for the same fee as is paid to one much more experienced must lose a great deal of work which he is quite competent to undertake, and quite willing to undertake at a remuneration somewhat below that given to one who has already made his reputation. Salaries are always based on length of service within certain limits, and if this is justified there seems no reason why fees should not also be graduated. This is a matter for the younger architects to take up in their own interests.

COMPETITIONS.

One more matter is in connection with competitions. The plan of having a single assessor never can inspire confidence.

Competitions are become more and more distrusted and the findings of assessors questioned oftener than they used to be ; so much so that this has become one of the burning questions of the profession. We have suggested that the assessor be placed in the position of a judge, and that a committee of selection be appointed fulfilling the functions of a jury. There may be objections to the suggestion, but we think there can be none to the proposal to have the whole question threshed out at the first opportunity. A certain standard of general education for the future architect, a professional test of a certain severity, and a definite period of practical training, as is now insisted upon for engineers before they can earn a diploma, are a few out of a host of other questions that will bear critical examination, and we think the opportunity ripe for the profession to take them up.—*Indian Engineering.*

The Construction and Protection of Buildings in Relation to Fire.

The Society of Architects were fortunate in the presentation of a most useful Paper by Mr. Alban Scott, their Vice-President, whose subject was the " Construction of Buildings in Relation to Fire.*

This paper should be perused with care, as being eminently instructive and also valuable for reference purposes.

It is obvious that in the development of fire protective construction concrete has already played a great *rôle*, and this *rôle* is being increased from year to year. The excellence of concrete as a fire resistant, if proper aggregate be used and if properly applied, scarcely requires argument. But there is still an extraordinary amount of ignorance as to the nature of the aggregate, as to its size, and as to the thickness to which the material should be applied in order to be thoroughly efficient.

One thing, however, is quite plain in the negative sense, and that is, that there is no concrete of such small fire resistance as concrete of Thames ballast or similar ballast, especially if the aggregate does not pass through a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. mesh and if it contains flints.

Coke breeze aggregate is the most valuable fire resistant of all, but unfortunately the purveyors cannot be sufficiently relied upon at all times to deliver it in a properly cleansed and washed condition, and if not properly cleaned it may contain chemicals that affect metal work. This has probably resulted in the somewhat short-sighted policy of the London County Council, and some of the institutions it has consulted, in desiring that coke breeze concrete should be avoided.

What would of course be ideal, and what is now becoming common in the best American practice is, for the reinforced concrete work to be carried out in some one of the stronger aggregates, and that this reinforced concrete work should, particularly where used for column work, be protected by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. or 2 in. of coke breeze or cinder concrete which afford such an excellent protective covering.

The whole subject matter is, however, one that goes too far to allow of its treatment in this place, but we are afraid that an extraordinary amount of amateurism still exists as to the pros and cons of the various concrete aggregates from the fire point of view, based on opinion as distinct from facts, and until facts are given precedence to opinions, a large number of blunders will still be made.—*Concrete and Constructional Engineering.*

In a paper read before The Society of Architects by Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, we note the bold proposal that it should be compulsory to construct all external walls, and all internal partitions and floors, of fire-resisting materials. In effect, we have often said the same thing ; but Mr. Scott has the advantage of saying it at a peculiarly opportune moment, when, timber being at a premium, the comparison between wood-work and fire-resisting materials shows a relative difference in total cost that is now insignificant, and, in the case of partitions, is merely nominal. Taking into account the lower insurance rates following its adoption, the comparison is, in the long run, strongly favourable to fire-resisting construction ; for the lower premiums denote a saving that very soon covers the difference in the first cost of construction, and thereafter runs on like steady interest on a sound investment. This is an argument that should carry considerable weight with many of those who urge the dearness of timber as an argument against building. By building large premises on fire-resisting principles they get, for little more than the initial cost of ordinary construction, not only a better and safer building, but one that, as we have seen, remunerates the outlay.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

---

* See March *Journal.*

Another advantage of ferro-concrete roofs is suggested by some remarks in a paper read to The Society of Architects. Discussing the London Building Acts from the point of view of fire prevention, the author, Mr. A. Alban H. Scott, M.S.A., proposes that the top floor of every building should be constructed of such strength that, if the roof were not also of fire-resisting material, it would successfully withstand the collapse of the roof in case of fire. As fire losses are always largely augmented by the collapse of roofs, the substitution of ferro-concrete for ordinary roofing would be a wise precaution, even if the principles of fire-resisting construction were not extended, as they should be. to the remainder of the building.—*Ferro-Concrete.*

A House has been erected at Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for Mr. I. Turner, on a site of 60 ft. frontage. The walls are faced with 2½ in. Harrogate sand-faced bricks pointed in white mortar, with thin Prudham stone window sills. The roof is covered with Rosemary tiles. A special feature is made of the hal , with its open staircase and Austrian oak panelling and floor. The floor of the entrance lobby and front steps are of white Sicilian marble. The ceilings of the drawing and dining rooms are enriched with "Stuccolin" decoration, while that of the best bedroom is coved. The walls of the scullery are faced with white glazed bricks, and the bathroom and w.c. have tiled dadoes. Window casements have ornamental lead glazing. The door and window furniture in the hall and reception rooms is of oxidized silver finish. A special feature is adequate cupboard accommodation. The architect is MR. MARCUS K. GLASS.

Architecture: A Profession or an Art?

This question, which threatens to become eternal, is dealt with by Mr. Mackay Fripp, in a paper published in *Construction*, which he read before the Pylon Club, Vancouver, B.C. The author defines architecture as a building so planned, constructed and designed as to rise above mere necessities, and so contain that character which lifts it to the level of the Fine Arts. A knowledge of building, archæology or business, will not in itself achieve architecture, and yet al. these qualifications have their place and serve their purpose in the practice of it.

The various types of practicing architects have different views on the classification of architecture as a Profession or an Art.

The "self-styled" practical man, who often has had no training or education in science, art or building, scorns the man of Diplomas, and yet, is paradoxically a firm believer in the urgent necessity for compulsory Registration.

The truly practical man is by taste and training immersed in the theory of structures, and eager in the application of the latest scientific methods. He is the servant of science rather than a master of the art of architecture.

The archæological architect juggles with dry bones. His work may be scholarly, but it is lifeless, yet he is an artist, and has a reverence for the style which he endeavours to revivify.

Then there is the accomplished draughtsman, whose aim in life is to reproduce on paper, modern buildings in the form of old ones, and whose interest is rather in rendering a building than in producing it. He is sometimes the ghost of the "self-styled" practical man, who, while employing him, openly derides him as "an impracticable artist chap," and for once strikes the nail squarely on the head.

Mr. Fripp then proceeds to show how each of these types answer the question of "Architecture: A Profession or an Art?"

The "self-styled" practical man considers himself a representative member of a profession whose ethics are epitomized in five per cent. or much as can be got of it. He is in favour of a Registration Act, because it will protect him and reduce competition by ultimately excluding his own kind, while giving him a more definite grip on his five per cent.

The scientific man is essentially professional in etiquette, ethics, and fees, and is also in favour of compulsory registration, as he considers that it is much to be desired that architects should qualify in the theory of structures. He is satisfied that architecture is a profession, though he is willing to concede that it has its artistic side.

To the archæologist, architecture is an art and possibly also a profession which should be protected by statutory examination. He considers it scandalous that anyone incapable of distinguishing Greek from Roman Ionic, should be let loose on a confiding public to break every rule of order and style.

The clever draughtsman who is not the least enthusiastic about educational training, considers Registration desirable if only as tending to eliminate his patron the " self-styled " practical man, who has become to him a more or less necessary evil.

The general consensus of opinion, therefore, is in favour of architecture as a profession with artistic attributes.

There are, however, still left the men who hold that architecture is an Art or nothing, to whom Registration and status are of no moment except from the educational aspect. They hold that all the qualifications and methods which are necessary to the practice of architecture do not of themselves raise building to the level of an Art, but it is the architect who must add that quality to his work by impressing his individuality upon it.

The question is one which we think every architect must answer for himself. We rather agree with Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, that architecture is not one art but many, and also a science and an industry. For the fulfilment of these arts many different qualities are required, but they must be exercised with one spirit towards the attainment of an expression of the Fine Arts as an example of sound and perfect construction, and a practical solution of an economic problem.

The New Exchange Buildings, Swansea, were opened last month. The site originally formed a portion of the foreshore, and the level of the lower ground floor is several inches below high spring tide level. A reinforced concrete raft has been laid upon the entire site, and the upper floors, stanchions, and constructional portions have been carried out in reinforced concrete. The lower ground floor has been specially designed for use as a restaurant, capable of accommodating some 600 persons. The floor has been laid with Belgian white and black marble tiles, and the reinforced concrete columns have been encased in Italian marble. The walls have been panelled in white wood. Billiard rooms, bars, stillrooms, and lavatory accommodation has been provided. On the upper ground floor, premises for the docks, post office, several shipping firms, and the Swansea Chamber of Commerce have been provided. The central hall, for the use of the Members of the Chamber, is a particularly fine room, centre-lighted by means of a stained-glass dome, and panelled in oak, with Council Chamber adjoining, together with Secretary's office, porters' rooms, etc. The first, second, and third floors have been planned as office floors, and are served by two main entrances, one in either street, and also by an automatic press-button lift at each entrance. The cost of these premises has been about £30,000. The architect is MR. CHARLES T. RUTHEN, Swansea, in association with MR. E. G. ALLEN.

Reviews.

Bell Towers and Bell Hanging: An Appeal to Architects. By Sir Arthur Percival Heywood, Bart., M.A. Published with the sanction of the Central Council of Ringers, by Longmans, Green & Co., 39, Paternoster Row, London. 1914.

What little has hitherto been written on Church Bells from the architect's point of view is practically obsolete. We therefore welcome a book which is largely a plea to him to further consider the subject in the light of present day knowledge and practice.

The present volume is the result of collaboration between the ringer, the mathematician, the architect, and other experts. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that there should be redundancy and overlapping. This defect however serves a useful purpose in emphasizing points of special importance, such as the provision of " sound " openings in tower roofs, the hanging of the bells in one tier, their position in relation to the belfry window, the substitution of metal for timber in the bell-frame, and the exclusion of all woodwork from the ringing chamber.

Contradiction is another matter, and when architect, ringer, and other authorities fall out over such questions as the support of bell-frames and their construction, who is to agree? Perhaps the Report in the Appendix which suggests the adoption of either of the methods advocated, solves the difficulty.

Slagwool or silicate felt are to be preferred to saw-dust, rough hair felt sheets or granulated cork for sound deadening purposes.

It is assumed somewhat gratuitously that architects are wedded to two arbitrary and pernicious traditions. First, that bells should be hung level with the belfry windows in order to obtain the maximum of sound; and second, that the bell-frame should be entirely clear of the walls to avoid possible damage by vibrations. This may have been so in the past, but very many modern architects are better informed.

It may have been thought that a book which is supposed to be the last word on the subject would not have found it necessary to quote a sixteen year old article in *The Times*, as a sample of the shortcomings of " modern " architects in this matter.

The fault lay in those days as in these, not so much with the architect, but in the fact that his services were not, and are not, called in so frequently as they should be, and that too much was, and is, left to the tender mercies of the churchwarden and of the sexton.

The Times article makes reference to some old ringing customs, and states that the " market bell " is still rung on market days, at Oundle. Other places might be added to the list, notably Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, where a similar custom prevails, although a market has not been held there for many years.

We consider that architects and everyone interested in the subject will find the book a very handy little guide on many points connected with the subject. The price is not given.

Dedications and Patron Saints of English Churches. Ecclesiastical Symbolism. Saints and Their Emblems. By Francis Bond, M.A., F.G.S., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Hon. M.S.A. Published by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, E.C., 1914, 7s. 6d. net.

This book is a welcome addition to the literature of Church Dedications and Patron Saints. It commences with a comprehensive Bibliography which enhances considerably the utility of an already valuable work. The list of Dedications is interesting as showing the degree of estimation in which the Saints were severally held for these purposes. The Blessed Virgin Mary stands out from the others with 2335 Dedications. All Saints has 1255, St. Peter 1140, and then the numbers drop until at the end of the list there are 145 Saints with but one Dedication each. The author remarks on the extraordinary number of unknown Saints, nearly all from Celtic districts. He has purposely omitted all modern Dedications from this work.

Practical suggestions for compiling complete and authentic lists of Saints and Dedications are given, and the author clearly shews the influence of literature upon the popularity of Saints, and devotes a chapter to dramatic stories concerning them. The book makes attractive reading, and the simple legendary tales, such as the charming story of St. Bridget and the Sunbeam, are delightful.

There are 252 excellent illustrations of sculpture, brasses, glass, painted screens and illuminated manuscripts. It would have been useful if some scale or other method of computation had been provided for ascertaining the relative sizes of the figures for purposes of comparison. This remark applies particularly to the illustration of S. Wilfrid.

There are numerous interesting footnotes and references, and generous acknowledgment is made to Miss Frances Arnold-Forster for her valuable three-volume book on *Studies in Church Dedications.*

There are two chapters on Calendars, and one on the Consecration and Dedication of Churches. The second part of the book deals with various aspects of ecclesiastical symbolism, and the third part includes a valuable reference chapter on the emblems of the Saints, which will be found very helpful for purposes of identification. A reprint of this chapter as a pocket guide on this branch of the work would serve a most useful purpose.

The Liberation of the Artistic Temperament.

The suggestion emanating from time to time from different sources that The Society of Architects should look after the business affairs of the profession and leave the R.I.B.A. to deal with questions of art, has its parallel in an editorial comment in the *Brickbuilder*, Boston, U.S.A., where it is proposed that architectural Societies shall relieve their members of much of their work which is not distinctly architecture. That architect, says the writer, is rare who can succeed, under present conditions, solely because of his talent for design. At his best he is rivalled by the man proficient in promotion, and is crowded by the good office organizer. Not only this, but he sees many commissions entrusted to practitioners whose nominal presence in the profession is to its continual detriment. It is unnecessary to expand upon the difficulties of the general situation. Remedial action has included state legislation for the licensing of architects and professional society legislation fixing a schedule of minimum charges. State legislation can never assist the æsthetic or essential side of architecture, and people will pay any price for something that they understand and want. To secure for the profession recognition and respect, the first effort should be to establish standards for minimum service; and, the second, to unite to get the chores done in such a manner that the individual can devote himself to the essence of his profession; so that he can, in other words, have time to exercise those particular talents which have made his profession peculiarly valuable.

Standards of æsthetic production are indefinable and unnecessary. The layman who can appreciate the definition of a work of art appreciates the work itself still better. But, on the other hand, standards for the accumulation on drawings and in the specifications of the data necessary for the construction of a building and for the direction of the work are very much needed; and a knowledge of high standards on the part of the public, which purchases services in these forms, will discourage or do away with dealings with those incapable of providing service conforming to high standards. When architectural societies are as jealous of standards as legal societies, they will be entrusted by the state with their enforcement. A good many offices have carefully studied the arrangement of drawings, the lettering, dimensioning, indication of materials, and details of heating, lighting, and so on. Let these be taken by the local society and extended into a complete scheme, setting forth, for various types of building, the minimum amount of description of plan, elevation, section, construction and engineering of various kinds, and of supervision and direction, that shall constitute service according to the views of the local society. Any attempt to establish æsthetic standards is unlikely to result appreciably in this generation or the next; but clear distinctions between one kind of service and another on the basis of this suggested discrimination will be comprehensible to the layman at once.

The other suggestion has for its purpose the liberation of the artistic temperament. It contemplates strong local societies with very heavy dues, perhaps varying in proportion to the gross earnings of each practitioner ; for it will be the function of these societies to do a great deal of that work of its members which is not distinctly architecture. Every office must now do, besides design, some engineering, a lot of bookkeeping, and must acquire some experience in and knowledge of law. The society will, to relieve each office of part of this work, have offices of its own and will retain, for the common benefit and use, engineers for surveying, steel and concrete work, heating and ventilation, electric work, plumbing, and so on, and all the work done along these lines will be done according to standards established by the society, and the experience gained will be to the advantage of all its members. Among the duties of this staff will be the scientific investigation of all materials and apparatus which enter into buildings and the establishment of standards for all materials, comparable to those set up by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and others. This department could also make lists of quantities and prepare preliminary estimates.

The accounting department will establish standards for office bookkeeping, so that after a while an architect can form some idea in advance as to how much a drawing or a set of drawings ought to cost, and how long it ought to take to make it. It will work out the best forms for orders and certificates and audit the office account of the owner's expenditures, and payments to contractors, and will be of assistance in many other ways which are sure to develop.

The legal department will, in the first place, keep up to date on building law, maintaining copies of all important laws and, as far as possible, having duplicates for the use of members. It will be its duty to study proposed laws, inform the society of action necessary, and notify members of enactments. This department can maintain service in the registries to inform members of attachments and liens on the properties for which they are responsible.

The possibilities of these departments have been sketched not completely or because this outline represents more than a small part of the scope of such architectural societies, but because, in even so brief a view, the possibilities seem so great.

If it is admitted that the ability to comprehend all of the elements of a building and arrange them in an orderly and, if possible, a beautiful way is the job of the architect as against any other, then all the other things are less peculiarly his to do ; and when he does them thoroughly, he is only exhausting himself as far as his real ability goes. The other things must be done. When they are slouched by an artist, they hurt the profession as badly as if the neglect were on the part of an untrained man.

If, now, the chores are done by a commission under the direction of an intelligent artist, with the accumulated experience of the society, they can be well done.

The gist of the matter would seem to be that the harassed architectural profession will succeed best by ceasing to talk about compensation until people know completely what its members do to earn it ; and then to arrange so scientifically what there is to do so that the part which is peculiarly architecture can be done to the very best advantage.—*The Brickbuilder*, Boston, U.S.A.

Accurate Estimating.

A deputation from the Institute of Builders, which recently waited upon the Council of the Surveyors' Institution, has led to the preparation by the latter body, in consultation with the Council of The Society of Architects, of a most useful memorandum on the question of estimating for attendance on sub-contractors. In this memorandum it is pointed out that the practice of quantity surveyors in leaving the cutting away and attendance on sub-contractors to be priced in a lump sum by the principal contractor forms a formidable obstacle to accurate estimating, particularly in the case of large works. The preparation of reliable estimates is of advantage alike to the building owner and contractor, and the suggestions embodied in the memorandum are therefore worthy of very careful consideration. Two main points are dealt with. In the first place greater certainty is aimed at by laying down a definition of the term "attendance," by which it does not comprise any works of construction—*e.g.*, pipe trenches, castings, and so forth—but does comprise all cutting away and making good after, receiving materials and providing storage space for them, providing water, and allowing the use of erected scaffolding and fixed plant. As regards the provision of special scaffolding, where required, there was some difference of opinion, the Council of the Surveyors' Institution holding that this does not come within "attendance," but should be the subject of a separate item in the bill. The second point dealt with in the memorandum was that, instead of "attendance" being priced in one lump sum, there should be given as much in detail as possible the extent of the work which it is proposed the sub-contractor shall do, stating precisely what services will have to be rendered to him. Of course, these details would be followed by a general item allowing for any further expense of "attendance" beyond the items priced separately. We imagine that there will be something like general agreement in regard to both these proposals, and all concerned in the preparation of the memorandum are to be congratulated upon a distinct step towards the goal of accurate estimating.—*The Surveyor*.

Mainly about Members.

LANCE-CORPL. PIPER CAREY, of the 1st Battalion of the London Scottish, was reported missing after the action at Messines, on November 1st last. We were subsequently informed unofficially but on good authority that he was killed in that fight. This is unfortunately confirmed in the *London Scottish Gazette* for March, where his name appears in the list of those previously reported missing, now returned as killed on that date. We have unofficial but good authority for saying that he gave his life for a comrade. Lance-Corpl. Piper Carey was a Member of the Architectural Staff of the L.C.C., and joined the Society in 1911. He was the first member of the Society, and probably of his profession, to lose his life in the present War. Regret at his death is surely tinged with pride at the manner of it.

Intimation has reached us of the death of WILLIAM HENRY GIBSON, of Bulawayo. The deceased member was articled to Mr. W. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., of Lincoln, and after gaining further experience as an assistant to several well-known London architects, he commenced practice in London in conjunction with Mr. J. D. Robertson.

He was subsequently selected by Mr. Herbert Baker, F.R.I.B.A., to assist on the designs for the New Government Offices, at Pretoria, and afterwards joined Mr. Robertson again, this time at Bulawayo, where the firm were successful in winning two important open competitions, viz., the New Municipal Offices, at Bulawayo (£40,000), and at Boksburg (£30,000). Both partners joined the Society in 1913, and were also Members of the South African Branch, at Johannesburg. The late member's death, at the comparatively early age of 36, will be regretted by all who knew him.

We have also received with much regret, information of the death on February 20th last, of WILLIAM HERVEY BROWN, of York. He was articled to Messrs. Stride & Davies, of Cardiff, and was for some years architect to Messrs. Rowntree, of York. It was in 1907, while holding this position, that he joined the Society. Of late years, Mr. Brown had taken a special interest in the development of reinforced brickwork and reinforced concrete construction, and devised some improvements and methods which met with considerable success.

MR. T. W. HENRY, of Belfast, has been elected Hon. Secretary of the Ulster Society of Architects.

MR. E. C. P. MONSON, F.R.I.B.A., President of The Society of Architects, who is well known in Masonic circles as a P.P.G. Supt. Works of Buckinghamshire, etc., has been advanced to Grand Lodge rank as Assistant G. Supt. of Works.

MESSRS. NEWTON & YOUNGMAN, of Delphi Chambers, Bournemouth, have dissolved partnership. MR. YOUNGMAN is continuing to practice at the same address, and MR. NEWTON is carrying on his profession at East Bolton, County Durham.

MR. HERBERT O. ELLIS, of 46, Fenchurch Street, E.C., has been appointed by the Council examiner in Subject V. of the Society's Entrance Examination (Sanitation), during the absence of the examiner, CAPT. T. STEWART INGLIS on active service.

The North Dublin Union and the Balrothery Union are about to build a large number of cottages from the design of MR. ANTHONY SCOTT, architect, of Dublin. The Rathdown District Council are shortly expecting an enquiry to be held into a large scheme of cottages for County Dublin, and the northern portion of County Wicklow.

The award has just been made known in the recent Competition for the New Housing Scheme, at Ruskin Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, for the Southend-on-Sea Corporation. The design submitted by MR. PERCY G. HAYWARD, of 4, Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C., and Queen's House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, being awarded the first premium.

MR. THOMAS OVERBURY, of Cheltenham, who has been elected President of the Gloucestershire Architectural Association for the third year, recently read a paper before the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, on the "Church Doorways of Gloucestershire," illustrated with some sixty slides, Mr. C. E. Keyser, R.A., F.S.A., President of the British Archæological Association, presiding.

MR. SAMUEL WAYLAND KERSHAW, HON. M.S.A., of 17, Dorlcote Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., who died on November 9th, aged 78 years, left estate valued at £23,726 gross, with net personalty £23,609. The testator left some £4,000 to £5,000 to certain specified charitable institutions, and the residue of his estate, subject to other legacies and bequests, to such charitable institutions as the trustees of his will shall determine.

Homes for twelve aged miners have been erected at New Seaham, under the auspices of the Durham Aged Mineworkers' Homes Association. Each cottage contains a bedroom 14 ft. by 14 ft., and a living room 14 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in., together with entrance hall, scullery, pantry, etc., and there is a small garden in front and a large kitchen garden in the rear. The buildings are of one story, and the approximate cost, for erection only, has been £2,100. COUNCILLOR J. W. CLAXTON, J.P., of the Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour, was the Architect.

The Society and the War.

How many institutions or societies have adopted the excellent suggestion of the President of The Society of Architects that members who are serving their country in the Army should not be called upon to pay their subscriptions while on active service? Is not this one of the numerous ways in which those of us who, from no fault of our own, are unable to fight for our country, could show our appreciation of the unselfish action of the gallant men who are taking their part in this great national crisis?—*The Surveyor.*

The Limits of Professional Advertising.

The writer of "An Architect's Letter to a Student," in the *Builder*, in one of his articles, admits that although an architect (if a member of an architectural body), is debarred from inserting newspaper advertisements, yet advertising in one form or another is the essence of individual progress for the professional man. The only point is what is legitimate advertising. This he limits to press correspondence, authorship, public speaking, personal interest in voluntary organizations of a professional, social, and benevolent character, and the more directly professional methods of competition work.

Fixtures 1914-15.

NOTE.—The Members' Meetings now commence at 7.30 p.m. and not at 8 p.m.

1915

Date.	Time.	Occasion.
April 13th		Graduateship and Membership Examinations.
,, 14th.	8 p.m.	Concert at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 15th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	7.30 ,,	Members' Meeting. Paper on "Artificial Lighting in Relation to Architectural Effects." By Mr. Stephen D. Chalmers, M.A.
,, 29th.	4 ,,	Committees.
May 12th.	5 ,,	Masonic Lodge, Holborn Restaurant.
,, 13th.	4 ,,	Committees and Council.
,, ,,	7.30 ,,	Members' Meeting. To consider the proposed form of Building Contract.
,, 27th.	4 ,,	Committees.

The Membership.

Elected.—DILLEY, WILFRED JOSEPH, Giza, Egypt, *Member*. GRIMMOND, ALEX. G., 16, Terrace Road, Bournemouth, *Student*.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—P. R. FINCHER (R.A.M.C.) ; H. W. HILLIER (R.N. Aircraft Section) ; E. F. WHITE (R.A.M.C.). *Graduates* :—BONN LANGFORD (Westminster Dragoons) ; S. R. SMITH (Royal Engineers). *Students* :—W. G. PARKIN (Royal Fusiliers) ; F. W. REES (Lance-Corporal, 1st Glamorgan R.E.)

Ordinary Meeting.

An Ordinary Meeting will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, April 15th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Ballot for Candidates for Membership.
4. Lecture on "Artificial Lighting in Relation to Architectural Effects."
   By MR. STEPHEN D. CHALMERS, M.A.

The Society of Architects Concert.

A Concert will be held on Wednesday, April 14th, 1915, in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, commencing at 8 p.m. Members' or Visitors' Tickets, price 2*s*. 6*d*. each (five for 10*s*.), may be obtained from the Secretary, at 28, Bedford Square, W.C., and from any Member of the Council. Morning Dress. Members may introduce friends, including ladies, by whose kind permission smoking will be permitted. Tables may be reserved for parties of not less than five, on application to the Secretary.

The Concert will take the place of the Annual Dinner this year. Any profits will be handed to the Architects' War Committee, earmarked for the purposes of the Professional Employment Committee of that body.

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.
Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 91. Vol. VIII. MAY, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

The Crime of the Emden.

Mr. C. Reade, the organizer of the Australian Town Planning Tour, in an article in the *Salon* (N.S. Wales), says that civilization has suffered an irreparable loss by the sinking of the "Clan Grant" by the "Emden," in the Indian Ocean, and with it the remarkable Civic Exhibition compiled by Professor Patrick Geddes, en route to India, where Professor Geddes had arranged with the Government to deliver a series of lectures on Civic Surveys.

'Tis an ill wind that blows no one any good, and it was just about at that time that the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee was endeavouring to create work for architects in need of temporary employment, owing to the War. Some of Professor Geddes' original sketches and memoranda were available, and a number of architects were employed by the Professional Employment Committee for a considerable time on reconstructing some of the missing drawings. These were afterwards exhibited at the Conduit Street Galleries of the R.I.B.A., when Mr. H. V. Lanchester lectured on his Civic Survey Scheme, which forms so prominent a feature of the Committee's work.

In this instance, German Kultur was unconsciously and incidentally the means of temporarily but materially benefitting members of a profession who were amongst the first to feel its effects through the War.

Possibly by this time a considerable part of Professor Geddes' loss has been made good by the receipt of the duplicate drawings, etc., which it is understood have been despatched to him. There is time for every hope that Professor Geddes will be able to carry on his work in India, indeed he has already commenced by giving a lecture in Bombay, on March 16th, on "Industrial Town Planning."

Proceedings.

The Fifth Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, April 15th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

One nomination for Membership was announced. A ballot was then taken for the following Candidates for Membership, and was declared to be unanimously in their favour :—

Eley, Frederick Harry, Santa Ana, California. Smith, George Willie, 4, Church Street, Kensington, W.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. Martin, the Chairman intimated that it was hoped to submit the draft form of Building Contract to the members at the meeting on May 13th.

Mr. S. D. Chalmers, M.A., then read a paper on "Artificial Illumination in Relation to Architectural Effects."

Mr. John Darch, F.S.I., in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that the subject of illumination seemed to be very little understood by architects, judging from the number of failures seen, and particularly in this question of lighting their own work. In a paper which he read before the Society three years ago, he referred to the knowledge which the Greeks possessed, in which he showed that it was upon the lights and shadows that their superb art depended. Their buildings both exterior and interior were designed exclusively for a downward light, as indicated in all their types of buildings. The Pantheon in Rome was an excellent example of how top-lighting produced the interior effect intended by the designer. The panels in the dome were very beautiful, and one could imagine how much more so they were when filled with their original bronze enrichments. In his opinion, a top light was the only form of illumination to adopt when architectural features lined the interior of the walls. The Pantheon lit from below with lights about 10 ft. above the head would be disfigured, all the shadows would be reversed, and all that one would see would be a dozen or more points of light obstructing a proper view of the detail. The object of illumination by artificial light was, in his opinion, to produce results similar to the effect produced by daylight, and on this point, he thought the engineer failed. Illumination was an art and not a science; the engineer produced the light and brought it to the house, but at that point his function should end, and it was for the architect or other artist employed to determine how the light should be distributed. An artist who painted a picture in his own studio would know better than anybody else how that picture should be lit, and so an architect should decide as to the proper illumination of the buildings which he had designed. The lecturer had not, he thought, given sufficient attention to the effect of diffusion in the illumination of architectural features which more truthfully revealed their character and improved their artistic effect.

Mr. G. A. T. Middleton, A.R.I.B.A. (Past Vice-President), in seconding the vote of thanks, expressed the view that the lecture had been full of interesting and valuable information for architects. The essential point brought out by the author was that in designing a building an architect should bear in mind considerations of lighting, and the lighting should be determined in relation to the design. The lecturer, perhaps, over-emphasized the difference between the lighting treatment of Classic and Gothic work. He thought that any really well-skilled designer could deal with either with equal success. Even the refined Classic of the Greek, and the strong work of the Gothic schools could be equally treated with success if the designer took the trouble to meet the needs of strong or diffused lighting. The lecturer had cited the Parthenon as an example of strong sunlight, and the effect was certainly magnificent, by the use of the Doric order externally, but in that very same building the beautiful Panathenaic frieze was seen only by diffused light reflected from beneath. He thought what the Greek architects had done with their Classic work, present-day architects could do with Gothic, provided that they knew their Gothic as the Greeks knew their Greek.

Mr. Leon Gaster (Hon. Secretary of the Illuminating Engineering Society), said it was no good complaining about the mistakes of the past or trying to imitate the conditions which applied to buildings of past ages. They had to deal with modern buildings, and architects should realize that they had at their disposal illuminants of different strengths and colours, and that it was of little use to draw up a plan of the various lighting points without any consideration as to the character of the fittings and the direction that the light should take. The illumination of a building was generally looked upon by the architect as an additional burden on the cost of a building, and a certain percentage was put down, and very often considerably reduced owing to some other expense which had been incurred during the erection of the building. The use of a room might be entirely spoilt by giving inadequate consideration to the lighting arrangements, and architects should not treat the matter as of secondary importance. In dealing with buildings of all kinds and especially with large public buildings, the question of their proper illumination entered into the matter just as much as ventilation and heating. He thought the employment of an expert who had made it his business to study the subject would not be objected to by the public, in view of the expense incurred on beautiful decorations which were very often abominably lit. No one could be an expert in every subject, and by employing an illuminating engineer, an architect would be doing the right thing.

Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A. (Past President), said that a simple table in plain figures giving the value of various artificial illuminants at given distances would be of great value to architects. With regard to artificial light destroying colour effects, he thought this would not be overcome until illuminating engineers had produced an artificial light giving a spectrum similar to daylight. A system of concealed lighting placed over the windows might produce similar effects to daylight illumination, if the expense of the scheme had not to be regarded.

Mr. J. S. Dow, felt that architects would in future have a great deal to say on lighting questions, and it behoved illuminating engineers to work in harmony with the architect, if a good job was to result. Architecture in the past had to accommodate itself to daylight, but in the present age, artificial light would have a great influence on the way in which buildings were schemed. For example, in picture palaces and theatres, artificial light was of even more importance than daylight. Architects had an opportunity of developing a new art—the design of interior features so as to aid the distribution of light. The lighting was a valuable adjunct to the general scheme of decoration. He would also like to see architects taking a greater interest in exterior illumination. On the Continent, in some of the public squares and on bridges, statues and monuments were utilized as lighting fixtures. The lighting forms an essential part of the general architectural scheme. In the great public squares the lighting arrangements had grown up in the most chaotic manner. In the older squares one could not do very much perhaps, but in considering the planning of a new town, architects had more or less a free hand. In the rebuilding of Belgium, for example, there would be an ideal opportunity for more enterprising methods in the lighting of public places.

The President said that in the planning of future large towns or cities there must be many opportunities for dealing with the lighting of public squares as part of the general architectural scheme. The lecture had been an admirable one, and had given instruction as well as pleasure to all who had listened to it.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Chalmers, in reply, said it was the architects' business to tell the illuminating engineer, not how many lamps were necessary, but the kind of light and where it was required. The great difficulty generally was that the engineer was not told what lighting was wanted. It was no use instructing the engineer to give a light equivalent to five foot candles if the required direction of the light was not also indicated, what amount it should be and what character it should have. It was impossible to get with indirect lighting similar results to that produced by daylight, owing to the immense cost of installing the necessary strong illuminant. It would be better to give a good impression of artificial light than of weak daylight. He did not mean to infer that the Classic and Gothic work should be always lit in the former case by direct and the latter by diffused light, but that the one was more adaptable than the other to the particular form of lighting. He thought that nearly all the big lighting firms supplied curves showing the illumination at a given distance by certain lamps. He desired that architects should give due consideration to the question of the illumination of their buildings when making their designs. He wished to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. John Williams (of the Northampton Institute), and of Messrs. Holophane, Ltd., in lending some of the slides, and the personal assistance he had received from Mr. Tite, in illustrating his remarks.

Artificial Illumination in Relation to Architectural Effects.

By Mr. S. D. CHALMERS, M.A., Head of the Department of Technical Optics, Northampton Institute.

THE great progress in the theory and practice of artificial illumination has provided architects with new materials and resources for producing architectural effects, particularly in relation to the interiors of buildings, and the decoration of halls and smaller rooms. It is true that the illuminating engineer has as yet made little progress in the application of his new methods to these purely architectural problems ; it was only natural that he should first turn his attention to the more utilitarian aspects of artificial lighting ; his aim has been to produce the illumination requisite for the comfortable use of a room for its ordinary purposes ; and economy has been one of his prime considerations. He has, to a very considerable extent, solved the problem of the efficient and economical distribution of the light available. He avoids excessive illumination of any point, and by screening his sources of light reduces the glare, and so is able to obtain the same visual effects with reduced actual illumination. He takes into account the reflection co-efficient of his walls and ceilings, the nature of the objects to be illuminated and the fineness of detail which must be distinguishable. Incidentally he has made some progress in the illumination of the architectural features and decorations of the rooms. But progress in this latter direction is more dependent on the architect than on the illuminating engineer. It is not always possible to make effective use of artificial light in buildings and rooms which have been designed entirely with a view to their effect in daylight. Just as the architect considers the site and lighting of his building in regard to its outside form and its interior decoration, so he should consider the scheme of interior decorations in relation to the artificial lightings with which it will be used. Some types of decoration are quite unsuitable for artificial illumination and should be avoided in rooms which are intended to be used almost exclusively in artificial light. Other types are suitable for either illuminant. But the differences between the characteristics of daylight and artificial illumination are such that one cannot assume that good results will be obtained by artificial light, even though the results by daylight are most satisfactory.

But under the term of artificial illumination we include such varieties of actual lighting, that much may be done to improve the effect in any given case.

It is my object to-night, to point out the fundamental similarities between natural and artificial lighting, to indicate how variations in natural lighting have led to important architectural developments, and to show how the results achieved with natural lighting may indicate the successful treatment with artificial lighting.

The great contrast between the Classic and Gothic styles is closely associated with the variation of the lighting conditions. In Greece, the conditions were simple, a bright source of light almost always available, and a relatively small amount of diffused light. In the sunlight, clear cut shadows were produced, and only shallow mouldings were necessary to secure the necessary contrasts of light and shade. This is well illustrated in the columns and capitals of the Parthenon, where the sharply undercut mouldings produce clear sharp bands of shadow. But when buildings in the Classic style are erected in climates like our own, the quality of the light is different, and the features must be modified if the same effect is to be produced; and the proportion of diffused light being greater, it is necessary to deepen the flutings to produce sufficient contrast. This same general characteristic is noticeable in artificial illumination when one bright source is replaced by a number of small ones.

It is this same effect of deeper mouldings and flutings that marks the Gothic as contrasted with the Classic architecture, and once more it is the lighting conditions which determine the extent of the change; the more diffused the light, the deeper must be the moulding. Another case of adaptation to the lighting is the pulvinated frieze in which the surface is lightly curved, so that the upper part intercepts more light than it otherwise would do, and so gives a shading from the bright upper to the dull lower part. This is effective in the case where the light is well diffused, but comes only from a comparatively restricted sky area. This is an intermediate case between the direct sunlight and the wholly diffused light.

These same general principles apply also to interior ornament. The more diffuse and less direct the lighting the more is it necessary to intensify the mouldings, carvings and other relief. When the lighting comes from above in a comparatively narrow beam, the ornament must be in low relief, while a general diffused lighting from in front is more suitable for cases of deeper relief. An illustration of this principle is furnished by the Miserare seats with the low relief above and deep relief below. In most cases of artificial lighting, ornaments on the level of the lights may be in deeper relief than that well above or below. In the same way it is unwise to illuminate a ceiling with deep mouldings by lights placed too close to the ceiling, as this results in long and deep shadows. When the lighting is very diffuse, it is sometimes preferable to produce the impression of depth by special devices, such as the linen-fold panel of the English and Flemish architecture of the 15th century. Such devices are usually suitable for artificial as well as natural lighting.

Turning now to the possibilities of the artificial illumination of interiors, we find that the conditions are in some respects less, and in others more favourable than those of natural lighting. The daylight usually comes as diffused light from a comparatively large window area, producing very variable illumination throughout the room. It is exceedingly difficult to modify its distribution to any appreciable extent, and the amount is very variable throughout the day and year. On the other hand, the eye adapts itself very readily to the variations of daylight, ignoring all excessive contrast and accepting the variations in colour of the light without noticing them. Not the smallest advantage, perhaps, is that the actual source of light does not come into view, and we are not obliged to devise special methods of screening it.

In the case of artificial illumination, the original sources are comparatively small, bright objects which obtrude themselves most unpleasantly if we omit to screen them from direct view. But because the sources are small we can surround them by diffusing screens or reflectors, and materially modify the distribution of the light coming from each source. With modern, properly designed reflectors it is possible to produce almost any desired distribution of the light from practical uniformity to concentration in comparatively small angles in any desired direction. By the judicious placing of the sources of light and the proper choice of reflectors we can obtain almost any desired distribution of the light with one limitation, that the light coming from each individual source to any point will be coming in a comparatively small angle. Each source would tend to produce well marked deep shadows, and care must be taken that the effects of the other sources are to reduce the depth and size of these shadows to the desired amount. In this way the shadows may be made architecturally useful rather than the reverse.

It is this possibility of varying the character of the lighting and the change in the distribution almost at will that makes it possible to obtain different architectural effects. The ideal of the illuminating engineer has generally been to produce even and soft illumination throughout the room. But it seems to me that this is not always the most suitable lighting, and that in some cases a more one-sided lighting, with a subsidiary cross or reverse lighting, might be usefully employed. But in using this method one must not attempt to imitate the conditions of daylight too closely. The variations must be considerably less than those of daylight, because the actual illumination will usually be considerably below that which prevails with daylight, and at this lower illumination the variation is much more readily appreciated. This effect is not materially altered by actually increasing the illumination by artificial light, because of the dazzling effect of intense artificial light. Owing to the adaptation of the eye to the conditions prevailing in artificial illumination, comparatively small variations are effective, and it is unwise to produce strong contrasts between the different parts of the room. Most people find it unpleasant to sit in a well-lighted part of a room while the rest is in comparative darkness. It is on account of this adapted condition of the eye that it is so important to screen the modern sources of high intrinsic brilliancy, and the only effective way is to make the light appear to come from an area much larger than that of the source. The smallness of the size of artificial sources is troublesome when reflecting surfaces, such as varnished wood, are present and in some cases the reflections are objectionable. They may be reduced by increasing the size of the source or altering its position. The same difficulty of reflection occurs in connection with picture lighting, and care should always be taken to place the sources sufficiently above the picture to make the reflection invisible at the ordinary level of the eye. This generally adds to the difficulty of securing even illumination on the picture, but by properly distributing the light from the source almost any required degree of evenness of illumination can be obtained.

Still further difficulties are encountered in regard to coloured ornamentation, and these troubles are accentuated if the illumination on the coloured object is low. The relative brightness of the parts of different colours will change as the illumination is diminished, and it is a wise precaution to secure abundance of light for any coloured ornamentation. Even with this precaution the colour values are unlikely to be exactly the same as with daylight, though the recent attempts to improve the colour rendering by artificial light have met with considerable success.

But the rendering of variations of shade in a flat object is almost the same by artificial light as by daylight, and the same may be said of pierced work where the contrast of a carving is enhanced by piercing.

Pierced screens are interesting, as showing one of the earliest methods of combining natural with artificial lighting effects. In daylight, the screen is lit from in front, the openings appearing dark to contrast with the screen when the Altar is lit up, the screen is seen in silhouette, and the piercings are light. The same effect of interchange of light and dark in natural and artificial lighting is seen in the windows of churches and other buildings. The walls, near the windows, which are of least importance in daylight are the most prominent features in the artificial light. Their architectural treatment though making little difference by daylight may be of the greatest value for artificial lighting.

But there are other methods of artificial lighting to which I would like to refer. In these methods, attempts have been made to imitate the conditions of daylight lighting. An example is the use of group of lights surrounded by large diffusing screens or reflectors, in imitation of the method of the oculus as used in the lighting of the Pantheon. It is easy in special cases to imitate the effect of this method of daylight lighting, and the method is applicable in large halls or theatres. But the method of indirect lighting approaches most directly to the effects of daylight.

In this method the light from the source is sent on to a white ceiling or screen and is directed downwards to illuminate the room. The absence of marked shadows renders this method very useful for certain purposes, as for example, the lighting of drawing-offices, but, unless the illumination is very high, the method gives the impression of a poor imitation of daylight, suggesting coldness and wintriness. We interpret this artificial lighting in terms of daylight, and the suggestions that this daylight carries with it.

It is probably on this account that many people prefer the semi-indirect system of lighting, in which part of the light from the source is allowed to pass through the shade, while the other part illuminates the ceiling. In this case the impression of artificial lighting is retained and the comparison with daylight does not obtrude itself ; at the same time the conditions of shadow are more those of daylight, and the indirect light from the ceiling tends to soften the whole lighting.

This method of semi-indirect lighting is specially useful when the ceiling and frieze are worthy of attention in themselves, as for example, in the beautiful moulded ceilings.

In all these cases of indirect lighting it seems preferable to show sources which illuminate the ceiling, even if greater part of the light be really derived from concealed sources. There are, however, a number of cases in London, where the ceiling has been lit entirely by means of concealed lights, and the effect has not been happy. These lights produce beautifully even lighting on the ceiling, but one unconsciously asks where does the light come from, and the only explanation is that there must be an opening between the walls and the ceiling, and apparently it must extend all round, there being no distinctive direction in which the light comes, and ceilings which are unsupported are uncanny. In one of these cases the effect was much improved by the use of a number of visible sources which apparently illuminate the ceiling.

Thus, as regards interior illumination the conditions are somewhat different, for artificial and natural lighting. But each has its advantages, and by judiciously using the resources of artificial lighting it should be possible to obtain quite as good results as with natural lighting, but this is a matter for the architect as well as the illuminating engineer. New methods and arrangements of lighting are required.

In the cases where rooms are to be used only or mainly by artificial light, the architectural features should be designed in relation to the actual method of lighting to be employed. When few, but large sources of light are to be used, the conditions approximate to outside natural illumination, and models of ornament and architecture may well be sought in Classical types, but when numerous smaller sources are to be used, the conditions approximate more to the Gothic conditions, and mouldings and ornamentation of this style might well be studied in connection with their value in artificial light.

Another interesting problem which I can only touch on lightly is the illumination of the exterior architectural features of a building.

When the aspect is a southern one, the same conditions as in daylight may be approximated to by the use of one large source of light high up in front of the building, and a number of smaller sources placed lower down and distributed along the length of the building. When the aspect is a northerly one, the whole lighting should be by a number of small sources evenly distributed in front of the whole building.

Occasionally friezes can be well lit by concealed lights above the frieze, the proper distribution of the light being secured by the use of suitably designed reflectors. In this case again, the difference between the treatment of high and low relief is important and the effect of the high relief is even more exaggerated for statues or very deep mouldings, which require front rather than high lighting.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to Mr. John Williams, of the Clerkenwell Crafts School, and to Messrs. Holophane, for assistance in preparing this lecture.

Housing and Town Planning in the Doncaster Coal Fields.

Mr. Percy Morris (Student, S.A.), in a paper read before the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, gave some account of the Town Planning Schemes now under consideration by the Doncaster Rural District Council, and of the difficulties met with in their preparation.

The development which is now taking place in the South Yorkshire Coalfield is destined to revolutionize this district completely. The modern colliery may be assumed to take from three to five years sinking, and when fully developed will employ, approximately, 3,000 men and boys, and will form the centre of a mining community of from 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

These collieries are commenced in almost virgin areas, practically devoid of houses, and sometimes quite a distance from any existing village; it will thus be realized what are the problems, and the difficulty of solving them.

The colliery village at Woodlands, while not escaping criticism for various reasons, has undoubtedly been, so far as the lay-out is concerned, a model which has been followed under varying conditions, due to local circumstances, in succeeding erections of colliery villages.

At Edlington, a large colliery village is being laid out on advanced lines, also at Owston, Askern and Rossington.

All these villages, though differing from each other in design, are laid out upon a definite plan from the beginning, the houses being erected as they are wanted, a particular advance from the long monotonous erections which begin anywhere and end nowhere, of which numerous examples are to be seen in the older parts of the Yorkshire coalfield.

These villages will form the nucleus around which a town plan should be prepared. They are not altogether capable of housing the new population, and already the building speculator is in the field providing houses to fill up the deficiency. It is in connection with the activities of the speculative builder that the necessity for a town plan arises for these colliery villages.

The Askern area was the first to be tackled, and comprises the whole of the parish of Askern and portions of the parishes of Sutton, Campsall, Norton, Burghwallis, Owston, Moss, and Fenwick, having a total area of 5,170 acres. It is, approximately, an area having a radius of 1½ miles, taking the colliery as centre. The reason for this is that if the colliery is successful, it is anticipated that the workings will extend this distance.

Askern, before the advent of the colliery, was a delightful little village midst rural surroundings, some five or six miles north of Doncaster, and having more than a local reputation for the curative qualities of its magnesia and sulphur springs. The finding of coal has, and is, rapidly changing the character of the district, and it was necessary that the Housing and Town Planning Act should be put into operation in order to preserve the amenities of the district and to control the growth of the industrial population so that the developments now taking place should be on ordered lines. The Askern Coal and Iron Company have sunk two shafts. Housing accommodation has thus had to be found for the great influx of miners who have come to work here from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. The population, according to last Census, was 980, and the present population is over five thousand, and is daily increasing. The speculative builders have been at work and have quickly erected houses, and Askern, without the check given to the disordered growth by the Housing and Town Planning Act, would have eventually developed into a hideous and squalid district, as are many of our colliery towns.

A syndicate, under the auspices of the colliery company, have laid out land for the erection of about 1,000 houses, which are to be included in the scheme.

The development of a colliery village necessitates the provision of sewerage schemes, water supply, and the various adjuncts of a developing community. There is no need to make a special point of the difficulties of borrowing money, in view of expected developments from the Local Government Board, by a rural authority, as most of my readers will be aware of the fact, but it appears that, under Section 54 (I), the phrase, "with the object of securing proper sanitary conditions," will include the provision of sewers, outfall works, water supply, refuse destructor, and anything tending to prevent insanitary conditions. Thus, future town planning schemes can be prepared to include all the necessary up-to-date requirements in anticipation of an industrial community of ten to fifteen thousand persons, where, at present, the land surrounding the sinking of a pit is of a purely rural character.

The land in the area of the South Yorkshire Coalfield is very low, and at times large tracts of land are under water and swampy. In the Askern area, 2,436 acres out of the 5,170 acres comprising the total area of the town planning scheme are only of a height varying from 15 ft. to 20 ft. above Ordnance datum. The surface water is collected in ditches and dykes discharging into the principal drains, then into the river and thence to the sea.

There are seven main drains out of this Askern area, and the average water level at the outlet of these main drains is 13·50, and, assuming the average depth of the ditch to be 3 ft., it will be seen that there is only a very sluggish fall at present even if there is a fall at all. In addition, the ground in the immediate vicinity of a colliery is liable to subsidence, which is agreed upon by experts to vary from one-third to two-thirds the depth of the seam of coal taken out ; in this case it averages 6 ft., and taking two-thirds of this depth, a likely subsidence is 4 ft. It will be seen, therefore, that where subsidence occurs before the outlet of the drains are reached, a ledge will be formed and there will be little or no fall, and, in a great extent, there will be a back fall, with a result that what at present appears to be eligible land for building purposes will become swampy and water-logged ground. It will require strong moral courage on the part of the authorities in this district to resist the pressure of circumstance, as, strange to say, the greater part of the development in the Askern area, before the preparation of the town planning scheme, was on this low-lying land. Yet, undoubtedly, on the full acceptance of responsibility and the rejection of potential unsuitable areas, depends the future welfare and health of the prospective population. The provision of an adequate supply of good sound houses with proper sanitary equipment is essential to the moral as well as the physical well-being of the occupants, the provision of this accommodation on unimpeachable sites is of equal importance.

There have been many suggestions for the solution of this problem, one suggestion of dealing with the question is to heighten the banks of the dykes and drains in advance of the coal faces, to an equivalent height of the expected subsidence, say, 4 ft. to 5 ft. By this means, the water will be kept in the dykes and drains, but, of course, the surface on either side will subside and form swamps. In that case, shallow sumps or pits would be sunk, and by means of a motor pump the water could be lifted into the dykes, and as the life would only be a few feet, the expense would only be small. But there still remains the fact that this land could be utilized for building purposes, and it will be seen that it would be well-nigh impossible, except at very great expense, to satisfactorily drain away the surface water from these building sites. In the Askern scheme, part of the land was scheduled as being unfit for the erection of domestic dwellings.

This subsidence, due to colliery workings, may cause damage to present and proposed highways. There is a presumption that where subsidence or alteration of the level of a highway involves expense to the highway authority, such expense may be recovered by action. Where the roads are vested in the authority as main and urban roads, an action to recover damages can be taken by the County Council or Urban Council against the colliery company, but it is doubtful whether this course would be open to a rural district council. Their remedy would apparently be an indictment for a nuisance to the highway. To get over this difficulty, the writer has suggested that the following clause be inserted in a town planning scheme for which he is responsible :—

" The Council shall have power under this scheme to take action to recover damages against any person or company of persons who by mining, quarrying or other operations shall cause subsidence or alteration to the level of any highway or part of such highway which shall involve expense to the Council as highway authority also any street or any part thereof repairable by the inhabitants at large which shall be damaged by the aforementioned causes."

Another difficulty that arises in a fast developing rural area is the necessity for making up private streets. Powers, under Section 150-152, P.H.A., 1875, can be obtained for parts of the district by special application to the Local Government Board, but this Act, so far as it relates to these sections, is not altogether satisfactory. The 1892 Private Streets Works Act is better, but is only open for adoption by urban authorities, and may only be extended to rural authorities by consent of the Local Government Board, for special parts of the district. In portions of this district where the separate colliery villages are urban in character, it seems that this Act should be applied to the whole of that area, and could be covered by a clause in the town planning scheme similar to the following : " If the Council shall at any time resolve with respect to any street or part of a street laid out, to do any private street works, pursuant to Section 6 of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, the Council shall have due regard to the character and to the user or prospective user of such street. The Council may, if they think fit, take over and maintain as a highway, repairable by the inhabitants at large, any street or any part thereof, when it shall have been made up in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, to the satisfaction of the Council, notwithstanding that such street may not be of the full width prescribed by, or may not be otherwise in accordance with the bye-laws. Also, the Council may, upon neglect of the owners of lands and properties fronting, adjoining or abutting any street or any part thereof, to satisfactorily make up in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, the bye-laws or the written instructions of the Council's official, and to the Council's satisfaction, such street or streets or any part thereof. The Council may undertake to perform all the works requisite in making up such street or streets in accordance with the provisions of this scheme or the bye-laws, or as the Council may deem expedient preparatory to taking over and maintaining such street or streets as a highway or highways repairable by the inhabitants at large, and have all such powers of apportioning the cost and expenses incurred therein upon the said lands and properties, and perform all the duties of an Urban authority within the meaning of the Private Street Works Act, 1892."

A difficulty that may also arise in the making of a town planning scheme is, where plans have been passed by the authority for the erection of buildings to the utmost capacity allowable by the bye-laws. Unless the 1907 Act has been adopted by a rural district, buildings may be erected from plans submitted and approved up to seven years previous, and although the passing of the plans is not material unless some contract has been entered into, which is quite possible for the builder to do, upon hearing that the local authority intend to apply for sanction to prepare a town planning scheme. The section of the Act dealing with compensation states that no compensation shall be payable on account of any building erected or contract made, or any thing done in respect to land included in a scheme after the time at which the application for authority to prepare the scheme was made, and there is a proviso that this provision shall not apply in respect of any work done before the date of the approval of the scheme for the purpose of finishing a building begun, or carrying out of a contract entered into before the application was made. Hence an estate for which plans have been approved for, say, 50 houses to the acre, and the streets made and negotiations entered into for the erection of the houses in an area where it is stipulated that not more than ten houses to the acre shall be erected, the owner must be compensated. But it would appear that if the authority wished to prevent the proposed erection of the houses after paying compensation up to the amount of the contracts entered into by the owner, before the sanction of the Local Government Board to the preparation of the scheme, they can do so by inserting a clause in the scheme to the effect that the number of houses for that particular area be limited to ten per acre, and then a provision to the effect that the particular buildings in question, if more than ten in number per acre be erected, should be pulled down, and if the Board pass this clause, then the owner of the land would not be entitled to compensation for any buildings erected after the date of the application for authority to prepare the scheme.

Again, take the case of a builder or owner who proceeds with the erection of a building after the sanction of the Board to prepare the scheme has been given, which would, if the scheme is passed, infringe the intended building line. It would appear, again, that a special provision should be inserted in the clause dealing with building line, to the effect that any buildings erected in front of the building line, as shown on the map, should be pulled down. The result of this, I think, would be the avoidance of payment of compensation.

The Design and Construction of Buildings for Industrial Purposes.

Mr. Segar Owen, F.R.I.B.A., in the course of a paper read before the R.I.B.A., on this subject, said the various buildings comprising the usual factory undertakings may be roughly stated as follows : Office and administrative department ; raw goods stores ; general factory buildings ; warehouses for finished goods ; power-plant buildings, including boiler-house, etc. ; attendant and by-product buildings.

Our aim in the planning of such a factory must be the arrangement of these various buildings, and the departments comprised in each, in such order as to ensure the passage of the raw materials, entering from one, two, or more sources of supply, through the successive shops until the goods reach their final stage, and are stored in the warehouse, for distribution to the customer. This passage of the articles under manufacture must, if possible, be arranged without re-entering or re-crossing departments through which in course of manufacture they have previously passed. Such a process in many cases means a simple arrangement for passing the goods from one side of the building to another, or from the top of a many-storeyed building to the bottom, but in factories where the goods are partly manufactured or handled in the various shops and completed or assembled in others, the scheming to bring each department successively within touch of the other requires care and thought in planning ; and for this purpose it is essential for the architect to make himself generally acquainted with the process of manufacture in each case.

The following forms are offered for choice :—Brick structure wholly, with wood or cement floors, and with wooden or steel roofs ; steel and brick composite buildings, with wooden or slung concrete floors, steel or wooden roofs ; steel structure ; reinforced concrete structure.

It is safe to say that the composite building is the one most universally in use, and offers a very varied field for all classes of factories, both of heavy and light construction, and is capable of dealing satisfactorily with the greatest of all former troubles, namely, large spans and heavy loads.

There is, however, another and a newer form of construction that is claiming and demanding very serious consideration, and that is reinforced concrete. One hesitates to accept this form of construction for the average factory, on account of the many changes that are constantly being made, especially as regards machinery. These changes invariably lead to the cutting of floors, rearrangement of loads and points of support, and one cannot get away from the feeling that during these changes the cutting of a main member might possibly mean a partial collapse.

It is, of course, not every factory where the loads on the outer wall necessitate anything more than the ordinary brickwork, and in the matter of appearance there is a great deal to be said for those factories where the outer walls are still carrying their share of the load, and represent a reasonable proportion of solid brickwork to window opening. The appearance of a steel structure very often represents nothing but one continuous sheet of glass divided by the widths of the stancheons themselves.

Sometimes the steel structure stops short at the first or second storey, but the lecturer said he preferred to carry up the outer stancheon to the roof as an additional means of stiffening the whole structure against wind pressure. Such buildings are carried to spans of varying widths up to 150 ft., and to heights from 50 ft. to 80 ft., the larger dimensions being very familiar as required by large steel or iron works, bridge building, engineering, ordnance and foundry undertakings.

Floors.

The construction and finish of factory floors is a matter requiring care and experience. Architects have constantly brought to their notice different forms of floor construction—fire-resisting blocks, patent joists, etc., but most prefer to use the ordinary steel joist and concrete-filled floor, and in special cases, girders with concrete filling, boxed out and strengthened with mesh metal. The weights of the loads to be carried must be carefully calculated, so that there will be no straining of the structure, and the surfaces of the floors must be properly prepared to take the finishing necessary for the special class of factory we are dealing with at the moment. These finishings may be roughly taken as follows:—Engine and power stations, hard tile; boiler houses, blue brick; chemical factories, blue acid-proof brick, with acid-proof asphalt; factories, granolithic paving, asphalt and wood blocks.

Concrete floating, granolithic paving, and tiling, all have their various uses in one or other part of the factory, but whatever be the material used, it should be of the best quality—if timber, well seasoned—and laid in a workmanlike manner, as hardly any part of the factory is subject to the same wear as the floor, and therefore causing a greater inconvenience if it should break up and require renewing.

Roof.

When called upon to erect a factory in an unfamiliar district the lecturer's practice was to apply to the nearest observatory for the records of winds and gales, also for particulars of rainfall. One has then the satisfaction of calculating all details on a sound local basis. No risk should be run when calculating the strains and stresses for this or any other part of the structure. One must admit that at times roofs and girders give the impression of being extremely weighty, and therefore costly, and perhaps it may be only two or three times in the year that they are strained up to their full load.

The roof of the average two or more storeyed building is usually a single span of the ordinary type of principal suitable to the width, with probably a certain proportion of skylight area, and in some cases peculiar details as regards louvre ventilation. The lighting of large one-storey areas presents more details of interest. The north and east light is the steadiest for factory buildings ; and the usual type of roof is that known as the Weaver roof, in which the northerly side is wholly glazed, and the southerly side slated or covered in some other form.

The angle of the north pitch is a matter requiring careful adjustment and is governed by the situation of the works, either at home or abroad. In England, and in dull climates, and on the western slope of a valley, the angle with the horizontal must be reduced to about 60°. The slated side will be at a pitch of about one-third the span. This angle of 60° may require to be varied in factories where an unusual amount of ventilation is required. The span of these Weaver type roofs varies from 25 ft. to 35 ft. The maximum limit of span this type of roof may be taken is 33 ft., so as to be economical as regards construction, and satisfactory as regards lighting the shop. In a case where the span was of 50 ft. for the purpose of housing special machines, although the roof principal members were painted white, and the whole of the north side glazed, the shop was not well lighted, and the saving in cost negligible.

The craving amongst manufacturers for large floor spaces with as few supports as possible brings us to the problem of what cross spacing can one economically carry these roofs. Again, 30 ft. to 33 ft. seems the economical limit ; beyond that special and costly girdering is necessary.

For factories of 120 ft. to 150 ft. span, and requiring a considerable amount of light, the following form of roof is being largely adopted on the Continent. The principals spanning the full width are formed as light Warren girders, of a depth between 14 ft. to 20 ft. On both wall sides the whole depth of the girder is glazed and from the head of the glazing from one side to the other, concrete flats are formed, but not over the centre one-third of the shop. These flats are laid with a slight fall outwards. The space left in the centre of the roof is then framed as an ordinary pitch roof, glazed on both sides. Such a roof gives an enormous amount of light into the area covered, and if it is used in a shop where ventilation is very necessary, the centre portion of the roof is lifted from the level of the flat on to framed louvres.

Roofing Material.

Having considered the roof principals themselves, the question arises as to the most suitable forms of roof covering. Special houses, such as boiler-houses, acid chambers, or chemical buildings, would require special treatment, but for factory roofs generally it is desirable that they should be boarded, the covering after being either slate or patent roofing, according to position, suitability, and cost. The most successful roof framing and covering for such as the English climate is one framed with purlins some 3 ft. 9 ins. to 4 ft. 6 ins. centres, covered with dressed boards 1 in. to 1¼ in. thick, tongued and grooved, and laid directly from purlin to purlin, covered with felt, and with vertical and horizontal battens, and afterwards slated. Patent roof coverings have still to be proved, but they appear satisfactory, and are easily laid and simple to handle in gutters and around louvres. Concrete filled roofs, either on the flat or on the rake, are usually asphalt-covered, and are readily handled and rendered weather-proof.

Many excellent forms of patent roof glazing are turned out by English manufacturers. Most of the patentees have carefully considered, and can now with equal facility glaze their bars into timber, steel, or concrete connections, and provide an excellent form of weatherproof glazing even with a pitch as low as one in thirty. Rapidity of execution, easy renewals of broken sheets, renewals of special parts are not the only advantages. By special arrangement of the bars, one can be certain that condensation will not drop from the roof on to the floor beneath ; this is a matter of very considerable importance where the manufacture of certain articles is carried on in shops where a certain amount of free live steam or vapour is given off. Where possible, the sheets of glass should not be of greater length than 9 ft., though if required they will be provided up to 11 ft. The glazing of a very considerable amount of Continental factory work is carried out with plain T section bars, the glass being puttied into the rebate. Such a system would certainly not be watertight for any length of time with such a climate as we experience in England.

Fire Protection.

No one nowadays undertakes the erection of a factory where valuable machines are installed, and the product of the factory is of considerable value, without installing a system of fire protection sprinklers. Time and again one sees the result of the sprinklers after an outbreak—as a rule showing that the fire has been got under almost within a few minutes of the outbreak, and little but local damage has occurred.

No important works building should have overhanging rafters at the eaves. Parapet walls are a protection which enables the roofs to be more readily repaired, and with that protection the roof is probably more often overhauled by those under whose care and attention this work falls.

The principles which govern the factory staircase are those which apply to all public buildings, namely, suitability and directness of access. Their position in the works will be governed by a number of considerations, both as regards traffic and purpose, but no circumstances must be allowed to cramp or confine them into out-of-the-way corners. Of a width convenient for the numbers using them—and if this means a greater width along the step than from 7 ft. to 8 ft. the flight must be divided by suitable plain round handrails with strong iron standards, also with plain handrails fixed on the wall side. No flight should be of a greater number than twelve steps, and these not greater than 6 ins. rise, or less than 11 ins. on tread. All landings must be full half, and the outlet or doorways at the top or bottom must open into as large a collecting area as possible.

By invitation of the Belgium Town Planning Committee, the President of The Society of Architects, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., has been nominated to represent the Society on the Committee.

Visitors to the Building Exhibition at Olympia, in 1911, will no doubt remember the model cottage designed by Mr. Monson, which was visited by many thousands and proved so great an attraction.

Mr. Monson is a man of varied attainments, and will bring to his task not only the experience of a distinguished Architect and Town Planner, but a wide knowledge in the selection of proper building material.—*The Clayworker.*

Professional Advertising.

The Builder, in a leading article puts the case in a nutshell, in the closing sentence, "The need for advertising arises out of civilization, and is only condemned when it is badly done."

Touching upon the most common form of advertising by architects, our contemporary expresses amusement at the dictum that it is legitimate and proper to inscribe the architect's name on his work in small and almost illegible lettering, while it is unprofessional that the architect who is erecting a building should have his name placed on a hoarding. "By thy works shall ye be judged," and should the public, whose attention is usually attracted to a building in course of erection, wish to know the name of its architect it seems to our contemporary entirely to the advantage of architecture that it should be able to do so, to praise and remember, or condemn and remember, as the case may be.

One architectural body periodically advertises by newspaper advertisements the dictum that its members are not permitted to advertise. In the absence of any definition of the term this would seem a somewhat drastic regulation which if enforced as widely as it is drawn, would be disastrous to that body, and if not enforced is a dead letter. In our opinion, the Society's view that an architect should not advertise for or improperly solicit professional work, is as near as it is possible to get to any regulation on the subject.

The *Journal* of The Society of Architects quotes a letter in a contemporary, on the interesting subject of "the limits of professional advertising," and goes on to discuss what is legitimate advertising for an architect. The correspondent in question limits this to "press correspondence, authorship, public speaking, personal interest in voluntary organizations of a professional, social, and benevolent character, and the more directly professional method of competition work"—rather a formidable list. We cannot agree that "advertising in one form or another is the essence of individual progress for the professional man." We do not say that a professional man may not in certain circumstances derive legitimate publicity from authorship and similar matters, particularly in the case of a young man struggling hard for reasonable recognition, but to exploit "organizations of a professional, social or benevolent character," is, we venture to think, advertising in its lowest and most reprehensible form, to which the insertion of open and honest advertisement in the public Press would be greatly preferable.—*The Irish Builder.*

Registration.

Mr. A. J. Lucas, A.R.I.B.A., the President of the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society, in his valedictory address says, the subject of Registration appears to be a dead letter for the time being, but I sincerely hope that the Royal Institute will take some firm stand on the matter. I have now been in practice over twenty years, and during the whole of that time it has been in the air without any definite result.

But now in this time of leisure let us put our house in order when we have more time to think of others than only of ourselves. Let us press forward Registration. Every profession seems protected except ours. Let us impress upon all public bodies the advantage of engaging skilled architects for purely architectural works.

The question of the registration of real-estate agents is quite as important and the reform is just as necessary as the registration of engineers and architects, says *Building* (N.S.W.). If the whole of the facts were known, perhaps it is more so. But for the present it is sufficient to realize that the real-estate agent is, in a sense, a public trustee, and there should be some finer symbol than a shingle of his ability for the task and his personal integrity.

The public left to itself is a blundering ass. No discrimination is made in business dealings. The honest, capable agent, may be passed over for the sharp masquerading under the term distinguishing the profession. This should not be, and now that there is a N.S.W. Real Estate Agents' Association, we hope to see continuous agitation until the Government awakens to a better sense of its responsibility.

The R.I.B.A. and the Society.

The President of the Society referred to the wish of his colleagues for registration by Act of Parliament instead of registration by Charter, as is now proposed by the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Devon architects have always been of one mind about the question, and in common with other of the provincial societies are far more in sympathy with The Society of Architects than with the body with which they are affiliated. This is to be regretted, but it makes us more certain that we were right in considering that one of the greatest misfortunes which ever occurred in the politics of the profession was the failure to bring about the amalgamation of the Society with the Institute when it was proposed during the Presidency of Mr. Stokes. The sacrifice asked of the junior members of the Institute was a considerable one, but was nothing in the balance when compared with the advantages of unifying the whole profession, and though we are quite inclined to believe that the difficulties of obtaining a satisfactory Registration Act are almost insuperable, on account of the opposition which would have to be met from surveyors, engineers, and others, we think that a very large number of architects will only be convinced by actual defeat that such a measure is impossible, and the path would have been made clearer had a bill been actually thrown out in Parliamentary Committee. We are by no means clear that architects care much about " Registration by Charter," and, to put things colloquially, we doubt if the game is worth the candle. But, unfortunately, when the graver issues of war and peace are decided, we have once more to see these controversial subjects thrashed out in the profession ; and we fear to no one's entire satisfaction, because nothing but the defeat of an attempt to obtain registration by Act will ever satisfy the Registrationist, and that attempt should be made by a united and not a divided profession. The proportions the two sections bear to one another are immaterial, the mischief is that they, at present, exist through the frustration of the union of the Institute and Society.—*The Builder.*

The suggestion for the federation of Architectural Societies for the purpose of dealing with such matters as Registration, while at the same time preserving the autonomy of these bodies, is one which has been made several times in our columns as one way out of the difficulty created by the failure on the part of the Council of the R.I.B.A. to bring to a successful issue the scheme for the absorption of the Society by that body.

In Queensland, it is proposed to form a Federal Council, composed of representatives of the architectural bodies in the various States, and there appears to be every prospect of its accomplishment.

The draft Registration Bill which had been submitted to the Queensland Government has been temporarily suspended owing to the War crisis, and in Victoria and several other States similar Bills are ready to be again pressed forward when the time is more propititious.

It was suggested that a Federal Registration Bill would bring about better results than six State Bills, but apparently the Federal Parliament has no power under its constitution to deal with the subject of Registration of Architects, and for the present the various Institutes will have to tackle the problem individually.

Colour in Relation to Health.

Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., in his lecture before the Society last session on "Courage in Colour," laid the greatest stress on the scientific influence which colour has upon life generally.

Mr. George H. Morton takes up the same point in the course of his Presidential address to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, on "The Philosophy of Colour," in which he says that colour is largely concerned with our health. If we surround ourselves with gloomy and dull colours we naturally become gloomy and pessimistic. We have all experienced the depressing effect of the dull, damp weather of winter, and felt how our spirits revive at the first indication of spring and summer. This is largely due to colour, the blue sky, the fresh, bright, green leaves, and the colours of flowers. The sensations we appreciate in Nature we also appreciate in our indoor surroundings. Some colours excite and irritate, others have a soothing and healing effect. Red and yellow stimulate the physical functions, whereas blue and green have an opposite effect. A person of an anxious, nervous, excitable disposition should avoid certain colours which would be beneficial to anyone of an opposite temperament. It has been found undesirable to place dangerous lunatics in a red room—doing so brings out, or encourages, their violent tendencies. Similarly, to confine a melancholiac in a dull, dark room would possibly increase his morbidness, whereas bright colours and cheerful surroundings would tend to brighten his mind and cure him. It has even been suggested that colour accounts for some of our actions, that we are not really to blame for many things we do which we ought not to do, because it is all due to the colours with which we live.

It has been advocated that instead of taking drugs, we should subject ourselves to colour influence. Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker, in a little book called *Colour as a Curative Agent*, describes the different colour remedies and the methods to be followed in applying them. He also points out the effects of different colours on the affections, passions, and other emotions of life. Experiments have been made upon vegetable life with remarkable results. Some plants, under red glass, have grown to four times their normal size; others, under blue and green glass, have perished. It is argued that if such changes take place in the vegetable kingdom the influence of colour upon animal life may be considerable. The source of light and colour is the sun; its rays give life. Each of these rays, caused by different-lengthened vibrations, represented by different colours, possess definite properties which affect our physical, mental, and moral life. The evil effect of colours upon us may be partially due to dull, dirty shades, to want of a proper harmony or balance of colours, to the contrasts being too strong. A good deal depends on our individual dispositions, but it is generally the result of an excessive amount of one colour, or white.

The absence of colour altogether, though not so pernicious as a long exposure of one strong colour, is very undesirable. A grey tone may be tolerated, but a pure white is objectionable and injurious to the eyes. One has only to remain in a white tent for some time to experience the effect. Snow-covered land is somewhat analogous. The effect of white upon the eyes of Arctic explorers is well known. Darkened spectacles are worn, not so much on account of the intense cold, but because of the blinding effect of the continuous and unchanging white upon the eyes.

From my preceding remarks it may be concluded that colour is not only an æsthetic gratification and a means of distinguishing and defining form, it is a necessary requirement of the eye which suffers when exposed to inharmonious colours, to the sustained action of one strong colour, and to light without colour. If the eye suffers, the general health will also be affected. This subjective consideration of colour, however, is only one side of a two-sided subject. Colour has also its objective side. We experience sensations which we call colour, but objects in nature cause these sensations. It is well known that colours do not exist outside ourselves, but are caused by vibrations of light upon the retina of the eye. Were it not that the eye is sensitive to colours these different vibrations would be, practically, imperceptible degrees of heat.

The combination of pigments, of flowers, of green leaves—indeed, of all things—is due to this combination of reflection with the phenomenon of absorption. Coloured light must be reflected or it would be invisible. If not reflected the result would be black. All colour pigments are composed of minute particles mixed with a vehicle that has the power of shifting the white light shed upon them and selecting and destroying certain rays, whilst the particles reflect the remainder. The condition of the petals of flowers, or green leaves, is just the same. A white lily, for instance, if it were quite smooth would have the appearance of thin glass; it is, however, composed of a vast quantity of minute cells, so that it resembles finely-powdered glass, from each little particle of which light is reflected, backwards and forwards, and there being nothing in the lily to cause the reflection of any one ray over another, the light is white. A scarlet geranium is similarly composed, but its particles or cells are imbued, as it were, with a colour matter which absorbs or devours all the green and blue rays from the white light shed upon it, and the unabsorbed scarlet is reflected. All green leaves owe their colour to the same cause—light passing backwards and forwards through an absorbing colour, which extinguishes its red rays, and, on being reflected back to the eye, excites the sensation we name green. The colours of pigments and of all natural bodies are, therefore, the unabsorbed rays of light shed upon them, and explain the objective side of colour.

As regards the eye, returning to the subjective side of our subject. With one portion of it are we now concerned—the retina, which consists of ten different layers. One of these divisions, the so-called layer of rods and cones, has the power of appreciating the sensations of light and colour. The rods and cones seem each to have their peculiar functions, and though both probably serve as, or respond to, elements of light, it is more especially the functions of the rods, whilst the perception of colour is due—possibly exclusively—to the cones. These cones seem to consist of three sets of nerves, which respond to certain vibrations of light and produce the sensations of three fundamental, or primary colours. One set, being stimulated by the strongest vibrations, produces the sensation of an orange red, and another set, being acted upon by vibrations of medium length, produces a brilliant green, and the third set, responding to the short and weaker vibrations, produces the sensation of a violet or purple of a bluer hue than is perhaps commonly understood by that term. All vibrations, however, may, and probably do, act on the three sets of nerves simultaneously; but those that produce red, green, and violet affect most powerfully the particular set of nerves specially designed for their reception. All other colours are due to two or three sets of nerves being excited in varying degrees, either simultaneously or in rapid succession. Upon the three sets of nerves being fully excited in their proper relative proportions the sensation of white is the consequence.

In perfect colour combinations or schemes it is essential that the different sets of nerves should be excited, so that no one set will be unduly tired or injured. This is what constitutes the real harmony of colour. A scheme which only excites one set of nerves—that is, one colour—and thereby creates a desire for another colour, or colours, cannot be considered harmonious or satisfactory. We usually speak of colours harmonizing when they match or are similar; but this is not harmony in the strict or more exact sense of the term, which must include the exciting of all the colour-appreciating nerves. Owen Jones, in his *Principles of Colour*, states that no composition can ever be perfect in which any one of the primary colours is wanting, either in its natural state or in combination, and that the various colours of a composition should be so blended that the objects coloured, when viewed at a distance, should present a neutralized bloom. Objectively, therefore, as well as subjectively, an harmonious scheme of colour should include all those colours which are necessary to excite the three colour sensations.

As a matter of fact, the impression of one pure colour upon the retina seldom, if ever, occurs. It is generally in conjunction with at least a small mingling of those other colours which would tend to neutralize or deaden its intensity. We probably, therefore, never see colours absolutely pure. Were we to do so, they would be so intense as to dazzle the eye by their brilliancy, and be similar to looking direct at the blazing sun. Though the excitement of the three primary colour sensations is essential to a true colour harmony, yet they should not be effected in a crude and elementary manner by pigments or objects reflecting hard contrasts of colour, which would be equivalent to three loud harmonious notes as compared with music. The beauty and art of colouring is to get these harmonious impressions in the most subtle and least apparent manner possible. We find in Nature when it develops a colour scheme does so by tones of little contrast, using contrasting colours only to accentuate or emphasize points in a scheme, and then only very sparingly. The appreciation of this beauty of colour harmony is one of the certain indications of refinement and civilisation, just as much as the appreciation of harmony in music indicates the same thing in the community and the individual. There are some authorities who hold the opinion that there can be no such thing as colour discord. Though not agreeing with this opinion, I consider that any inharmonious combination may be made harmonious without altering any of the colours in question, but by adding another colour, or colours, to the scheme, so as to satisfy the requirements of the eye.

That the million of tints which the eye is capable of distinguishing is due to the excitement of three-colour sensations, in varying proportions, seems to me a very wonderful phenomenon. It appears specially attractive because of the difference in the names given to the three primary or fundamental colours by the physicist and the painter. The physicist asserts that the primary colours are red, green, and violet, while the painters tell us that they are red, yellow, and blue ; both the scientist and the painter, however, seem to make the same initial mistake. They use the word " colour " as a noun or substantive, whereas, as applied to the primary colours, it acts as an adjective, describing particular sensations on the one hand and particular pigments or substances causing those sensations on the other. There is all the difference in the world between a sensation and the object causing it. There is as much difference between a primary colour sensation and a primary colour pigment as there is in sound between the note we hear and the object causing it, between the music we appreciate and the violin or other musical instrument producing the sensation.

This difference between the subjective and objective sides of colour indicates that the colours of each set of primaries may be, and in fact are, fundamentally different. As colour does not exist outside ourselves, the primary sensations—orange-red, green, and violet—must be unquestionably the real primary colours, using the term colour as a noun ; but this fact does not necessarily imply that red, yellow, and blue are not the primary pigments. On the contrary, taking into account the phenomena of absorption and reflection, it seems to me that the colours of the primary pigments will be the reverse or opposite of the primary sensations. They will be the colours reflected after the colours of the primary sensations have been absorbed or destroyed. Now, the opposite of orange-red is blue, the opposite of green is bluish-red, and the opposite of violet is yellow. These colours—blue, red, and yellow—are the colours of the primary pigments.

It is colour more than anything else that endows a flat surface with the resemblance of reality and nature. It adds a radiance that no mere photographic presentiment of a scene can give. It has to do with and affects our health, our temper, our happiness. It indicates and influences our dispositions and characters. As vitiated air injures our health through the lungs, as distracting sounds affect our health through the ear, so bad colouring affects our health through the eye.

The Value of Artistic Side Walls.

In our issue of March last, we drew attention to Past President Pridmore's remarks in his address to the Society in 1906, on the flank wall terror, and to the very similar observations made by a writer in the *Journal of the N.Z.I.A.*, last December. It is now the turn of *Building* (N.S.W.), to take up the same point, which our contemporary does in the January issue, by remarking that an ugly building has the effect of depreciating the value of surrounding property. An ugly side wall, being part of a building, exercises a similar influence. Then, it is absurd to spend a lot of money on the elaborate architectural treatment of the front of a building, and be content with anything for the side wall. Apart from those aspects, the owner of a tall building owes a duty to his neighbouring owners, as well as to himself, in arranging for uniformly artistic designs, and not condoning the ghastly incongruities sometimes met.

Quoting from the *Brick and Clay Record*, our contemporary goes on to say that the exposed side wall of the tall building is at once the thorn in the side of the architect and the financial balm of his client.

The one reason for erecting a tall building is to obtain a profitable investment, and this means the acquirement of the largest possible renting area for the least possible expenditure.

It is usually reasoned that there is nothing to be gained by any additional expense, however slight, for making the building attractive in appearance, and we sometimes hear it boasted by a manufacturer that the price charged for his goods represents only their intrinsic value with nothing added for the cost of fancy advertising or architectural display. Such tricks of trade may appeal to some customers, but the majority of us are so human that we prefer, even at a slight extra expense, to transact our business under conditions and among surroundings that do not offend our sensibilities, whatever tastes we may have.

The principal façade, usually of some interest, is generally less blameworthy than the exposed wall at the side. Whatever the veneer of the façade, the cheapest grade of brick is considered good enough for the side wall. For the lower portion, concealed by adjoining buildings, it possibly is, but the owner forgets or does not realize that the upper portion of his building may remain exposed for many years, that during all this time he is responsible for its appearance.

There are several practical and inexpensive ways of rendering exposed side walls attractive income-producing investments instead of profitless eyesores. It is sometimes possible to continue on the side wall the lines of the cornice members in flat bands of contrasting colours. Certainly it is not advised to attempt on the side wall an imitation in colour of a feature, which, on the façade, is itself merely an imitation of a rational prototype. The practice of imitating architectural members with paint so readily followed by the Italians is one of the few architectural sins not committed by us to any extent ; but the frank continuation in flat bands of colour of the cornice mouldings and of lower belt courses, is not only a travesty on the Classic orders, but gives a shadow of excuse for their use on one façade.

Probably there is only one calamity that can befall the side wall of the loft building greater than that of being entirely neglected. That greatest misfortune is to be covered with white paint and used indiscriminately as a sign board. Yet that the white wall may be utilized as a signboard without being a public nuisance is illustrated by the buildings of Charles Scribner's Sons, Fifth Avenue. The lettering and spots of decoration are executed in brown brick, a contrast which, while easily read from a distance, is not harsh and ugly.

The Society of Architects Prizes in Architecture.

The South African Branch of The Society of Architects have offered the following prizes to members of the Architectural Classes at the South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg :—

SUBJECTS.		VALUE.
Architectural History and Studio Class Work ..	Stage I. ..	£2 10 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	,, II. ..	3 10 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	,, III. ..	4 10 0

Candidates must be bona fide Architectural Students, who have attended both Architectural History and Studio Classes, and obtained in each an average attendance of not less than 65 per cent.

In making awards, diligence, attendances, and punctuality, will be taken into consideration, together with marks obtained in the examination of the same year.

The Society reserves the right to withhold any award should the work submitted be deemed undeserving.

The Architect and the Builder.

A writer in *The Brick Builder*, U.S.A., commenting on the mental attitude of some architects towards the builder, suggests that a change is taking place towards a more close relation between the two in carrying out the work in which they are jointly interested.

The creations of the architect and any errors in his buildings are not his alone. He cannot, like the painter, paint out and paint in and so get the desired result. Steel and bricks once put must stay put. The Contractor sometimes makes errors which it is impossible to rectify, and the architect has to try and pretend that the best that he could get was just what he wanted.

The great thing is to find the right contractor. A contract with a good contractor is unnecessary ; a contract with a bad contractor is no good. If he is purely a business man and knows only how to hustle the job, the architect cannot reach his highest success. He can at best get a business result and there are many worse things than that. Many owners are praying devoutly for an architect who knows enough to get a dollar's worth for a dollar, and get it quickly.

One trouble is that there are builders who know more about the mechanics of building than some architects, but the architect resents being told. The builder hesitates to talk to the owner on such matters, and the architect ignores him.

The question of cost is one in which the architect who wishes to succeed must work in co-operation with the manufacturer and the builder, and if the designer does not know what a thing costs he does not know whether to use it or not or where to cut the cost when the building comes out too much. Co-operation between the architect and the builder is essential to the success of the architect. The builder seldom wishes to get on without him, and no one of sound judgment believes that even with the aid of architectural draughtsmen a builder can complete a building as well as an architect of experience, but the owner will not pay for the architect's delays, and unnecessary expenses which unfortunately are becoming to be believed a procedure in many architects' offices.

Pencils, pens and brushes alone will never produce satisfactory buildings ; men are the tools with which the architect must work, and he must find the man to supply the right material, and the man to buy it, and put it in place, and when he finds him he must treat him and his opinions and abilities with the respect due to a fellow worker with whom the credit of the result must be generously shared.

The Architect and other Artists.

A Distinction and a Difference.

The architect has always claimed, says a writer in *Indian Engineering*, to be also an artist ; but there is much in his calling that differentiates him from other artists, and that must naturally tend to make him less of an artist and more the man of technique as he grows older in his profession. The man who paints or writes music does so mostly in retirement, giving the promptings of his genius unrestricted play. He is not interrupted by practical considerations except in the very smallest way ; his work is the work of his own hands as well as of his own brain, and what he produces has been evolved in an atmosphere free, as it were, of cross waves. The work of an architect, and emphatically of one in large business, is brought to completion in a very different way indeed. He directs but has to work through other hands, and is probably at the same time directing more than one work through the agency of many hands, and thus the finished work has not the continuity or unity of one in which idea followed idea rapidly and the hand of the conceiver expressed it at the moment of its conception at its highest strength and freshness.

The Limitation of the Architect.

This essential difference in methods between the work of the architect and that of other artists must tell on its quality from the standpoint for viewing it as a work of art. The freedom of his design is controlled by the tastes of his client, by the materials available and by considerations of cost. In these and other ways the completed work may not be the design as conceived by him, and thus some of the art in his architecture may have disappeared in the execution, because other people and material considerations have interferred. The painter escapes all such limitations. He works unhampered, puts all the artist that is in him into his work, and is not weaned away by any considerations whatsoever. He thus always remains an artist and may be developing his artistic instincts to the last day of his career. With the architect it is not so. The circumstances of his calling tend to develop him steadily into a man of business ; the technicalities of his work become of more importance to him than its artistic side, there are forces at work which make it difficult for the artistic feeling to survive to the end, and thus it is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to apply to the profession of architecture so wholeheartedly the term " Art " as in the case of painting, music or sculpture.

Belgium Town Planning Committee.

By invitation of the Belgium Town Planning Committee, the President of The Society of Architects, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., has been nominated to represent the Society on this Committee, which is under the Patronage of the Belgian Government, has Viscount Bryce, O.M., as President, Mr. Raymond Unwin as Chairman, and Mr. Ewart G. Culpin as Secretary.

A Belgian Exhibition was opened at University College, Gower Street, by Lord Bryce, on April 7th, and remained open until the end of the month.

A feature was the "Study Groups" of architects, lawyers, and others for the consideration of the facts of Town Planning, both on the legal and technical sides; lectures and conferences were also held for Municipal Councillors and the general body of the public in order to educate them in these matters.

Money is urgently needed to carry on the work, and may be addressed to the Secretary, at the School of Architecture, University College.

Fire-Resisting Glazing.

Two Reports have been issued by the British Fire Prevention Committee on recent investigations undertaken by them with wired glass as applied to window openings and to skylights.

These tests are a continuation of a series of tests with wired glazing which they undertook some ten years back, at the instance of Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., of St. Helens, and the series of some seven Reports spread over the last decade shows the remarkable manner in which the fire resistance of glazing of this type has been successfully developed.

The two Reports now presented afford remarkable evidence of the fact that wired glazing, when vertically used in windows, has withstood the heavy strain of the British Fire Prevention Committee's tests for a period of 90 minutes, at temperatures gradually increasing to 1,500°F., the fire tests being immediately followed by the application of water from a steam fire engine applied at close range.

Further, when horizontally used, this glazing has withstood the fire test of an hour's duration at similar temperatures, followed by a similar application of water.

The maximum size of any piece of glazing under test in a vertical position was 4 ft. by 1 ft., and the maximum temperature attained in the skylight test was 1,600°F.

Both tests are records for wired glazing, and claim considerable attention, as they put modern wired glazing, when suitably fixed, in the same fire resistive rank as fire-resisting partitions and doors of considerably greater thickness and weight.

The Remuneration of Architects.

THE NECESSITY FOR A CONTRACT WITH A CLIENT.

The broad lesson to be drawn from a very able paper on "The Law as to the Remuneration of the Architect," read by Mr. A. Montefiore Brice, at the last meeting of The Society of Architects,* is that, whenever it is possible to do so, the matter should be the subject of an express contract with the client. This is at once the simplest and surest way to avoid future trouble, and in the absence of such an agreement the right of the architect is limited to the receipt of such remuneration as is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case. The question then generally arises as to whether the scale of charges laid down by the Royal Institute of British Architects is either in itself reasonable, or so well known and recognized as to amount to a custom upon the footing of which the contract must be taken to have been entered into by both parties. To neither of these questions can there be given any definitely affirmative answer applicable to all cases. The safest course for the architect is therefore, as stated by Mr. Brice, expressly to agree with his employer that his payment shall be made upon the basis of the schedule of charges as drawn up by the Royal Institute of British Architects, supplemented, where necessary, by Ryde's scale.

UNACCEPTED COMPETITION DRAWINGS.

Dealing with those charges of an architect which arise directly out of the building contract, Mr. Brice clearly indicated the legal principle underlying the absence of any liability on the part of the building owner to pay for unaccepted competition designs. Such drawings are regarded as mere estimates, and are on the same footing as drawings submitted for approval for which no remuneration is due in the absence of any agreement to the contrary. If, however, such plans are used at all, even if the architect is not engaged to superintend the work, he is entitled to be paid a fair fee for them. In regard to matters outside the building contract—such as the making of surveys, the measurement of completed work, or the preparation of bills of quantities—the architect is, in the absence of an express or implied agreement for a fixed or ascertainable sum, only entitled to charge what is reasonable. It must always be borne in mind, however, that if the architect's work is unskilful, or useless for the purpose for which he was employed, he is not only not entitled to any remuneration, but he may also be liable in an action for negligence.—*The Surveyor*.

---

* See the April *Journal*.

The Society of Architects Concert.

The Society of Architects held a very successful Concert at the King's Hall Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday, April 14th.

The Chairman, Major E. C. P. Monson (T.D.), President of the Society, presided over a large gathering which included many ladies. He was supported by Messrs. A. Alban H. Scott (Vice-President), Edwin J. Sadgrove, F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President), Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A. (Past-President), George H. Paine (Hon. Secretary), P. M. Beaumont, A.M.INST.C.E. (Hon. Treasurer), Herbert O. Ellis, Colonel F. S. Leslie, F. C. Moscrop-Young, Edward J. Partridge, J. Herbert Pearson, Noel D. Sheffield, B. R. Tucker, Thos. Wallis (Member of Council), Messrs. R. G. Bare, H. Clayton, S. Everard Davies, W. Dewes, Chas. Dunch, A. H. Durnford, A. E. Fewster, F. J. Fisher, Colonel C. J. Higgins, S. T. T. James, A. Y. Mayell, J. H. Pitt, J. W. Shaft, G. Stapley, A. H. Salisbury, L. Sylvester Sullivan, A.R.I.B.A., Geo. Trotman, A. F. A. Trehearne, J. F. Wetherell, C. McArthur Butler (Secretary), (Members), Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., and a number of other visitors.

An excellent programme of musical and other forms of entertainment had been provided by the Concert Director, Mr. Thomas Noakes, the artistes being :—Miss Annie Bartle, Soprano ; Miss Nellie Walker, Contralto ; Miss Winifred Mansfield, Comedienne ; Mr. Robert Carr, Baritone ; Mr. George Blackmore and Mr. Will Edwards, Humourists ; Mr. George Bolton, Songs at the Piano ; and Mr. Charles Pond, in his " Glimpses of Life."

The appreciation of the audience may be gathered from the fact that each of the artistes was recalled, and where all gave so much pleasure it would be invidious to particularize.

A feature of the proceedings was the singing by the audience, led by Mr. Robert Carr, of the National Anthems of England, Belgium, France and Russia.

During the evening, the Chairman reminded those present that any profits would be handed to the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee, and as the result of a whip round made at the Chairman's suggestion, the substantial sum of £10 2*s.* 6*d.* was received from those present.

The Chairman also referred to the work of the Architects' Volunteer Training Corps, of which he had just been gazetted Sub-Commandant. This Corps was the recognized one for members of the architectural and allied professions who were disqualified for service in H.M. Forces, and he invited members who did not already belong to other Volunteer Corps, to join the Architects' Corps, which was also doing exceedingly good work in recruiting for the Regular Army.

The Concert which was held in place of the Society's usual Annual Dinner, was, considering the circumstances, well attended and proved to be a very pleasant gathering.

Architects' Benevolent Society.

The Council of the Architects' Benevolent Society, in submitting their Sixty-fifth Annual Report, record a falling-off in the amount of subscriptions, as compared with last year, of £27 18*s*. 0*d*.

The sum of £1,150 15*s*. 0*d*. has been distributed in grants and pensions—an increase of £141 as compared with the previous year.

The Capital Account, on the other hand, has been increased. Mr. Henry L. Florence, Vice-President, last June presented a donation to the funded property of the Society of £1,000 City of London Corporation 3½ per cent. bonds, 1914, fully paid scrip, and the capital was further increased by a donation of £550 made by Mr. George Neat, acting under the discretion given to him by the will of the late Mr. Frederick Ingle, of 24, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and Chesterworth, Lincolnshire. A further instalment of £500 was received from the executors of the late Mr. William Glover, making the total amount received to date from this source £1,200.

ARCHITECTS AND THE WAR.

Shortly after the declaration of war, a Committee, representative of the architectural profession as a whole, the Architects' War Committee, was formed, and issued a special appeal for contributions for the relief of members of the profession or their dependants who are in distress caused by the War. In November this Committee handed over to the Society the sum of £591 19*s*. 6*d*., with the request that the sum should be administered in the relief of such cases, but that assistance need not necessarily be given only in the form of charitable doles. The Council are distributing grants among applicants, as well as contributing, subject to certain conditions, to the funds of the Professional Employment Committee and the London Society, both of which bodies are endeavouring to provide work for members of the profession who are in temporary difficulties in consequence of the War.

The Council earnestly hope that they may be assisted by the active co-operation of members of the architectural profession in obtaining fresh contributions, as there are indications that assistance will become a matter of greater urgency in the crisis through which the country is passing at the present time, and that the resources of the Society will be heavily taxed.

The Society of Architects is represented on the Council of the Architects' Benevolent Society by Mr. Percy B. Tubbs, F.R.I.B.A., Past President, who was re-elected on the nomination of the Council of that body, and by the President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A.

The Vandals.

A Student of the Society, writing from the Trenches " somewhere in France," says " We are seeing much out here. The terrible destruction wrought on masterpieces of architecture, is shameful. Only this week, I saw a beautiful 14th century Church that had been shelled by the enemy. It could no longer be recognized as a beautiful piece of architecture, but was a mass of broken bricks, plaster and glass. What was at one time a fine Renaissance tower was now two walls riddled with holes. In fact, the destruction was complete. It makes one's heart beat high and one's mind burn to fever heat when we look on such wanton destruction. We all trust it will soon be over."

Artificial Illumination and Architectural Effect.

In a paper upon this subject before The Society of Architects, on Thursday, April 15th, Mr. S. D. Chalmers, Head of the Department of Technical Optics, Northampton Institute, London, commented on the little progress made by the illuminating engineer in the application of new methods to purely architectural problems. Hitherto, the production of the illumination requisite for the comfortable use of a room for its ordinary purposes had been the aim, whilst economy had been a prime consideration. Just as natural lighting, however, had led to important architectural developments, so artificial lighting might be equally capable of a success of that character. The great controllability of artificial light was an asset, and he urged architects, at any rate on the more important buildings, to make greater efforts at weaving the lighting effects into the general architectural scheme. He did not altogether approve of indirect lighting except for special purposes, such as drawing offices, and for general purposes preferred the semi-indirect system. This method was specially useful when the ceiling and frieze of a room were worthy of attention in themselves. It was, however, preferable to show the sources of light illuminating the ceiling, even if the greater part of the light be derived from concealed sources. There was a number of cases in London where the ceilings had been lit entirely by concealed lights, and the effect had not been happy.

In the course of a short discussion, Mr. James Darch, an architect, expressed the opinion that architects are too much governed by the engineer in the matter of lighting. Illumination was an art and not a science, and the engineer almost invariably failed on questions of art. The work of the engineer was to produce the illuminant, leaving it to the architect to distribute. Mr. Percy Tubbs said architects would appreciate a table giving the value of various illuminants at different distances. The author pointed out that most lamp-makers supply such information. Messrs. L. Gaster and J. S. Dow urged greater co-operation between architects and illuminating engineers. —*Electrical Engineering.*

National Housing and Town Planning Council.

The Council of The Society of Architects have, at the invitation of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, appointed the following as delegates to attend a series of Conferences which are being held in London, on April 20th and 21st; Edinburgh, April 27th and 28th; Liverpool, May 12th and 13th; and Leeds, May 19th and 20th:—

PERCY B. TUBBS, F.R.I.B.A., Past President, and A. ALBAN H. SCOTT, Vice-President (London); T. G. WILLIAMS (Liverpool); W. S. BRAITHWAITE, local Honorary Secretary (Leeds); A. Macnaughten (Edinburgh).

Electric Cure for Smoky Chimneys.

The existence of smoky chimneys at the Swansea Training College having been reported to the Education Committee of the Town Council, the Committee authorized the Borough Electrical Engineer to provide an electric radiator in one of the four rooms affected, and, if this proved satisfactory, to provide similar radiators for the other rooms. A cure of this nature for smoky chimneys has been found most successful in many City office buildings, where the use of electric heaters has obviated the necessity for the installation of exhaust fans on the roof or for other heroic measures that are sometimes resorted to with tall buildings or in places where the flues are defective.—*The Electrical Times.*

Architects' Volunteer Training Corps.

The Council of The Society of Architects in response to an appeal for financial assistance from the Committee of the Architects' Volunteer Training Corps, which now forms the Fourth Battalion of the Central London Regiment (Volunteers), have sent the Committee a donation of twenty-five guineas towards the Preliminary Expense Fund.

Major E. C. P. Monson (T.D.), President of the Society, has been gazetted Sub-Commandant of the Corps, and will be glad to hear from any members of the Society who are not eligible for H.M. Forces, and who do not already belong to other Volunteer Corps, with a view to their joining the Architects' Corps.

It may be of interest to note that Major Monson served for twenty-two years as an Officer in the Territorial Forces, retiring some eighteen months ago from the City of London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, with the rank of Major, which he had previously held for eight years. He has been honoured with the Territorial Decoration, and has the Volunteer Long Service Medal, and King Edward's Coronation Medal.

Whitehaven Housing Scheme Competition.

The Council of The Society of Architects have received a letter from the Town Clerk of Whitehaven, dated March 30th, to the effect that the Housing Committee have decided to appoint a duly qualified architect to act with the Borough Surveyor in adjudicating upon the designs sent in, and that they have also decided to extend the time to which designs will be received to May 10th, next.

Further, the Housing Committee intend to appoint the successful designer as the architect, unless there is some objection to this course.

Under these circumstances, the Council of the Society have withdrawn their intimation to members relating to the negotiations between the Society and the Promoters.

The Architects' War Service Bureau.

The total number of members belonging to the architectural profession or recruited through the agency amounts to over 700 men. The Chief Recruiting Officer, Mr. Alan Potter, has received most encouraging reports from Officers commanding the various units in which members of the architectural profession are now serving. It appears that the service which these members are able to render is very greatly appreciated.

The work of the Training Corps for the Reserve which forms the 4th Battalion "Architects" Central London Regiment of Volunteers, has also been productive of good results, and has enabled a number of men who have received military training there to obtain admission to the Regular Forces. Some by reason of this training have also obtained commissions, and are now serving in the Army.

The War Service Bureau is very much hampered in its work by lack of the funds required to put the Corps on a proper footing and to meet the preliminary expenses and equipment without which it is difficult for the members to render service in those directions which the Army Council has indicated the Volunteer Forces can be of assistance in the active conduct of the War.

The Committee of the 4th Battalion "Architects" Central London Regiment Volunteers has in consequence made an appeal for donations not only to its own members, but also to those Societies by whom this Corps is recognized as the Special Unit in which the services of their members can be utilized. While gratefully acknowledging donations which have already been received, the Committee earnestly hopes that in response to this appeal it may receive sufficient funds to enable the necessary equipment to be obtained.

Mainly about Members.

Mr. C. Cheverton, of Devonport, has been elected President of the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society.

Mr. H. T. Wakelam has been elected President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

Professor W. A. Scott, A.R.I.B.A., of Dublin, has been appointed the Assessor in the competition for new County Offices to be erected in Dundalk.

Mr. J. S. Stout, of Whitehaven, has received the third premium (£20), for his designs submitted in competition for the Carr House Estate Housing Scheme, Doncaster.

Messrs. Kitching & Lee, of Middlesbrough, have secured the second premium for the designs for the new Council Schools at Middlesbrough, estimated to cost about £20,000.

Mr. R. Goulburn Lovell, who is devoting much time to Honorary Recruiting work at Eastbourne, recently gave a popular illustrated War time lecture on "The British in France and Flanders," at the Devonshire Park Winter Gardens.

A new Church has been erected at Blackmill, and is known as All Saints'. The building which has accommodation for about 300 worshippers, is built in half-timbered style from a design by Mr. Morris Williams, Blackmill.

An interesting illustrated article on Rheims Cathedral appears in the January issue of the *Salon*, the Official Journal of the N.S.W. Institute of Architects. The author is Mr. Thos. Rayson (Student, S.A.), of Oxford, special correspondent for the *Salon*.

Captain Cabuche, of the Kensington Regiment, who has been at the Front since November, was in the thick of the Neuve Chapelle battle. He has since been in hospital, suffering from rheumatism, and at the time we write was leaving for the base for a well-earned rest.

The Wandsworth Borough Council have provided Balham with a Public Swimming Bath, at a cost of over £12,000. The Swimming Pond measures 100 ft. by 30 ft.; it has a maximum depth of 7 ft. The architects were Messrs. Cooke and Twist, of Birmingham, whose design was selected in competition.

The partnership subsisting between George Pearson, A.R.I.B.A., and J. Herbert Pearson, M.S.A., of 212, Upper Thames Street, E.C., has been dissolved, Mr. George Pearson retiring. The practice will be continued by Mr. J. Herbert Pearson (Member of Council), at the same address under the name or style of Geo. Pearson and Son.

The Membership.

Elected.—Eley, Frederick Harry, Santa Ana, California; Smith, George Willie, 4, Church Street, Kensington, W., *Members.*

Resigned.—A. T. Hussell, Ilfracombe.

Deceased.—H. W. Burton, London, *Member.*

Transferred to the Retired List.—J. R. Manning, London (Past Member of Council).

Ordinary Meeting.

An Ordinary Meeting (Members only) will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, May 13th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Ballot for Candidates for Membership.
4. To consider a draft of the proposed form of Building Contract.
   (Copies may be obtained from the Secretary.)

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—David C. Davies (A.S.C.); Alan H. Davies (Major Commanding 3rd Monmouthshire Battery R.F.A.); Peter G. Fry (Major 27th Division, R.E.; B.E.F.); W. J. Hadley (Sergeant, Brecknockshire Battalion); Stanley A. Hall (2nd Lieut. 2/1 Cyclist Coy., 2/1 South Midland Div.); C. J. Higgins (Colonel Commanding the 2/3 London Brigade, R.F.A.); R. R. Wentworth Hyde (13th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment); G. W. Jack (Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers); E. Brindley Jory (Lieut. 18th Battalion Welsh Regiment); G. A. Joslin (Bombardier, 8th London Howitzer Brigade); G. M. McCorquodale (No. 8 Stationary Hospital, B.E.F.); G. A. Mumby; H. Oliver (Major 6th Essex Regiment); G. A. Roberts (Major 1st Battalion Australian Imperial Force). *Students* :—W. M. N. Haigh (4th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry); Felix Holt (19th King's Liverpool Regiment); C. W. Marles (Corporal, R.E.); J. B. Mendham (2nd Lieut. Royal Welsh Fusiliers (T.); L. Cavanagh (B.E.F.); J. E. Sanders (Lancashire Hussars); F. Tapping (Mediterranean B.E.F.)

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.
Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 92. Vol. VIII. JUNE, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Modern Architecture in New York.

Mr. Verner O. Rees, in the course of his interesting notes on New York, in the *A.A. Journal*, says, modern architecture here may almost be said to have originated in the great impetus given by Mekim and his school, an impetus given both in their own work and in their foundation of systematic training. Many of the best firms of to-day, such as York and Sawyer, Tracy and Swartout, have been founded by men who have worked as young men under Mekim. In New York alone practically all the finer buildings are legacies of his firm. There are the University and Metropolitan Clubs, the Morgan Library, Columbia University, the Pennsylvania Station and numerous others which if taken away would leave New York a very poor place indeed. In fact, there would only remain the Woolworth Building and the Central Library, for it should be remembered that there is an absence of governmental buildings that would otherwise give dignity to the city ; New York though in reality the metropolis of the country is not a capital, not even of its own State.

Carrèv and Hastings have contributed the Library among many smaller things, and while the exterior is not altogether successful, the interior is an absolute model of how to finish a building, the numerous fittings are all generously and splendidly designed, and the rooms and corridors abound with examples of delicate well-thought-out details for screens, bookcases, ceilings or elevator cars. As for the Woolworth Building, it is generally admitted here to be the best solution of the skyscraper problem. Near by is the most successful solution offered by the classic school, the Municipal Buildings, in which a middle vertical portion stands on a giant order of columns, and is bound in at the top by another smaller order surmounted by a cluster of towers ; but one forgets the careful balancing and working-out of the details of the great firm of Mekim, Mead and White as soon as the eye catches the vigorous uninterrupted sweep of the white Woolworth Tower with its golden cap glistening against the customary blue New York sky—one forgets about " style," it is only afterwards that one makes out how largely Gothic motives have been adapted by Mr. Cass Gilbert.

AMERICAN OFFICE PRACTICE.

I should mention that in these buildings, as is the general practice in American offices, we have the work of a number of men who are the trusted designers of the firm, and whose names do not appear. I remember the shock I received when an eminent architect here assured me in speaking of the Morgan Library, which I had thought was Mekim's own work, that it was designed and completed while he was away in Europe. As a rule, the work of a single great firm in normal times is very large, including at the same time a number of important buildings and a great deal of other work, and naturally it would be impossible for the head of the firm to grapple with the work in much detail. Often the firm consists of two or three principals, one of whom may look after the " social side," another the negotiations and " business end," whilst the third will keep his hand on the work itself. And generally when after the first sketches are approved, comes the order to go ahead, what happens is rather like this.

One man has complete charge of the building to be, and makes out a list of thirty to forty assistants who will do the actual draughting work under him. One man will be given the plans of two or three of the principal floors to take care of—to a small scale, another the other floors, a third the sections, a fourth the elevations, others will do the exterior details to a large scale, others will each take one of the principal rooms to design completely, etc., etc. All begin work at the same time, and will be given say two or three months in which to complete everything. At the same time the structural engineering force (probably a part of the office), the ventilating, heating and sanitary men start work also. All at first depends on getting the steelwork fixed. As soon as that is done, all goes on smoothly. A single man who perhaps has to design, say, one or two principal rooms in the time allowed has first only the rough shapes on the sketch plans to begin on ; after a week, however, he will be able to get the exact distances and sizes of the steelwork that affects him, and henceforward he can go on as he likes, only needing to keep in touch with the engineering and ventilating men in case they alter anything affecting him. It is wonderful to think that at the end of the two months—though it is at the expense of a vast amount of night-work—the entire working drawings for possibly a five-million-dollar building can be ready. The final drawings will all be made on linen and a very large number of complete sets of blue prints are taken off and sent to all contractors or sub-contractors or other persons involved. While the contracts are being tendered, the full sizes of mouldings are rushed out in similar fashion. Immediately work begins on the foundations and the tall steel stanchions begin to shoot up. In a twenty-five story building by the time the steel has reached the tenth floor, the stone casing is beginning at the bottom, and when the steelwork is finished the building is half-covered in with the wall screen. As soon as the walls are complete, work begins on all the floors simultaneously, the finished plaster and woodwork is arriving, and in a few months more—behold the building is ready for occupation—ready to earn what was expected of it—nine months after the commencement of the work !

This system of working obtains in practically all the bigger offices, it is, of course, adapted to the character of the building in each particular case.

It can be inferred that time must be considered of the very greatest importance by the men who have forced these conditions on their architects. It is really almost astonishing that good work can be achieved as often as it is under these circumstances, and it is not to be wondered at that on a close and really critical examination a great deal is not particularly good in its quality.

Generally they are forced to take refuge in reproducing good Italian and classical work almost straight out of the book in a way we would never do—which has not altogether a bad result—for a new country.

Proceedings.

The Sixth Ordinary Meeting of The Society of Architects for the Session 1914-15, was held at 28, Bedford Square, London, W.C., on Thursday, May 13th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m. The President, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting which had been printed in the *Journal* were taken as read and were confirmed and signed.

One nomination for Membership was announced. A ballot was then taken for the following Candidate for Membership and was declared to be unanimously in his favour :—

BLOOMFIELD, WILLIAM SWANSON READ, Auckland, New Zealand.

The President reminded the members that at the meeting on December 10th last, at which the first discussion on the proposed Model Conditions of Contract had taken place, he had pointed out that the decision of the Council to issue such a document for the use of its members had been criticized by one of the Professional Journals, as not tending to that unity of action which it was felt was so desirable.

He had also stated that the position was that for many years the Council had been urged by members of the Society to produce a form of Building Contract for their use, but were reluctant to do so, because they felt at the time that duplication of documents of this kind was not desirable. They therefore approached the Institute and suggested that the R.I.B.A. Form should be issued as a Joint Standard Document, so that it might appear on the face of the document that it was approved by the R.I.B.A., The Society of Architects, and the representative bodies of the Building Trades.

The then Council of the Institute did not approve of the suggestion, and the Council of the Society felt that in justice to their members they could no longer delay the preparation of a separate document. To this end the Council had appointed a Special Committee to deal with the matter, and the suggestions received had been embodied in a draft document which had been placed in the hands of a legal expert with instructions to submit a draft form of Contract to the Council as early as possible.

In the meantime it was felt desirable to afford the members of the Society an opportunity of discussing the question, and of giving the Council the benefit of their criticisms and observations on the matter on the subject generally, arising out of their personal experiences.

The suggestions made in December had been submitted to Counsel and where advised were embodied in the draft.

The object of the present meeting was to settle the main lines on which the Contract should be drawn, bearing in mind the fact that it is not the desire of the Council to force the use of the document on any member, on the contrary they still held the view that if possible there should be one agreed form recognized by all, but that until that was accomplished they had yielded to the members' demands for a form to be issued by the Society, which the members might use or adapt if they so desired.

Whether it came into general use by the members or not it would be an exceedingly useful document if only as embodying the latest views of legal and professional minds on points some of which were not altogether satisfactorily dealt with or sufficiently covered by any other similar form.

The Council's desire in placing the draft before the members that night was to obtain constructive and not destructive criticism. It was necessary to reach finality in some form for the purpose of issuing the document as a basis, but it might be said to be permanently under revision, as new points and difficulties were constantly cropping up in practice for which it was impossible to provide in a printed document, and which necessitated its being adapted to meet the circumstances of a particular case.

The Chairman then invited questions in response to which a number of useful criticisms and suggestions were received and noted for the further consideration of the Council.

The proceedings then terminated.

⁂ Copies of the draft document are available for the information of members, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Any observations, criticisms or suggestions which members may desire to make should be sent to the Secretary for the consideration of the Council.—Ed.

Regeneration from the Ruins of Rheims.

Describing the effect of the German invasion on the architecture of Belgium and France, after only two months of war, Mr. Ralph Adams Cramb, in the course of an article in *Scribner's Magazine*, says, thus far, of the great cities, Liege, Louvain, Malines, and Rheims are gone, with the greater part of their treasured art, while Laon, Soissons, and Namur have been grievously wrecked, Antwerp and Brussels are devastated, and innumerable smaller cities lie in the path of a furious army. Apparently, Amiens, Noyon, Bruges, and Ghent are now safe, but endless opportunities open for destruction and pillage, and we may well be prepared for irreparable loss before the invader is hurled back across his natural river frontier. Let us consider, not what already has been annihilated, but the kind of art it was, so measuring, in a degree, the quality of our loss—and of what we still may lose.

First of all, there are the towns themselves, for all art is not concentrated in hotel de ville and cathedral. Malines, Dinant, and Huy, all of which are gone, were treasures that belonged to all the world; Namur and Plombieres we could not spare, and as for Bruges and Ghent, even apart from their exquisite architecture and their treasures of painting, the soul shudders at what might happen there were they involved in the retreat of a disorganized army, when one considers what happened to Liege and Louvain in its victorious advance. All Belgium and Luxembourg, all Picardy and Champaigne are, or were, rich with lovely little towns and villages, each a work of art in itself; they are shrivelling like a flower garden under a first frost, and, it may be, in a little while none will remain.

The major architecture of this unhappy land falls into three classes and three periods of time. Oldest and most priceless are the churches, and these are of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, the ages when religion was one and secure and was building a great civilization that we would fain see equalled again. Then come the town halls and guildhalls of the fifteenth century, each speaking for the proud freedom of merchant and burgher, when the hold of religion was weakening a little, and the first signs were showing themselves of what, in the end, was to have issue in this war of wars; finally come the town houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in all their quaint individuality and their over-riding self-esteem, though fine still, and with hints of the great art that already had passed.

Brussels is full of these, and Antwerp; Louvain had them, and Charleville, only a few weeks ago; in Bruges and Ghent and Arras they fill whole streets and stand in silent accusation of what we of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have offered as our contribution to the housing of civilization.

Of the civic halls the list is endless: Brussels, Malines, Bruges, Ypres, Ghent, Antwerp, Mons, Oudenarde, and Liege ; Compiegne, St. Quentin, Arras, Valenciennes, ranging from the grave solemnity of the enormous and wide-spread Ypres, to the lacy fantasticism of Louvain and Oudenarde. Architecture has gone far from the Salle Synodale of Sens, and the Merveille of Mont St. Michel, and it has not gone altogether well, but how significant these stone fancies are of the abounding life and the splendid pride and the openhanded beneficence of the fifteenth-century burghers, who loved their towns and bent the rebellious masonry to their will, working it into a kind of stony lace and embroidery to the glory of trade and civic spirit! If we should lose them now, as we almost lost Louvain, standing in the midst of the roaring flame and drifting smoke, while tall churches and rich universities and fair old houses crumbled and died around it, what should we not lose ?

And the churches, those matchless monuments, four, five, and six centuries old, where generations have brought all their best to glorify God, where glass and sculpture, tapestries and fretted woodwork, pictures, and gold and silver wrought cunningly into immortal art—how are we to speak of these, or think of them, with St. Pierre of Louvain and St. Rombault of Malines still smoking with their dying fires, while piece by piece the calcined stone falls in the embers, and while Rheims, one of the wonders of the world, stands gaunt and shattered, wrecked by bombs, swept by fire, its windows that rivalled Chartres split into irremediable ruin, its statues devastated that once stood on a level with the sculptures of Greece ?

The catastrophe itself is so unthinkable that the world does not now half realize it. And yet, what of all that remains in the pathway of the conflict—St. Gudule of Brussels, St. Bavon of Ghent, and the cathedrals of Antwerp, Tongres, and Tournai ; and in France that matchless sequence of which Rheims was once the central jewel, Soissons, Senlis and Noyon, St. Remi, Amiens, and Laon ; here, with Rheims, are seven churches such as man never surpassed, and equalled only at Paris, Chartres, Coutances, and Bourges ; each is of a different timbre, each a different expression of the greatest century of Christian civilization, and, given the opportunity, there is no reason why each should not suffer the fate of Rheims.

Those that cry loudest for the sanctity of human life and its priority before art and letters, most insistently hurl a hundred thousand lives against inevitable death, and spread black starvation over myriads of women and children, in order that their privilege of selling inferior and unnecessary products to far-away savages may be preserved intact.

Against this set the cathedrals and universities, and the exquisite art of France and Belgium and the Rhine ; consider what it meant once, what it means even now, what for the future it is destined to mean as never before.

For the old passes: the old that began with Machiavelli and ended with Von Bernhardi.

It is not alone Prussia that will be purged by the fire of an inevitable conflict, nor Germany, nor all the Teuton lands; it is the whole world that sold its birthright for a mess of pottage and now, in terror of the price at last to be paid, denounces the infamous contract and fights to the death against the armies of the Moloch it helped to fashion. And when the field is won, what happens but the coming into its own again of the very power that made Rheims and Louvain, the recovery of the old and righteous and Christian standard of values, the building on the ruins of five centuries of a new civilization where whatever art that remains will play its due part as the revealer of that Absolute Truth that brought it into being, forgotten now for very long.

Then the pictures of Flanders and Umbria and Tuscany, the sculpture of France, the music of Teuton and Slav, the "minor arts" of all mediævalism, the architecture of Bourges and Amiens and Chartres will both reveal and inspire with doubled power.

And in all and through all, Rheims in its ruin will be a more potent agency of regeneration than the perfection of Chartres or the finality of Bourges.

The Architect in War.

We congratulate those who had the opportunity on Friday night of listening to the timely and pertinent lecture at the R.I.B.A. by Mr. Frederick G. Cooke, M.S.A., on "The Value of Observation in War," which we give elsewhere. We are sure it will be read with interest by the many architects who have responded to the country's call, and who, as Mr. Cooke told them, are too good to be massed in one Battalion, and should leaven many Regiments. Undoubtedly the architect's special knowledge—especially if he is a sportsman as well, will avail much in this War, and the more so if the lecturer's cautionary hints are well digested. That it may be their good fortune to avenge those who have fallen beneath the treacherous and murderous methods of warfare on land and sea in favour with Germany, and the barbarous destruction and desecration of the precious masterpieces of architure in France and Belgium, only less dear to English architects than to their French and Belgian brethren, all will eagerly hope, and it is up to every one of us who, like Mr. Cooke, are too old to fight, to assist those who are giving their lives for the freedom of Europe and the triumph of righteousness, to aid to the last penny of their means, and by any hints they can give from their own experience.—*Building News.*

Civic Surveys and Employment in War Time.

SUPPORT FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

In our issue of March last, we gave a summary of the scheme for Civic Development Surveys, which the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee have placed in the forefront of their programme.

The success of the scheme so much depends upon the support which it will receive from Local Authorities that it was gratifying to find that at a conference of representatives of Local Authorities of Greater London, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Kent, and Surrey, held recently in London under the auspices of the National Town Planning Council, to consider the preparation of town planning schemes and questions relating to the rate of interest for housing loans and the cost of building during the War, the scheme of assisting architects, surveyors, and others who have lost their incomes through the War was discussed. The Professional Classes Sub-Committee of the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress had received a memorial from representatives of architectural bodies, the Professional Classes War Relief Council, the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the Town Planning Institute, the London Society, and the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, advocating a scheme of civic surveys in various parts of the country. It was urged by Mr. Aldridge, that the scheme, which would be of great service to the community, would employ the energies of professional men who had lost their work owing to the War. The scheme had been before a Government Committee, which had recommended it to the Prince of Wales's Fund. The Government Committee was prepared to pay up to £2 a week to the men who would be employed on the scheme.

The delegates from Barking and Tottenham maintained that the working classes would object to money being taken from the Prince of Wales's Fund for such a purpose. Other delegates pointed out that the Fund was contributed to by professional men throughout the country, and that the money could be rightly used to help members of the professional classes. There was some discussion as to whether the Prince of Wales's Fund could contribute to the cost, but the Chairman pointed out that the conference was not concerned with that question, it was sufficient that the work was going to be much better done with the assistance of the Local Authorities and would prove of great value in preparing town planning schemes.

The following resolution was carried: "That this conference of Local Authorities approving the proposal that a series of plans and diagrams showing in a graphic form the problems of the Greater London area should be prepared in accordance with the proposal placed before the Government Committee, and in order to assist in the work approves of the formation of a Committee of representatives of each Local

Authority represented at the conference with other representatives to be nominated by the Local Authorities not represented, to act as an Advisory Committee with regard to the work."

A similar resolution was passed at the Liverpool Conference.

It is reported in the *R.I.B.A. Journal*, that at the recent Annual General Meeting of the R.I.B.A., Mr. Lanchester speaking on the Civic Survey Scheme, said that when, as a member of the Professional Employment Sub-Committee, he made enquiries, he found that there was great need of a form of employment suited to architects which would produce some useful work that would be of recognized value after the War. The Committee came to the conclusion that one of the best forms of employment was to help to replace the collection of Civic Survey drawings which was lost on its way to India in the " Clan Grant " owing to the sinking of the vessel by the " Emden." The work interested the Committee so much that they realized the possibilities of civic survey work throughout the country as a valuable preparation—and one which had been maintained by eminent authorities as an indispensable preparation—for town planning schemes. It was realized that there was an opportunity here for architects to engage in this class of work as a preparation for the town planning of the future. The Committee, on their own account, and out of their own funds, began to employ those who were in need. But it soon became apparent that the work was beyond the scope of any funds which they could hope to have at their disposal. They therefore approached the Government—and members would appreciate the slowness of the operation of moving a Government—and after many discussions and interviews the Government was persuaded to make a grant, though only a small one. It was a grant for work by professional men in difficulties, and for this work £2 a week was offered, just to tide them over the present difficult period. Two conditions the Government attached to its offer—namely, that the work should be in the hands of competent directors, and that the approval of the local authorities concerned should be obtained. The last condition was rather a difficult one, because in some places a number of different local authorities had to be approached and convinced. But they had seen the Secretary of the Government Committee, and he encouraged them to hope that if they could get the approbation of some of the large central societies representative of local authorities, such as for Greater London, for Birmingham and district, and other districts, that would satisfy the Government requirements in this regard. In that way they would be able to cover a large area at one stroke. Through Mr. Aldridge, who was holding conferences of these societies, the Committee had obtained general approval from that representing Greater London, so that as soon as they could get their organization together they would be able to ask the Government to help them by making the grant above alluded to. Though only a small grant, they hoped it would be of assistance to those who were really in straits. He thought this was satisfactory and that the Committee had set on foot a valuable work. But they need not stop there ; they might go on and try to extend the scope of work of this class. But so far they had the recognition of the Government that architects were entitled to be considered, especially owing to the necessity which the Government had been under of stopping building works.

Professor Geddes, in a communication to the Professional Employment Committee recalls his gratification at the news which reached him, while his appeal for help towards reorganization after disaster was on the way home, that his request had been anticipated. In the meantime the Professor had been doing what he could chiefly with Indian plans and such European scraps as he could muster, and was not only delighted but astonished by the quantity and quality of the exhibits sent to him.

The Madras Exhibition was attended by official representatives of most of the sixty-five towns and cities of the Presidency, which roughly compares in population and extent with the United Kingdom. Classes have been held for engineers and others, and it is hoped that similar facilities may be provided in Bombay and Calcutta. By means of these exhibitions the cities are being reached in some way more fully than is the case at home. Professor Geddes expresses his gratitude to one and all, organizers and draughtsmen alike, for their admirable work.

Architectural Competitions.

The Question of Assessors.

Mr. Lanchester's paper at the R.I.B.A. comes at an opportune time. The Society has a special Committee which is considering the question generally in all its bearings and more particularly perhaps the question of the position and function of the advisors. Should there be a single assessor or a jury and should he or they be architects, or is it more desirable that where the jury system is adopted, a layman with a special knowledge of the requirements of the class of building wanted by the promotors should be associated with the judges? Part of Mr. Lanchester's paper is taken up with a valuable and interesting account of the evolution of architectural competitions, and the following summary of his concluding remarks for which we are indebted to the *Building News*, will be found of practical value by those who are dealing more particularly with this side of the question.

Mr. Lanchester states that one of the earliest undertakings of the Royal Institute of British Architects was the appointment in January, 1839, of a committee to consider public competitions. It reported favourably on the system, but suggested that it lent itself to collusion. "Many instances have been amply proved to your committee." It struck the right note in asserting that whatever the conditions, they ought to be clear and explicit, and all definite instructions ought to be strictly adhered to. "The formation of the programme, upon which competitors are required to frame their designs, becomes, therefore, the first essential point for consideration, and a deficiency on this point is, perhaps, the most general evil in the present system." In a pamphlet written in 1861 the late M. César Daly dealt with competitions for public monuments, the latter term, of course, including all important public buildings. He took the view that competition is vital to architectural progress, and regarded the nomination of the jury (whom, he suggested, should number thirteen) as the greatest technical difficulty in a competition, on account of the demand that all schools of thought should be represented, and the difficulty that these had in finding a common ground on which a logical decision might be based. In 1908, the R.I.B.A. appointed a Special Committee on the Jury System of Assessing Competitions, which issued, on November 10th, of that year, a report now well known, making seven recommendations, including that of a jury of three for competitions exceeding £100,000 in estimated outlay, an assessor and two architects on those for works to cost between £30,000 and £100,000, and an assessor for all other competitions.

SHOULD AN ASSESSOR BE PAID?

The scale of assessor's fees was mooted, and the Competitions Committee took the pains to prepare a list of assessors for the assistance of the President, such list to be revised from time to time at least annually. A minority report in the following terms was appended, which declared that the present dissatisfaction is due less to the existing methods of assessing than to the lack of any defined and recognized standard as to the qualities that should distinguish a fine building, and that in default of such a standard, no system of assessing would do more than mitigate the evil. They further suggested that the office of assessor should be regarded as one of distinction rather than of profit, and that architects should be prepared to assess in an honorary capacity, if circumstances demanded it. Mr. Lanchester remarked that these sketch outlines of the history of architectural competitions rendered it clear that knowledge had usually been very much in advance of practice. Two reasons might be adduced for this. The first was the lack of a systematic training in the profession as to what the essentials of architecture were ; and, secondly, the necessity for compromise in dealing with promoters, who often only partially understood the real purposes of a competition, and, even when they did, were technically inexperienced in the methods best suited to achieve these.

The Promoters.

When recommendations were put lucidly to promoters from a clear, logical standpoint, he believed that, in most cases, they would accept advice so supported. The responsibility for seeing that they receive this rested with the architects, and more important competitions have fallen short of the standard they might have reached by architects' own default than by reason of any intentional malpractice on the part of promoters. The lecturer held that from the very outset the professional men who adjudicated in a competition should advise the promoters. The idea that everything must be in shape before the assessor or assessors were appointed was, he contended, utterly wrong, and had been responsible for the comparative failure of many a competition. On the architect's side, this responsibility had not received much more definite recognition than with the promoters. Assessors had often failed to realize that they ought to give the same meticulous consideration to the various aspects of the proposition as they would in the case of a building they were invited to carry out themselves. It was their duty to see that the interests of the promoters suffered in no way through the successful competitor not having been in personal touch with them from the beginning, and assessors could best realize this requirement by regarding themselves as representing the unknown competitor who would ultimately take up and continue their work. Continuity from start to finish, such as was found in non-competitive work, was the great need in competition practice. At present, there was a tendency to cut it up into three distinct stages, greatly to the detriment of the result—the first stage before the appointment of the assessor, or jury, the second during their appointment, and the third after the selection of the design. To put competitive practice on a sound basis, the breaks between these stages should be bridged over, and he ventured to suggest a procedure by means of which this might be achieved.

THE ASSESSORS OR JURY.

Let them assume that some public body was promoting a competition, and had appointed a building committee. After some preliminary discussion, they would ask for the appointment of an architectural adviser, and depute two well-qualified members to confer with him. These three would draw up the programme. Before issuing this, two other independent architects would be added to form a jury of five, and on the programme having been agreed by them, it would be issued to competitors. The usual stages of questions, replies, and receipts of designs having been passed through under the supervision of this jury, its members would jointly make their award, dealing very fully with all the considerations necessary to inform the successful competitor as to any fresh aspect that had occurred to them during the adjudication. Their award might be in two parts, one for publication, and the other more of a confidential communication to the selected architect, in order to make him conversant with problems and difficulties that may affect the further development of his design. Turning now to the assessors, he would point out that a good architect was not necessarily a good assessor. The less-imaginative man with a better training in technique might be superior as a judge to the greater artist, who was, perhaps, unable to analyse the operations of his own mind. The same intuition that enabled an architect devoid of the analytical faculty to produce a brilliant design might empower him to select the ablest one submitted in a competition. That was not the weak spot in his equipment as an assessor. This would be discovered in the earlier stages, such as discussions with the promoters and the preparation of the programme. To place the issues properly before a clear-headed business or professional man whose experience was outside the technique of art demanded a faculty of logical exposition, and an experience of the difficulties involved, which were not essential concomitants of imaginative force. The "legal and logical mind" was useless without artistic ability; but artistic ability was equally useless in this case if its methods were intuitive. In order that vital fluctuations in our art should receive due appreciation, it was desirable that the adjudication of competitive designs should not be entirely in the hands of the older and more experienced men, whose sympathies were liable to incline towards the earlier as against the newer methods. At the same time, experience and mature judgment were invaluable, so that one of the chief recommendations of the jury system was the facility it afforded for securing both the experience of the elder and the fresher point of view of the younger men.

THE COMPETITOR.

Finally, they came to the competitor who, when he had decided to compete, sat down to master the programme, or conditions. From the competitor's point of view, the best programme was one that stated clearly what was wanted, but made no attempt to indicate how these wants were to be provided for. As a rule, the allocation of the relative positions for the accommodation asked for was a mistake, tending to hamper freedom in the conception of the design. If special requirements had to be met, it was better that these should be thoroughly explained than an attempt made to anticipate the competitor's work by specifying some definite arrangement. Having mastered the programme to the best of his ability, the competitor then turned his mind to its solution. In order to do this, he must have formed a conception as to what was the dominating factor of the problem. Then he proceeded to the demands next in order of importance, and the attempt must be made to reconcile these with that placed first. Somewhere about this stage the competitor would have had to form an idea of the general massing of his building, and of the subdivision of this into various sections. The main object to keep in view at the earlier stages of a competitive design was the retention of everything in as plastic a form as possible, so that all possible alternatives might be considered and compared before too much time was taken up with the detail of any one of them. It was most annoying, after having spent much time and skill in working out the detail of a scheme, to be forced to the conclusion that it was wrong in principle; for as competitions ought to be decided on their general merits as a solution of a definite problem, the competitor could not feel any hope of success with one, however brilliant in detail, that failed in its main conception. Only very rarely was the double competition of advantage to those competing. Almost the sole value of the double competition was to place before the promoters and their advisers a series of definite solutions from which they could realize how they had failed to grasp and express all that they had in mind. They were then able to supplement the programme and secure a design more closely approximating to their requirements.

The Beaux-Arts Committee.

It was with a sense of disappointment that we encountered the small display of students' work, on May 5th, at the Atelier in Wells Mews. Of the studies from the nude *he* and *she* we take no account here, for though such study is a valuable element, yet it is in itself not architectural. We bear in mind the fact that the personnel of the Atelier has been lessened perceptibly by departures for the seat of War (there are already two fatalities to the credit of the brotherhood) ; but still, when we compare the numbers of those attending to hearken to the jury's criticisms with those who submitted work for such criticism, the result was poor.

And what of the quality of the work ? This, too, was rather depressing as a whole, though here and there was work of superior mark. For the monthly study (the design for a mausoleum for the glorious dead) only four schemes were submitted. This is one of the infrequent instances where the effect of planning admits of æsthetic consideration—but only to a limited degree, in this respect differing from flower-bed design. In this competition two students were, as we consider successful and two were failures. Taken all in all, Mr. A. Turner was rightly placed first by the jury, for a scholarly plan and elevational treatment ; but he failed in the very flat saucer "dome," whose outline would be completely lost from ground inspection and perspective view. The jury mercifully gave the benefit of a doubt as to the esquisse accompanying the rendu ; otherwise the verdict "Hors concours" must have been pronounced for the total change of elevational treatment. Mr. Percival M. Ware A.R.I.B.A. (whom the jury placed last) deserved, in our view, to rank second ; he submitted a masterly treatment, with the approach to the museum somewhat inferior to Mr. Turner's. The enormous piers carrying the dome would benefit by being pierced with arched openings. The saucer-dome was good, and so was the whole general effect, but in general it was more commonplace than Mr. Turner's. Mr. A. S. Tayler's plan was not very dissimilar to Mr. Ware's, except that the museum was made an isolated building, which was a fatal misconception. Mr. E. R. Jarrett had a commonplace plan and an utterly false dome ; the principle adopted in St. Paul's Cathedral of different contours for the dome within and without, though permissible there, is not desirable for imitation in a small building. The twelve-hour studies for a Caryatid doorway were not satisfactory, but we regard Mr. L. H. Bucknell's as the best, seconded by Mr. A. B. Hamilton's ; that we differed from the findings of the jury leaves our withers unwrung. The other twelve-hour study for a library in a large house produced five schemes—a poor one from Mr. J. H. Wardrop, an indifferent one from Mr. Turner, and an anæmic one from Mr. J. H. Edgecumbe. We believe that we fall into line with the jury in ranking Mr. A. B. Hamilton first and Mr. P. H. Meldrum as second, though the latter's wood-panelled plinth book-cupboards were better than the glazed treatment by Mr. Hamilton. On a future occasion we trust that neither a deplorable war nor an epidemic of ill-health will be responsible for a meagre show of work.—*The Architect and Contract Reporter.*

Architects and Stone.

Speaking at random, we should say that architecture is the only profession in which the expert is called upon to work with materials of which he has little or no understanding. Very few architects have any practical knowledge of the characteristics of stone, or of the methods by which the finished building block is evolved from the rock *in situ.*

As showing the extent to which educational authorities are responsible for this indifference, the report of the examiners on the last Board of Education examination in building construction contains food for reflection. In this examination the following question was set :—

Describe the nature and properties of (1) oolitic limestones, (2) magnesian limestones, and (3) sandstones ; and state how you would identify samples submitted to you. Name two examples of each, and state where they are quarried.

The examiners' report that the question was not often attempted, " the answers generally were bad, and it is clear that a large number of candidates have never seen a quarry or handled a building stone ; the constituents of limestones and sandstones were often confused, oolites were described as wormy, sandstones a multi-coloured, and the answers as to identification were very indifferent."

The Board of Education examinations may be considered too " practical " for the budding architect, who elevates his gaze above humble " brick courses " and " mortar mills," but we could have but little confidence in the student who failed to pass this test. That, apparently, is not the view of the profession, for there have been numerous examples of amazing ineptitude in the selection and use of materials on the part of experts boasting the highest reputations. The mention of oolitic limestone recalls the case of the Houses of Parliament, an historic instance of culpable waste due to the lack of a little practical knowledge.

The seat of the evil lies in the educational system. Instructors and lecturers, when they impatiently hurry over this stage of the curriculum, are content to hand on a few " shibboleths," that either have no basis of fact, or have long ago been modified by research and experience. It would seem that in the minds of these gentlemen the quarry industry has made no progress of any sort since the palæolithic age.—*The Quarry.*

The Colour of Firebricks as an Indication of Quality.

Does the colour and appearance of a firebrick afford any indication of its value as a refractory material? This question is one of great importance to many purchasers, and is a matter about which there is much misunderstanding. Many engineers and builders consider that a firebrick which is a good, uniform, buff colour is the best, their idea being that such a brick has been burned at a high temperature without showing any signs of being affected by the heat. This is an entirely erroneous idea, for it is usually the *underfired* bricks which are the best coloured and the most uniform, whilst the bricks which have been burned at the higher temperatures are usually spotted with dark brown or black marks, due to iron compounds in the clay.

If a firebrick is dark coloured, it probably contains a considerable proportion of iron oxide. This may or may not be a disadvantage, according as the iron oxide is in a fine or coarse state of division. Very finely divided iron oxide acts as a flux, but the coarser iron sulphides (pyrites) which occur in fireclays from coarser grains, which do not have so serious an action on the refractoriness of the clay. Consequently, a brick which is very spotty will probably be more refractory than one which is more uniformly red or brown. The proportion of iron cannot be ascertained from the colour of the bricks, as a finely divided material will produce a greater amount of colour than will coarser particles. Repeated analyses of a well-known brand of firebricks have shown that any attempt to judge the amount of iron from the appearance of the bricks is most misleading. As no firebricks are entirely free from iron oxide, any attempts in this direction are necessarily futile. In other words, the colour of the bricks is no real criterion of their quality, so far as this may be judged from the amount of iron they contain.

All that the colour of a firebrick indicates is that, if very dark and spotted, it has probably been burned at a high temperature, and is for that reason better than one which is paler in colour, and, therefore, has not been so thoroughly burned. The argument is by no means a sound one, for if two bricks are made of the same material, and one has been in a hotter part of the kiln than the other, it will be darker in colour, though the actual refractoriness of both bricks may be identical. The only value in it lies in the fact that a brick which has been so heated as to develop the iron spots must necessarily be capable of withstanding a similar temperature in use, whereas a pale brick which has not been so intensely heated has its refractoriness unproven, and may, for that reason, be regarded with more suspicion than the other. The view that a " nice-looking " brick is the better for refractory purposes is seldom correct.

Sometimes the colour of a firebrick is affected by the density or texture of the material, and, when this is the case, it affords a useful indication of the extent to which the brick has been heated. If, for instance, the brick shows signs of partial fusion, it is clear that it has been heated to a sufficient extent to produce such fusion. Whether this is a sign of a readily fusible material or of an exceptionally high kiln temperature will depend on other information which cannot readily be gained from a mere inspection of the brick.

Users of refractory materials are sometimes misled by small pieces of a dark, slag-like material on the goods, and regard these as signs of partial fusion. To a limited extent this is the case, but for most practical purposes these slag-like masses, unless unusually numerous, may be neglected, as they are merely the product of the iron sulphide and the clay, and are generally so isolated as to have very little effect on the brick as a whole. Moreover, they usually occur most extensively at the surface, and an inspection of a broken surface will be much more favourable than that of surfaces ordinarily exposed.

In short, the man who considers that the heat-resistance or durability of a firebrick can be judged by its colour alone, is likely to be seriously mistaken. The only reliable means of ascertaining the quality of firebricks is based on a number of tests—most of them requiring considerable time and skill—from which the refractoriness, constancy of volume, and other properties may be ascertained.—*The British Clayworker.*

The Journal of Decorative Art states that a simple, though effective, scheme of decoration has been carried out in a house at Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, erected recently from the designs of the Architect, MR. MARCUS K. GLASS, of 1, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. A special feature was made of the hall, with its open staircase and Austrian oak panelling, and window in which stained-glass treated heraldically is sparingly introduced. The picture rails have been kept level with the top of doors, above which a deep frieze treatment has been adopted, the walls below being done in " Duresco." The woodwork in the dining-room and study was grained to match oakwork and finished with half-tone varnish ; that in the drawing-room and all first floor apartments is white enamelled. For the scullery white glazed bricks have been used and the bathroom and lavatory have tiled dadoes, divided into panels by narrow tile strips of green herring-bone pattern. Mr. Glass has also been responsible for designing and supervising the erection of a new Synagogue, at Jesmond, Newcastle-on Tyne, designed in the Byzantine style. The walls are finished a light cream colour, and the barrel ceiling is painted white. By means of stained-glass windows the bright colour scheme has been effectively toned down.

Failures in Concrete Work.

Cause and Prevention.

Failures and defects in ordinary concrete work are invariably due to one or other of the three following primary causes, alone or in combination: (1) Inadequate design, (2) inferior materials, (3) inferior workmanship. Consequently, it may fairly be said that the most effectual way of avoiding failures is to secure the services of a thoroughly qualified designer, and to employ none but experienced contractors. The wisdom of this procedure becomes evident on consideration of the most frequent contributory causes, which include :—

(1) The use of inferior cement imported from abroad.
(2) The employment of unsuitable aggregates, consisting of perishable stone, coal residues, slag, and the like.
(3) The acceptance of aggregates inadequately graded, or containing an undesirably large proportion of earthly matter.
(4) The adoption of inadequately graded sand containing an excessive proportion of foreign matter, or of fine stone chippings containing quarry refuse.
(5) The use of impure water.
(6) Want of care in proportioning and mixing concrete.
(7) Using concrete which has commenced to set.

So far as reinforced concrete is concerned, there have been very few actual failures in this country, but these and the more numerous mishaps which have occurred abroad point to the following causes of failure :—

(1) Inadequate design, including miscalculation and unscientific disposition of reinforcement.
(2) The misplacement or omission of important parts of the reinforcement.
(3) The use of inferior concrete, and poor workmanship or carelessness in depositing concrete.
(4) The inadequate construction and temporary support of moulds and centring.
(5) The premature removal of moulds and centring, or of temporary supports.

The last mentioned is by far the most frequent cause of failure, but represents a mistake not at all likely to be made by experienced contractors. Inadequate design may result from lack of experience, and is most unfortunately encouraged by the pernicious system of inviting competitive designs. Errors in the application of reinforcement and in the preparation and placing of concrete are obviously preventible by efficient supervision on the part of the contractor and the clerk of works or resident engineer.

One particularly suggestive characteristic feature of reinforced concrete work is that no failures have been known to occur after the completion and hardening of the concrete. This point constitutes definite proof of the fact that the comparatively few mishaps so far recorded have been the result of errors or carelessness in construction.

Equal proportions of stone, brick, timber and steel structures have failed during or immediately after construction for similar reasons. Moreover, many structures of these classes have collapsed at varying intervals after completion, and as the result of gradual decay.

On the other hand, the history of reinforced concrete gives the assurance that when a properly designed and carefully built structure has once been completely finished it is perfectly safe, and will go on increasing in strength and durability from year to year.—*Ferro-Concrete.*

The Journal.

The Editor will be glad to receive from Members, Graduates or Students, articles, notes, queries, and correspondence, on matters of professional interest either to the Society in particular or to architects in general, with a view to publication.

Rural Housing Schemes.

The Employment of Architects.

Mr. R. Strachan Gardiner, F.S.I., in a paper read before the Surveyors' Institution, on April 12th, on "Rural Housing," stated that in connection with such schemes a County Council employs a qualified architect. We think Mr. Gardiner is mistaken in taking this for granted in every case, and the notice that in the discussion which followed, Mr. Dryland Haslam, F.S.I., controverted this statement and quoted cases to show that in his experience the reverse was the fact, and that certain cottages recently erected by a Local Council without the assistance of an architect were unsatisfactory owing to faulty design. However, it is gratifying to think that County Councils at least have the credit for recognizing the value of architectural advice in connection with housing schemes.

The British Fire Prevention Committee and the War Emergency.

The following particulars, especially regarding the Fire Survey Force (which is largely recruited from Members of the Society), will be of interest to our readers.

Fire Surveys.—The Committee's Special Fire Survey Force of Hon. Surveyors have surveyed in detail some five hundred establishments taken over for War emergency work. The character and extent of these establishments varied, but often included extensive groups of buildings.

In each case, the Hon. Surveyors' reports, which are prepared on special lines and accompanied by sketch plans, serve as a basis for the detailed written reports to the authorities concerned prepared at the Committee's London Headquarters.

War Enquiry Office.—The Committee's War Enquiry Office has dealt with innumerable technical enquiries. This work sometimes included matters of a highly technical character for the authorities, and at other times the ordinary enquiries of members of the public.

" Fire Warnings."—The Committee's Warning Service embraces the preparation and issue of a large number of public " Fire Warnings " disseminated by the Committee in the form of posters, or as notices reproduced by technical societies, etc.

As far as the Committee's " Warnings " are concerned, the following may be of interest : over 25,000 posters were issued to Auxiliary Hospitals at home, in France, in the Mediterranean, and in Egypt, as also translations in French, Flemish, Urdu, and Panjabi.

Refugees' Homes and Hostels distributed over some 400 localities received about 22,000 " Warnings " in English, French and Flemish.

The issue of Farmers' " Warnings " in connection with the epidemic of farm fires last autumn totalled above 30,000.

The number of " Warnings " issued for premises occupied by Troops exceeded 25,000.

" Warnings " were issued to factories and workshops engaged on Government supplies and in respect to Air Raids.

The issue of posters involved not only a careful distribution with directions, etc., but also resulted as a rule, in a very extensive correspondence on technical points. The authorities, public corporations, etc., receive the posters free upon written application to the Registrar of the British Fire Prevention Committee, at 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Fire Service Force.—The Committee's Special Fire Service Force, organized by the Committee and comprising ex-fire brigade officers and firemen, was brought into such a form as to make 200 firemen with the necessary appliances readily available for mobilization in sections within 48 hours. Calls upon this Force have so far only been made to a moderate extent for fire patrols.

GENERALLY.—The whole of the complex work arising out of the above has been carried out by the Hon. Officers of the Committee, and a small clerical staff without materially interfering with the routine work of the organization.

In the conduct of this War Emergency work, the Committee met with considerable encouragement from the authorities, the various offices and corporations concerned having frequently expressed their appreciation of the services rendered.

The Examinations.

The only candidate who has succeeded in satisfying the examiners in the April qualifying examination for membership is MR. IRWIN GEORGE SMITH, of Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich.

The next examination (Graduateship and Membership) will be held early in October. A copy of the syllabus may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

South African Branch.

The activities of the Society's Branch at Johannesburg being restricted during the war there is less need of funds for general purposes. It has therefore been decided by the Council to vote the money usually expended on social functions and visits to works, to the relief of distress.

The Branch has accordingly contributed £25 to the Governor General's Funds for the relief of distress caused by the war, and has sent a sum of ten guineas to the Funds of the Professional Employment Committee of the Architects' War Committee. The South African School of Mines and Technology has accepted the offer of the South African Branch of prizes of a total value of ten guineas to be awarded to members of the architectural classes at the School in the subjects of Architectural History and Studio Class Work.

The Society of Architects.

By such as are interested in the administrative work of important professional societies at Home, the Report of the Council of The Society of Architects for the year ended 31st October, 1914, will be found worth perusal. A considerable amount of work must have been got through during the spare hours of a busy professional body whose Council met 21 times during the year, its Standing Committees 32 times, and its Sub-Committees 21 times. Among other matters dealt with by this Society is one in which, happily, no question arose requiring to be dealt with during the year. It is, however, of intrinsic importance and must tend to give members of the Society a strong feeling of support in dealing with an individual, or body, endeavouring to treat professional services inadequately. We refer to the scope of the Board of Professional Defence which is an advisory committee formed to assist the Council in dealing with the claims of members; and behind which is a substantial defence fund applied when necessary in fighting for individual interests. The Society holds annual examinations for both membership and graduateship under a system in which each one of various subjects is considered by itself, and candidates either passed in it or relegated to their studies. During the year 21 candidates were admitted for examination with the result that, in nearly every subject taken, a large percentage were relegated to their studies. Seventy-two candidates were elected to membership by ballot of the members and five graduates and fifteen students were admitted to the Registers. Graduates and students are offered prizes for certain competitions, awards for which are made by a jury. During the year seven competitions were offered, four of which carried a prize value of 3 guineas each, one of 5 guineas, one of 10 pounds and one of 25 pounds and a silver medal. Perhaps graduates and students are too hard worked to feel keen on competitions, but, whatever the reason the entries for them are extremely meagre; the highest secured only 6 entries, two others 2 entries each, two only 1 entry each, and two no entries at all.

The Registration Conflict.

We note that The Society of Architects and the Royal Institute of British Architects are still in conflict over the question of Registration. The first is promoting a Bill for compulsory registration of all architects, the latter one for the extension of their charter, to enable them to confer the title of "chartered architect" upon all persons passing a stated examination. The Society's Bill is before Parliament and the Institute's charter before the Privy Council; but the war prevents both from being proceeded with, and it is hoped that the interim thus unexpectedly provided for coming to an arrangement agreeable to both bodies will be utilized in friendly negotiations to that end. What the country wants is protection against quacks, and, until the quack is deprived by law of his title to call himself an architect, the public remains helpless. It is equivalent to ecclesiastics fighting over the question as to whether incense shall or shall not be burned in churches while souls are perishing.

Code of Ethics.

The Society is to be congratulated on the firm stand made in all questions of professional etiquette, by compelling members to resign who after due enquiry have been found to have come short of the standard of professional probity maintained by the Society. Nor has it been slow to take a firm stand in cases where the conditions of a competition have been derogatory to the profession. It has interfered to secure amendments, and, when it has failed, the competition has been barred to its members. During the year there have been three cases in which members disregarded the Society's prohibition to take part in unsatisfactory competitions, and in all three the offending members have been made to resign. We have referred to only a few of the administrative activities of the Society, but their scope is wide, and their Annual Report makes clear the advantages of membership. The total number of members on 31st October, 1914, was 1,228 and the total income of the year £2,903 8*s*. 6*d*.—*Indian Engineering.*

Mr. C. Orlando Law, m.s.a., who joined the Third Hussars as a Trooper on the outbreak of war, was promoted to the rank of Corporal in November last, and has now been gazetted to the Royal Engineers as 2nd Lieutenant.

Mr. H. G. Crothall has been appointed architect to the Middlesex County Council. He entered the service of the county as surveyor of school buildings in 1903, and was afterwards appointed as architect to the Education Committee, in which capacity he has designed various secondary schools and elementary schools in the county. It is now proposed to utilise his services in connection with the proposed new lunatic asylum and sanatorium; hence this new appointment. He will be required to give his whole time to his duties.

The Active Service List.

The following is a list of some of the Members, Graduates and Students of the Society on Active Service in the Navy, Army and Territorial Force.

The list is incomplete, and the Society will be glad to receive additions and corrections either from those immediately concerned or from their relatives or friends who are in a position to give the information.

The Secretary will also be glad to receive particulars from Members doing Voluntary Civilian Service, as Special Constables, or members of Volunteer Training Corps, or any similar work connected with War Service.

Members on War Service.

Bolton, C. W. B.	Royal Engineers.
Bowhill, F. J.	Naval Brigade (Prisoner of War).
Cabuche, H. L.	Capt., 13th (Kensington) Batt. London Regt., B.E.F.
Carder, W. J. T.	Capt., 5th Devon Regt.
Carey, J.	Lc.-Corpl. Piper, 1st Batt. London Scottish, B.E.F. (Killed in Action October 31st, 1914).
Chadwick, J.	Major, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Chilton, E. A.	R.A.M.C.
Clark, T. W.	R.A.M.C., 3rd Lowland Division.
Clemes, F.	Hertfordshire Yeomanry.
Cogswell, A. E.	Major, 1st Wessex Brigade, R.F.A. (T.F.).
Crickmay, G. H.	Lieut., Royal Engineers.
Cromie, Robert	Hon. Lieut., R.E.S.
Davidson, T G.	Sportsman's Batt. Royal Fusiliers.
Davies, David C.	Remount Department, A.S.C.
Davies, R. Cecil (*Member of Council*)	Major, R.E., Divisional Officer, Chester.
Davies, Alan H.	Major, 3rd Monmouthshire Battery, R.F.A.
Davis, H. S.	Capt., 5th Batt. Gloucestershire Regt.
Donnelly, C. C. (*Retired Member*)	Capt., Canadian Troops.
Douglas, J. W.	Capt., Northumbrian Divisional Royal Engineers.
Dowdeswell, W.	Capt., 5th Welsh Regt.

Emery, B. J.	2nd Birmingham Batt. Royal Warwicks.
Evans, G. L.	Capt., 6th Batt. Essex Regt.
Fincher, P. R.	1st City of London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.
Fowler, E. G.	Capt., North Midland Division, A.S.C.
Fry, P. G.	Major, R.E., 27th Division, B.E.F.
Greatorex, A. D.	Lieut., No. 1 Supernumerary Coy., 2/6 South Staffordshire Regt.
Green, B. W.	Middlesex Hussars.
Hadley, W. J.	Sergt., 1, H Coy., Brecknock Batt. South Wales Borderers, B.E.F. (Aden).
Hall, Stanley A.	Lieut., 2/1 Cyclist Coy., 2/1 South Midland Division.
Harbottle, E. J.	Capt., R.F.A., 4th Wessex Brigade.
Haslam, J.	Sergt., Artists' Rifles.
Haymes, R. E.	2nd Line Batt. 1st Herefordshire Regt.
Hayward, A. B.	Lance-Corpl., Sportsman's Batt., Royal Fusiliers.
Heathcote, C. H.	Major, Sherwood Foresters.
Higgins, C. J.	Colonel, 2/3 London Brigade, R.F.A.
Hillier, H. W.	Kite Balloon Section, R.N. Aircraft Section.
Hitchins, W. W.	Royal Engineers.
Hoffman, C.	Royal Engineers.
Hyde, R. R. W.	Corpl., 13th Batt. Royal Sussex Regt.
Ingleton, D. F.	Sergt., Glam. Yeomanry.
Inglis, T. Stewart *(Member of Council)*	Major and Adjutant, 1st London Brigade, R.F.A.
Jack, G. H.	Lieut., Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Jones, J. J. *(Office Staff)*	Pte., Royal West Kent Regt.
Jory, E. B.	Lieut., 18th Batt. Welsh Regt.
Joslin, G. A.	Bombr., 8th London Howitzer Brigade.
King, G. G.	3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers, Public Schools and University Brigade.
King, W.	1st London Sanitary Coy., R.A.M.C.

Law, C. Orlando	2nd Lieut., R.E. (Mounted Bridging Section).
Leest, E. M.	Capt., 5th Devonshire Regt.
Lines, R. W.	Lieut., 49th Infantry Regt. (Canada).
Machattie, J. M.	Piper, London Scottish.
Maitland, A. G.	Lieut., 3rd Batt. Scottish Rifles, Cameronians.
May, W. H.	Lieut., National Reserve.
McCorquodale, G. M.	No. 8, Stationary Hospital, B.E.F.
Mumby, G. H.	
Myers, J.	East African Mounted Rifles.
Newton, G.	2nd Line, Northumbrian Divisional Cyclist Coy.
Oliver, H.	Major, 6th Essex Regt.
Page, B. Culmer	Major, 2nd London Royal Engineers.
Peters, K.	78th Field Coy., Royal Engineers.
Randell, A. J.	Major, V.D., 4th Wilts.
Roberts, G. A.	Major, 1st Batt., 1st Brigade, Australian Imperial Force.
Robertson, J. D.	2nd London Division, Royal Engineers (T.F.).
Scott, A. I.	
Solon, P. H.	Royal Engineers.
Spratt, C. Norman	Royal Flying Corps., B.E.F.
Stewart, Alan	London Scottish.
Story, P. F.	Capt., 9th Batt. Royal West Surrey Regt.
Sutherland, G. A.	Lieut., 2/5 Seaforth Highlanders.
Swanston, J. D.	7th Batt. Royal Highlanders.
Syms, R. H.	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Taylor, F. J.	
Wilson, F. C.	Lieut., South Staffordshire Regt.
Winch, A.	Leeds City Batt.
White, E. F.	Sanitary Section, R.A.M.C., Welsh Army Corps.

Graduates.

Langford, Bonn	Westminster Dragoons.
Shibley, A. R.	10th Reserve Batt., D.C.O. Middlesex Regt.
Smith, S. R.	Royal Engineers.

Students.

Abbott, A. L.	Corpl., 16th County of London Regt. (Queen's Westminsters), B.E.F.
Baxter, A. C.	R.A.M.C.
Brady, A.	D. Coy., 7th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Cavanagh, L.	B.E.F.
Coombs, D. W.	Territorials.
Coupland, W. V.	4th London Brigade, A.S.C.
Davies, E.	Royal Engineers.
Dury, A. B.	London Rifle Brigade.
Gray, D. R.	2nd Lieut., 12th Worcester Regt.
Gomm, J.	A Coy., 16th County of London Regt. (Queen's Westminsters).
Haigh, W. M. N.	
Hill, W.	Lieut., 9th Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Holt, Felix	19th King's Liverpool Regt.
Hudson, C. H.	2nd Lieut., 1st King's (Liverpool) Regt., 6th Brigade, B.E.F. (Killed in Action May 16th, 1915).
Hunt, Stanley	2nd Lieut., 5th Batt. Durham Light Infantry.
Jeffery, C. A.	4th Devon Regt.
Lovell, J. P.	Royal Fusiliers, Public School and University Batt.
Lowe, J. W.	Petty Officer, R.N.V.R. (Medical).
Lyne, D. R.	R.N.V.R. Anti-Aircraft.

Marles, C. W.	Corpl., Royal Engineers.
Marley, W. H.	Royal Field Artillery.
Marshall, S. J.	Yeomanry.
Mendham, J. B.	2nd Lieut., Royal Welsh Fusiliers (T.F.).
Millen, D.	Surrey Yeomanry.
Munckton, V. C. A.	Royal Field Artillery (India).
Parkin, W. G.	22nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers.
Ryan, B. J.	Capt., Royal Engineers.
Rees, F. W.	Lance-Corpl., 1st Glamorganshire Regt. (Royal Engineers.)
Sample, E. F. R.	Yorkshire Hussars.
Sanders, J. E.	Lancashire Hussars.
Sayers, A. D.	
Soulby, A. C.	B.E.F., France.
Stafford, J. E.	Durham Light Infantry.
Stewart, A. D.	Corpl., 3rd Lowland Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.
Tapping, F.	B.E.F., Mediterranean.
Thurston, S. W.	Royal Engineers (Invalided).
Turner, T. E.	2nd Lieut., 13th (Reserve) Batt. London Regt. (Killed in Action May 9th, 1915).
Williams, W. R.	

Volunteer Training Corps.

Cheverton, C. (*President Devon & Exeter S.A.*)	Exeter V.T.C.
Freyberg, H. (Late Central London Rangers)	Adjutant Holborn V.T.C.
Monson, E. C. P. (*President*), Major (T.D.)	Sub-Commandant Architects' V.T.C.
Paine, Geo. H. (*Hon. Secretary*)	Inns of Court Reserve.
Tubbs, Percy B. (*Past President*)	National Guard.
Wallis, Thos. (*Member of Council*)	Platoon Commander Arts V.T.C.
Wanmer, W. E. (*Office Staff*)	Southfields V.T.C.

Registration in Victoria.

President H. W. Tompkins, at the Annual Meeting of the R.V.I.A., held on February 23rd, said that some twelve months ago he stated the policy of the Institute in regard to registration, uniformity of building regulations and several other important matters. It was a great disappointment to him that these matters had not all been carried to a successful issue, but although definite results have not been attained, a very large amount of valuable work has been done which he believed would enable them to realize some of their objects during the next twelve months.

The Registration Bill drafted by the Council had met with universal approval, and they hoped to get it through Parliament this year.

The Licensing of Architects in Illinois.

The Elimination of the Evader.

According to a recent report presented by Mr. Francis M. Barton, Secretary of the Board of Examiners of Architects of the State of Illinois, the working of the law in that State has involved the readjustment of certain ideas as to the relation of other professions allied to the practice of architecture, regarding the enforcement of the State Licensing Law for Architects in the State of Illinois.

The report sets forth that the legality of the Board's interpretation of the Act constituting the department has been fully sustained by the Supreme Court. Continuing, the report states :—

" This Board has found its greatest work to be the elimination from the architectural field of various architectural firms, which operate under an alias, such as architectural engineers, civil engineers, industrial engineers, designers, builders, etc. Most of these violations are assisted by a licensed architect, who is either financially interested, a partner, or who secures a salary. This Board has eliminated at least twenty such illegal combinations in the last few months, and expects to eliminate all others from the architectural field in the near future. These combinations are to a great extent the result of lack of enforcement of the law or improper interpretations of the meaning of the wording of the Act. Attention is called to the fact that all structural engineering on building is part of the architect's work and cannot be performed by others, except under the direction of a licensed architect ; and that the architect is responsible for all engineering data shown on his sealed plans, whether performed by him or not."

The Ideal in Art.

Advice to Architects.

In the course of his Presidential address to members of the Institute of Architects (N.S.W.), Mr. A. W. Anderson, referring to the formation of a Federal Council of the Institutes of Architects throughout the Commonwealth, which has become an established fact, said, " The Council will be the medium of communication between the Federal authorities and the profession, and, as it will represent the whole of the architects in the Commonwealth, no doubt its representations will carry much more weight than those of individual institutes. It will be a means of bringing about uniformity in conditions of contract, the conduct of competitions, building regulations, and general practice throughout the Commonwealth, and will uplift the professional status. The ultimate aim is a federation of the Institutes, if not an Australian Institute to embrace the Continent ; but there are many obstacles to overcome, and many differences of opinion to reconcile before that aim is realized."

Proceeding, he said, " Consciously or unconsciously, we all have our ideals, and whether we notice them or not they influence our whole life. Perhaps the most striking example of the influence of such an ideal is the German Empire. The ideal which for the past two centuries has been moulding that people is the supremacy of the State over the individual ; hence the subordination to military rule and cast-iron regulations affecting the petty details of daily life. The machine-like order and the Government interference and regulation of many details, which to us would be intolerable, as interferences with the liberty of the subject, have held sway until the whole people seem to be part of a soulless machine, moving or stopping under the control and at the will of those who represent the State. While there is, perhaps, much to be said for the realization of such an ideal, it does not correspond to our ideal of voluntary sacrifice for the benefit of the community, which, while not always manifest on the surface is, I believe, the underlying principle in our British constitutions and methods of government.

" We speak of the beautiful, but how hard it is to set down in words what we mean by this expression. I suppose if we could set down in cold type what we mean, and compare our definitions we should find many and wide divergencies of opinion, especially if we applied the term to our art. Yet we all aim at producing something that shall be beautiful. Then there is the ideal of utility, wherein we subordinate the artistic to the useful. Utility in art is commercialism carried to excess, and one must rejoice that even commercialism is beginning to realize that beauty has a value. The pleasanter, brighter, more varied, and, in a word, the more beautiful the surroundings, the more efficient the worker, is becoming recognized, and hence Bournville and similar factory settlements."—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

Architects' Charges.

We published on March 12th, an interesting and timely paper on Architects' Charges, by Mr. Montefiore Brice, and we now supplement it by some of the remarks by the author in reply to the vote of thanks, etc., which is reported in *The Society of Architects' Journal*.* It is perhaps well that Mr. Brice should associate the question with that of Registration, for that trade-union project should stand out in the clearest light possible as a real business matter. We happen to think that though Registration may promote Business, it will tell heavily against Art. Against the business side of real Art we believe it will act very hardly for a time at least, for it is obvious that it will put mediocrity and genius precisely on the same level.—*The British Architect.*

County Surveyors and Private Architectural Practice.

An Irish Grievance for Seventy Years.

The Irish Builder in its interesting reminiscences of the early days of the R.I.A. of Ireland, says, the first recorded Council Meeting is one held at 49, Upper Mount Street, January 1st, 1842, Sir R. Morrison, Vice-President, in the Chair. Present—W. D. Butler, Wm. Murray (father of Mr. Albert E. Murray, R.H.A.), George Papworth, Frederick Darley (Secretary), James Sheil, and Jacob Owen (grandfather of Mr. C. A. Owen, F.R.I.B.A.). And the first recorded minute is as follows: "The Vice-President communicated to the Council an interview he had with Lord Elliott on the subject of the grievance the profession labours under in consequence of the interference of the County Surveyors, and expressing a hope that the matter would be taken under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, upon which his Lordship was pleased to express himself in the kindest manner, and promised the matter should have his best attention, in order to have a remedy speedily applied."

Evidently so far back as the "forties," the encroachments of county surveyors into private and architectural work was then as now, a sore grievance with Irish architects, and one which the lapse of seventy odd years has not entirely removed, despite the promise declared in the "kindest manner" of Lord Elliott, "that a remedy should be speedily applied," though we are bound to say there has of late years been a considerable improvement in this: county surveyors in any sort of extensive architectural practice being now the exception rather than the rule. That the grievance should still exist is discreditable, and we cannot help thinking that more vigorous and sustained action on the part of the Institute would have saved the interests of its members by earlier putting an end to a very serious grievance. It has taken over seventy years to mitigate the evil, and it has not yet been entirely cured.

---

* See the April issue.

Share of Offices.

A Member is desirous of sharing his furnished offices (two rooms) with another Architect. Bloomsbury District. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, at 28, Bedford Square.

The Society of Architects Lodge.

At the last Regular Meeting, held at the Holborn Restaurant, on May 12th, Mr. H. W. Lockton, of Newark-on-Trent, the present Junior Warden, was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Mr. Lockton was the first joining member of the Lodge, and has passed through the various offices, including that of Organist, with the exception of the Senior Wardenship. This position is held at present by Major F. Stewart Inglis, who is on Active Service, and was therefore unable to assume the office of Master to which he was elected last year. The outgoing Master, Mr. Alfred George Ware, of Bournemouth, has held that position for two years in succession, and is to be the recipient of a Special Commemorative Jewel. Mr. Ware, who has been a generous donor to the Lodge in the past, has intimated his desire to make a further presentation of a chain of office for the use of the reigning Master for the time being. The Installation Meeting takes place in November.

Review.

Handrailing for Geometrical Staircases. By W. A. Scott. With 50 Illustrations. London: Whittaker & Co., 1915. pp. 58. Cloth 7½ in. by ½ in. Price, 2*s*. net.

This little book, describing the setting out and construction of wreathed strings and handrails for geometrical or continuous rail staircases, is intended chiefly for those preparing for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London, and of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Handrailing is one of the most difficult parts of a joiner's work and expert knowledge of it is confined to a small percentage of the men. A certain amount of actual practice with an expert would be necessary before a joiner could understand the descriptions given, which we think might have been made plainer. With the book *and personal instruction* good progress may be made, but the book alone is insufficient. The author evidently knows his subject thoroughly, but we have seen books on the same subject that are clearer to follow. All the ordinary cases of geometrical handrails are dealt with, together with the moulds for setting them out, the scroll at the bottom and the curtail step. The setting out and construction of a wreathed string completes the work.

The R.I.B.A. Charter.

During the earlier part of the year much time was devoted to the consideration of the effect which the proposed new Charter, which the Royal Institute of British Architects were seeking to obtain, would have on our profession in Ireland. Your Council, which has for many years consistently supported the policy of registration by Act of Parliament, viewed with considerable alarm the alternative method put forward by the British Institute for dealing with the elimination of the professionally unfit. Your Council, in view of the serious nature of the issues involved, deemed it right to inform each of its members of the action being taken by the Royal Institute of British Architects ; this was done at considerable expense : an expense, however, which your Council considers the importance of the matter amply justified.

Owing to the War the Council of the British Institute has postponed taking any further action in reference to the proposed new Charter.—*R.I.A.I. Annual Report.*

Papers for Session 1915-16.

The Council invites the co-operation of members in either offering to read a paper before the Society during the coming Session, or suggesting subjects for papers or discussions, or the names of any persons who might be willing to undertake a lecture if invited.

Drill at a Glance.

A most ingenious device has been designed by Major Freyberg, M.S.A., of the Holborn V.T.C., to facilitate the study of Squad Drill and Platoon and Double Company Manœuvres. The " Milton Major " Drill blocks consist of (1) a set of blocks, each representing a Section in two ranks ; (2) a set of adjustable blocks to show the correct formation of fours ; and (3) a set of " supernumerary " pieces with their distinctive marks. The publishers are Messrs. George Philip & Son, Ltd., 32, Fleet Street, E.C., and the price of the set and explanatory handbook is 3*s*.

The royalties are being devoted by Major Freyberg, partly to the funds of the Holborn V.T.C., and partly to those of St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill. As so many members are necessarily marking time or calling a halt in professional matters at the moment, and are devoting their spare time to mastering the intricacies of military manœuvres, they may be glad to be able to avail themselves of a fellow member's ingenuity and incidentally confer a benefit upon two worthy objects.

Mainly about Members.

We record with regret the deaths of the following Members and Students :—

HENRY WILLIAM BURTON (Member), of 5, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., who died on March 7th. The deceased member was articled to the late George Truefitt, F.R.I.B.A., of the same address, in 1876, and after further experience with several well-known London Architects, and also with the Government Architect of New South Wales (the late Col. Vernon, F.R.I.B.A.), commenced practice in London, in 1898. His work was largely of a commercial character, such as large factories, office blocks, etc. He was an exhibitor in the Architectural Gallery of the Royal Academy on several occasions.

2nd Lieut. T. E. TURNER, of London, a Student of the Society since 1912, and a Member of the Beaux Arts Atelier. Mr. Turner joined the 13th (Reserve) Battalion of the London Regiment, on the outbreak of the War as a 2nd Lieutenant, and in a letter to the Secretary expressed the hope that he would rejoin the Society " when this unhappy business is over." According to a letter received from the front, 2nd Lieut. Turner was killed in the fight at Aubers Ridge, on May 9th, when " the 13th were in the front line and took part in the charge—their casualties amounted to three-quarters of their strength."

2nd Lieut. C. H. HUDSON, of Islington, who was killed in action in France on May 16th, was 25 years of age, and was educated at Maidenhead and Leeds. He joined the Artists' Rifles five years ago and went out to France with the 1st Battalion in October. He passed through the School of Instruction at Bailleul and was given a commission in the 1st King's (Liverpool Regiment), being gazetted on March 1st last. His commanding officer, writing of him, said :—" He was hit when most gallantly leading his men across the open space between the two lines of trenches under a very heavy machine-gun fire from the right flank. He was the first man of his platoon over our parapet, and not a single man hesitated to follow him. He was one of our most promising officers, and his death is a great loss to the regiment." He was articled to Messrs. Findlay & Roques, of Basinghall Street, E.C., and had been a Student of the Society's since 1904. He won the Society's Design Competition in 1907 and again in 1908, and the Travelling Studentship in 1909. For the next two years he was Hon. Secretary of the Student's Section. He was latterly in the Architectural Department of the Office of Works.

Major Freyberg, late of the Rangers, has been appointed Second in Command of the Holborn Battalion Volunteer Training Corps.

Mr. Harry Gill has been re-elected President of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society.

Mr. A. J. Murgatroyd, Past V.P.S.A., has been elected a Member of the Council of the Manchester Society of Architects.

Captain T. Stewart Inglis, R.F.A., Member of Council, has been promoted to Major, and appointed Adjutant of his Brigade.

Our Boys' Hall, Manor Street, Belfast, has been re-opened after additions carried out from plans by Mr. R. B. Henry, Hon. Architect, at a cost of about £1,306.

Mr. Alfred Champney Bothams has been appointed architect and surveyor to the Salisbury and District Joint Isolation Hospital Committee.

Amongst the first Members of the Council of the newly formed Institute of Arbitrators are Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., Professor Henry Adams, M.INST.C.E., and Mr. F. Malcolm Burr.

Professor W. A. Scott, of Dublin, Past President of the Architectural Association of Ireland, has presented a Badge of Office to the Association for the use of future Presidents.

Mr. S. W. Thurston (Student), who went to the front with the Royal Engineers, has we understand been invalided home, after enduring many hardships and experiencing some wonderful escapes.

Wallsend Town Council have adopted plans prepared by Mr. E. Cratney, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, for the erection of sixty-eight two-room dwelling houses, one hundred and thirty-one three-roomed dwelling houses, sixty-eight four-roomed dwelling houses, and fourteen self-contained houses.

Mr. R. Chart, for many years Surveyor to the late Croydon Rural District Council, has been appointed to a similar office under the newly constituted Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council, which is formed out of the most populous portion of the old area.

The new Workhouse Infirmary at St. Austell, which has been erected at a cost of £4,000 is for the accommodation of women, for whom there is accommodation for twenty in the main ward, and for imbeciles, for twelve of whom there is accommodation on the ground floor. The architect is Mr. B. C. Andrews, of St. Austell.

Members who kindly gave their R.M.I.B. votes to the Secretary will be pleased to hear that the Candidate on whose behalf they were used was successful at the recent election, being number 33 on the list. The Candidate's father, who is a member of the Society, wishes it to be known how much he appreciates the practical interest shown in the case.

Mr. A. D. Greatorex, M.INST.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, West Bromwich, has been granted leave of absence by the Town Council, and gazetted as a Lieutenant in the Territorial Force Reserve, and appointed to No. 1 Supernumerary Company, 2/6th South Staffs Regiment. Mr. Greatorex was formerly a Lieutenant in the Hampshire Artillery Volunteers, and has been a member of the Staffordshire National Reserves since their foundation about three years ago.

The foundation stone of a new church at Newport, Co. Mayo, has been laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Healey, Archbishop of Tuam. The church is almost 150 feet in length, and the width across the nave and aisles is 62 feet 6 inches. The late Mr. Martin Carey, of Newport, left £10,000 towards its erection. The style will be Irish Romanesque, treated in a solid and massive fashion, the great west doorway being modelled on the famous doorway at Clonfert. The church will seat about 1,150 persons. The architect is MR. R. M. BUTLER, F.R.I.B.A., of Dublin.

MR. F. S. CHESTERTON is the architect of the house known as Roehampton Court, S.W., a perspective of which is now being exhibited in the Royal Academy. The house is built of grey stocks, with red-brick dressings and a red-brick cornice. The roofs are tiled. The principal rooms have a south aspect, and a view of Richmond Park. The first floor contains eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, and the usual offices. There are seven bedrooms on the second floor, with bathrooms, two boxrooms, and linen stores. The chief rooms are panelled.

The new Consumptives' Sanatorium erected at Keycol Hill, near Sittingbourne, was recently opened by Mr. T. Payne, J.P., C.C., Chairman of the Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital Board. The sanitorium has a frontage of 350 ft., with accommodation for 40 patients, 20 of each sex. There are six acres of land for recreation purposes. The Hospital Board have the right to place ten patients in the sanatorium, and the remainder will be County patients. The Institution is part of the County Council scheme for the provision of sanatoria. The cost has been about £4,600. The architect was MR. W. L. GRANT, Sittingbourne.

A Meeting of Members of the Institution of Municipal Engineers was held recently at Newark-on-Trent, when MR. H. W. LOCKTON took an active part in guiding the party to places of interest which included the Tudor Hall and the Magnum Grammar School. The Mayor in referring to the restoration of the Tudor Hall, reminded the visitors that the work had been carried out by Mr. Lockton. As a Newarker, he was proud to think they had recovered this splendid structure from what was most unpromising material when it fell into the hands of the Corporation. He hoped the new school designed by Mr. Lockton, and built at a cost of £10,000, would for many years remain a memorial to that gentleman's ability.

A feature of the new Exchange Buildings, Swansea, which have recently been erected, is the magnificent central hall. The room is centre-lighted by means of a fine stained-glass dome. The walls are panelled in oak to a height of 9 ft., and the upper part of the walls, as well as the ceiling, are treated in flat white ; whilst the floor is of oak. The large dining-room, capable of seating about 600 persons, is situated on the lower-ground floor. The walls have been panelled with white wood which with the unstinted use of silvered plate-glass has added largely to the brightness. The reinforced concrete columns are encased in Italian marble, and the floor is covered with Belgian white and black marble tiles. A very charming effect is produced by the system of lighting adopted, mainly indirect, the large glass bowls having beneath a series of lamps suspended upon long glass droppers. MR. CHARLES T. RUTHEN, of Bank Chambers, Heathfield Street, Swansea, was the architect in association with Mr. E. G. Allen.

The Freemasons' Chronicle, of May 1st, contains an excellent portrait of the President, MAJOR E. C. P. MONSON, T.D., Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works Initiated in January, 1904, in the Playgoers Lodge, No. 2705. Past Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works of Buckinghamshire. A Founder and Past Master of the Taplow Lodge, No. 3111. A Member of the Buckinghamshire Masters Lodge, No. 3305. J.W. of the Centurian Lodge, No. 1718. A Member of the Stanford Lodge, No. 1947, Hove. P.Z. of the Earl of Carnarvon Chapter, No. 1642. J. of the Bayard Chapter, No. 1615. A Founder and Senior Overseer of the Alliance Mark Lodge, No. 652. Vice-President of the R.M.I. Boys and a Life Governor of the R.M.I. Girls and R.M.B.I., having served eleven Stewardships in all. Major Monson has recently been invested into the office of Grand Standard Bearer in Supreme Grand Chapter.

Another prominent Grand Lodge Officer is MR. A. BURNETT BROWN, Grand Superintendant of Works, one of the Consecrating Officers and an Honorary Member of The Society of Architects Lodge.

Members will hear with regret of the loss which the President, Major E. C. P. Monson (T.D.), has suffered in the death of his brother, 2nd Lieut. C. A. Monson, of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in action in France on the 17th of May. 2nd Lieut. Monson was formerly of the 1st Battalion London Rifle Brigade, and not long since was home on leave after coming safely through the severe fighting in which his regiment had been taking part. He took a Commission only a few weeks ago, and met his death while in command of a party of bomb throwers detailed to attack a German trench. For this perilous service volunteers were required, and 2nd Lieut. Monson responded.

The Membership.

Elected.—BLOOMFIELD, WILLIAM SWANSEA READ, Auckland, New Zealand. *Member.*

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 14th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Scrutineers' Report on the Ballot for Officers and Council, 1915–16.
5. Discussion. (Subject to be announced.)

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—W. J. T. CARDER (Capt. 5th Devon Regiment) ; A. E. COGSWELL (Major 1st Wessex Brigade, R.F.A.) ; H. S. DAVIS (Capt. 5th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment) ; W. DOWDESWELL (Capt. 5th Welsh Regiment) ; G. L. EVANS (Capt. 6th Battalion Essex Regiment) ; A. D. GREATOREX (Lieut. No. 1 Supernumerary Company, 2/6 South Staffordshire Regiment) ; E. J. HARBOTTLE (Capt. 4th Wessex Brigade, R.F.A.) ; R. E. HAYMES (2nd Line Battalion 1st Herefordshire Regiment) ; A. B. HAYWARD (Lance-Corpl. Sportsman's Battalion Royal Fusiliers) ; C. H. HEATHCOTE (Major Sherwood Foresters) ; T. STEWART INGLIS (Major and Adjutant 1st London Brigade, R.F.A.) ; C. ORLANDO LAW, 2nd Lieut. R.E. (Mounted Bridging Section) ; R. W. LINES (Lieut. 49th Infantry Regiment, Canada) ; W. H. MAY (Lieut. National Reserve) ; J. MYERS (East African Mounted Rifles) ; G. NEWTON (2nd Line Northumbrian Divisional Cyclists' Company) ; B. CULMER PAGE (Major 2nd London Royal Engineers) ; G. A. SUTHERLAND (Lieut. 2/5 Seaforth Highlanders). *Students :*—A. L. ABBOTT (Corpl. 16th County of London Regiment, Queen's Westministers, B.E.F.) ; A. BRADY (D. Company, 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers) ; D. R. GRAY (2nd Lieut. 12th Worcester Regiment) ; J. GOMM (A. Company, 16th County of London Regiment, Queen's Westminsters) ; W. HILL (Lieut. 9th Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) ; CHAS. H. HUDSON (2nd Lieut. 1st King's (Liverpool) Regiment, 6th Brigade, B.E.F.) ; STANLEY HUNT (2nd Lieut. 5th Battalion Durham light Infantry) ; J. W. LOWE (Petty Officer, R.N.V.R., Medical) ; D. R. LYNE (R.N.V.R. Anti-Aircraft) ; V. C. A. MUNCKTON (R.F.A., India) ; E. F. R. SAMPLE (Yorkshire Hussars) ; S. W. THURSTON (Royal Engineers, invalided).

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.
Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 93. Vol. VIII. JULY, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

The New York State Registration Law.

Of the many registration laws governing and regulating the practice of architecture in various States, says the *American Architect*, none more clearly defines the status of the profession in its relation to building operations than the New York law which received the approval of Governor Whitman on May 3rd, and took effect immediately.

This law, the full text of which, taken from the *Architect and Contract Reporter*, is printed herewith, is the result of co-operation between a representative committee of the three architectural bodies in the State and the committee of the State legislature.

For a period of six years the joint committee of architects has been engaged in an effort to secure a law that would be, as far as knowledge of the necessities of architectural practice could suggest, unassailable, and one that would take the administration of it out of political influence.

The placing of the administration of this law under the control of the State University is intended to operate as a guarantee of efficiency.

With this law now in force, the practice of architecture in the State of New York may be expected to regain certain dignities of which it has been deprived by reason of the activities of a class that is now, or soon will be, eliminated.

Members of the profession and other citizens of the State are particularly fortunate that this matter has all along been in the hands of a committee so thorough and so steadfast in its purpose as to accept no " makeshift " or compromise.

The text of the law follows :—

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 1149.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE GENERAL BUSINESS LAW TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE.

77. Registered Architects.—Any person residing in or having a place of business in the State who, before this article takes effect, shall not have been engaged in the practice of architecture in New York State, under the title of architect, shall, before being styled or known as an architect, secure a certificate of his qualification to practise under the title of architect, as provided by this article. Any person who shall have been engaged in the practice of architecture, under the title of architect, before this article takes effect, may secure such certificate in the manner provided by this article. Any person having a certificate pursuant to this article may be styled or known as a registered architect. No other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviation R.A., or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the same is a registered architect.

78. Board of Examiners.—The regents of the university shall, within ninety days after this article takes effect, appoint a board of five examiners, who shall make rules for the examination and registration of candidates for such certificates, subject to the approval of the board of regents. Such board of examiners shall be composed of architects who have been in active practice in the State of New York for not less than ten years previous to their appointment, selected by the regents. Such examiners shall be entitled to such compensation for their services under this article as the board of regents shall determine, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of fees collected from applicants for certificates.

79. Qualifications; Examinations; Fees.—Any citizen of the United States, or any person who has duly declared his intention of becoming such citizen, being at least twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, may apply for examination or certificate of registration under this article, but before securing such certificate shall submit satisfactory evidence of having satisfactorily completed the course in an approved high school or the equivalent thereof and subsequent thereto of having satisfactorily completed such courses in mathematics, history, and one modern language as are included in the first two years in an approved institution conferring the degree of bachelor of arts. Such candidate shall in addition submit satisfactory evidence of at least five years' practical experience in the office or offices of a reputable architect or architects, commencing after the completion of the high-school course. The board of examiners may accept satisfactory diplomas or certificates from approved institutions covering the course required for examination. Upon complying with the above requirements, the applicant shall satisfactorily pass an examination in such technical and professional courses as are established by the board of examiners. The board of examiners, in lieu of all examinations, may accept satisfactory evidence of any one of the qualifications set forth under subdivisions one and two of this section.

1. A diploma of graduation or satisfactory certificate from a recognized architectural college or school, together with at least three years' practical experience in the office or offices of a reputable architect or architects ; but the three years' experience shall be counted only as beginning at the completion of the course leading to the diploma or certificate ;

2. Registration or certification as an architect in another State or country, where the standard of qualifications for the same are not lower than those required by the board of examiners under this article ;

3. The board of examiners, in lieu of all examinations, shall accept satisfactory evidence as to the applicant's character, competency, and qualifications, and that he has been continuously and exclusively engaged in the practice of architecture for more than two years next prior to the date when this article shall take effect ; or satisfactory evidence that the applicant has been actually and exclusively engaged in the practice of architecture on his own account or as a member of a reputable firm or association for more than one year prior to the date when this article shall take effect ; providing the application for such certification shall be made within one year of such date.

Every person applying for examination or certificate of registration under this article shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars to the board of regents.

79A. Certificates.—The result of every examination or other evidence of qualification, as provided by this article, shall be reported to the board of regents by the board of examiners, and a record of the same shall be kept by the board of regents, and such board shall issue a certificate of registration to every person certified by the board of examiners as having passed such examination or as being otherwise qualified to be entitled to receive the same. Every person securing such certificates shall file the same with the county clerk of the county in which he resides or maintains a place of business. The board of regents may revoke any certificate, if such action be recommended by the board of examiners, after thirty days' written notice to the holder thereof and after a hearing before the board of examiners, upon proof that such certificate has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, or upon proof that the holder of such certificate has been guilty of felony in connection with the practice of architecture.

79B. Violation of Article.—Any violation of this article shall be a misdemeanour, punishable for the first offence by a fine of not less than fifty and not more than one hundred dollars, and for a subsequent offence by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

The Licensing of Architects.

It is required by statute that before practising their professions lawyers be admitted to the Bar, and that engineers, clergymen, and doctors should have received a degree. Architects can, however, practise at will, without having qualified for their work, excepting in their own estimation. Why has the profession been left unguarded to unqualified invaders? Has it inherent qualities of so high a character that it needs no protective barriers? Are the difficulties of its practice so great as to discourage any attempts to practise it by untrained persons? Does it owe any duties to the public to guide them in the choice of its practitioners? There are unscrupulous men and inefficient men in all professions, and a Nemesis of sorts always awaits them, though it sometimes takes a long time for them to receive their deserts; but in all cases, excepting that of the architect, at least some qualifications are demanded. Why are architects an exception? Possibly because an architect is primarily an artist, and art cannot be controlled by statute beneficially. Possibly because the architect is a business man, a promoter, and statutes that apply to such persons become active only when procedure is criminal. It may be that as with poets—it is not advisable to nip " mute, inglorious Miltons " in the bud. But taking it for granted that any coercive act requiring a certain amount of training may be inimical to a very occasional genius who might have succeeded if he had not been suppressed, cannot it be claimed that there might be requirements demanded which even a genius could overcome, and that the act of overcoming them might be of benefit to him? To eliminate bad elements need not endanger good ones. An act licensing architects need not be an antitoxin which might destroy the subject for whose welfare it is to be used; it may be merely an antiseptic preventing contagion. Another plausible claim can be made that an acknowledged stamp of qualification, if it is based upon so low a degree of merit as it must be in dealing with prospective and not actual practitioners, belittles the profession generally and reduces all to a lower level. This seems specious, especially as in every profession degrees of attainment are recognized by special indications of merit.

The qualifications necessary to practise a profession should be those which would imply criminal ignorance if unknown to the applicant. Afterwards, progress can be rewarded by honours, one of those honours being election to the American Institute of Architects. And, incidentally, the neglect to place the letters A. I. A. or F. A. I. A. after an architect's name, is not praiseworthy as modesty. These letters represent an honourable distinction, a reward of merit, and an indication to the public of the esteem in which the man is held by the members of his own profession, who are better fitted to judge of his qualifications than are any other people to whom this might be delegated.

But to return to the subject of the licensing of architects—the principal argument in opposition seems to be based upon the anticipation that men who deserve little will receive formal acceptance in the professional ranks, while at present they are outlaws; that they will be endowed with a mantle of respectability which they do not now possess. This would seem to depend entirely upon the requirements of the licensing act and the character of its administrators. At first the public would concern itself little about the matter; in time they would come to recognize the fact that advocacy of the licensing of architects by the architects would be an act of altruism, much more caused by a desire to protect the public from inefficiency than to clear the skirts of the profession. It would bring the outlaw within the law and make him subject to censure and expulsion, and therefore tend to make the profession unattractive to him. It would force him to overcome his limitations due to his neglect, and the standard of required attainment could be gradually increased if found desirable. It matters very little to the architect of acknowledged reputation that there are camp stragglers. It matters a good deal to the public whether they are pillaged by those individuals. The personnel of the licensing board naturally requires careful consideration; but as the duties of such a board would require but little time, for which there would be no monetary return, it would not be attractive to the professional politician. Even a bad government does not object to posing as a friend and protector of the people when it costs nothing to do so, and the appointees to the licensing board for architects would probably be men of ability. But even if they were not, the statute could be so drawn that it would be practically self-acting, and it very probably would be committed to the hands of the architects themselves.—W. H. C., in the *Brickbuilder*, Boston, U.S.A.

Registration is a word more blessed to architects in the aggregate than Mesopotamia, although it may carry the suggestion of blighted hopes on more than one occasion. No professional reform has been more the plaything of politicians, and none deserved it less.

Registration is the salvation of our future architecture, because it will guarantee us the qualified architect, as well as the clean architect—a combination essential in men who would aspire to the role of nation-builders in the days to be.

So let us have registration as a national necessity, not as a mere response to oft'-repeated claims. It is for the people, not for the architects exclusively. The politicians withholding the reform should try and view things in that, the true light.—*Building*.

Colour Schemes in Domestic Decoration.*

Beauty and relation to its surroundings suggest that an intimate knowledge of materials and acquaintance with the other Arts concerned, form the basis of success to any decorative scheme. Some of the limitations imposed upon the decorator are existing features of architecture, fitments, or movables which must form part of the scheme ; when these are distinct in colour or style, they must often prove the governing or guiding factor, and all colour be schemed to assist, harmonize or accentuate, as is most required. The aspect, general proportions, whether symmetrical or ill-balanced, stained glass, pictures, china, draperies, rugs and carpets, suitable backgrounds for the people who live in them, are some of these, and particularly the purpose the room is to serve.

Many beautiful things do not always make a perfect whole, and variety, an estimable quality under many conditions, needs to be specially controlled where colour is concerned. I mention variety first, for I feel it is more often the indulgence in too many different hues, that is the downfall of the elaborate scheme.

A certain amount of variety and accent is necessary to the vitality of a colour scheme for a large room, to prevent lack of character. The introduction of many hues brings grave difficulties of proportion and arrangement, often too complex for the eye to comfortably pass over and enjoy, and should these be crowned by an undignified use of gold the result must be unsatisfactory to the artist and man of taste.

In elaborate schemes of colour it seems especially important that there be one dominant hue, either in sufficient quantity and importance of position to control and unify all other colours in the scheme, or to form the direct focus, cool, warm, light, bright, or rich enough as desired for the scheme, to influence and keep all other varying arrangements in their place.

Mr. J. D. Crace, in his learned work on colour decoration, emphasizes the distribution of values in the decorative scheme. And while this applies to all schemes of colour, whether simple or elaborate, I feel it particularly applies to the latter, for often what would appear elaborate, and what really is so, from the decorator's point of view as he knows the immense amount of adjustment it has required, only looks simple *in situ*.

This can only be—to use Mr. Crace's words—" when the distribution of values, recalls, and modulations of colour are in perfect harmony of proportion and arrangement."

Variety of contrast, while not a necessary factor in an elaborate scheme in the home, often tends to produce that sensation ; to pass from one room to another and so to the staircase or a suite of rooms communicating with one another coloured in contrasting hues, only when selected by a genius can produce that breadth of treatment which is our main objective. Even then they must be considered not necessarily as individual rooms, but as a group, where each unit is depending on the other, to a certain extent, for its success.

---

* From a paper read by Mr. Roland G. Barker, F.I.B.D., before the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators.

It would be unwise to arrange a scheme of primaries for this suite of rooms—far better, for instance, from browns and soft reds and greens in a quiet scale to go to one in pearly greys, greens, rosy pinks, with soft yellows, and perhaps again, to a scheme of still more neutral colours, preparing one for the final shock of a direct contrast, if this is at all necessary.

Again, when gold is used in large quantities, the neutral process of mellowing by age is so slow that, though one knows it to be the best, it needs much matting and glazing down to prevent its new appearance when one must leave the work quite complete.

Over-elaborate schemes are often produced by unwise over-loading ; to tint a raised plaster ceiling needs great care and judgment, if at all good in design and modelling, it should form its own decoration, and while often desirable to lower it in tone from the white, or introduce into the background of a strongly modelled panel border, a recall of colour from the walls, it must be done in such a way as not to interfere with the natural light and shade. This is sometimes especially necessary when a room is low, it is rarely then that any other scheme than a monochrome or the gilding of connecting mouldings is successful.

I do not suggest that for a lofty, well-lighted room, with rich floor coverings, draperies, and panelled walls of natural woods, that to paint and scumble the ceilings a lighter tone of the wall colour, would not be beneficial, for much repose, and many satisfactory alterations can be thus effected, and the imitation, if it should be lowered to the wood colour, should not be condemned. But it is that danger of " picking out " ceilings, cornices and architectural features in various colours, and destroying their character and purpose, that must be guarded against. This can be done by an artist, but only when he realizes the complete decorative scheme. On a large bay of an Assembly Hall, tinted a warm grey green with much cream in it, bounded on the sides by white columns, and above and below by cornice and plinth also of white, an oak memorial tablet was carefully placed ; the tablet was well proportioned and carved, but the lightness of the wall colour which had to assimilate with much white around, threw the medium oak colour into even lower tone, and as it received a front light from windows almost on a level with its own position, its decorative value was reduced to a silhouette. The architect was also an artist, and realizing the possibilities in the tablet, it being in the centre of a three bay wall, he wisely instructed the decorator to gild certain members and symbolic ornaments, that formed good spacing and pattern in themselves on the oak background, leading up to the figure of St. John which surmounted the pediment-topped tablet, and was carved in the round; this he gilded solid and made a capital decoration from a failure. This instances the true artist's feeling or sympathy with the architecture, and although it can still be termed picking-out is of the right kind. The chief danger of picking out woodwork is a disturbance of mass and interference of structure, though sometimes a brightly decorated moulding running through, or as an edging to larger masses of woodwork used with plain colours, forms an excellent decoration.

Elaborate details do not always demand backgrounds equally rich and interesting, such as flocks, patterned silks and fabrics, rich in colour and texture. Often the plain background removed from any suggestion of flatness is the best to employ, its hue and value being determined by the effect desired.

In contrast to these suggestions of elaborate colour comes the simple scheme. That tones of a colour make a safe decoration is worth remembering, but the danger of insipidity is there, and absolute flatness and plainness is not a desirable quality. Where the "movables" of an interior are themselves interesting in form and colour, the simple scheme is especially suitable in the home. Truth and beauty are most welcome guests, and flowers are often used to assist the decorative scheme, backgrounds as silk fibres, stipples, small self-coloured patterns, and rolled effects, when well chosen, of the Jeffrey or Morig type, interesting in texture and fine in tone, and producing a restful rather than a stimulating effect, are very satisfactory and comfortable to live with.

By simplicity of colour I mean chiefly, the controlling of the number of independent hues which compose the scheme. I feel no compunction in painting a ceiling buff, grey, gold colour, or blue, if this is the only way of introducing a neutral colour in sufficient quantity to unify the scheme, provided the aspect and uses of the room allow. We all know the charm of simple schemes, where little is attempted but that which is done, done perfectly, a delight to the eye and a rest for the mind.

I am thinking of these simple interiors where every piece of furniture, picture, or bowl of flowers is placed with tender care, indicative of the decorator and parallel to the artist's touch in painting.

Quiet schemes seem especially suitable for small rooms.

Numerous combinations come to mind—I will mention a few:—

Medium brown, golden buff, with a little green blue and cream colour.

Tender whites, silver grey and soft greens, with pale gold and light brown.

Blue grey, brown and salmon colour.

Poppy scarlet, grey green and black, with a little bright full yellow.

Vellum colour, neutral orange, with dull blue.

Bluish olive green and chestnut.

Terra-rosa and deep French grey and silver.

The first-named in each case being the dominant hue it is easy to enumerate schemes of this kind, but so much depends on the fitness for its position that the decorator must proceed warily, reasoning all he does with calm deliberation, guarding against any weakness for certain colours and cutting out all desire for novelty of effect.

In small houses I would rather have a whole floor treated alike than have much difference or contrast of colour. That bed-rooms be bright and cheerful, libraries restful, morning rooms fresh and simple, dining-rooms quiet, rich and restful, and drawing-rooms delicate and graceful are deductions drawn and often quoted, but the main guiding principles, whether in elaborate or simple schemes of colour, must always be perfect sympathy and harmony with surroundings, and suitability of purpose.

Electricity and Architecture.

Imitation Sunlight.

We recollect publishing some years ago an article on electricity and architecture, foreshadowing some of the surprising transformations that the wizard would work amongst bricks and mortar. One of the several points in that argument was the complete elimination of chimneys, and that has come to pass in the Regent Palace. Every bedroom has an electric radiator, there are 1,100 of them and not a single chimney.

It seems to us, by the way, that electricity will gradually introduce another feature into architecture besides easing the foundations of all weight due to chimneys. We do not know to what extent internal rooms without daylight have forced themselves on the architects at the Regent Palace. The difficult wedge-shaped site seems likely to have rendered this problem quite a serious one. But in these days of ideal lighting and ventilation, must sun-lit windows be regarded as indispensable for every apartment in a large building ? In the London winter, imitation sunlight is often more exhilarating than the natural version, just as water-purged fresh air is considerably more agreeable than the smut-laden fumes that pass muster as an atmosphere in January. If, artificially, society is rendering the air of its cities foul, why should one boggle at an artificial remedy therefor ?—*The Electrical Times.*

Removing Stains from Stonework.

No stone accepted as a standard in the market contains within itself the elements of staining or discolouration. It may change its colour somewhat in weathering, but this will be in the way of a mellowing of tone, and will give no unsightly blotches. Where there is staining in the walls of a building, it is due to faults in the setting, or to some cause extraneous to the stone itself.

The most prolific source of trouble, says a writer in *Stone*, is the cement that is used in setting the stone. Ordinary Portland cement will badly stain almost any stone. Various so-called "non-staining cements" are widely heralded, but it is the universal experience of stonemen that little dependence can be placed on these. Before cement was so widely used, architects rarely had to complain of staining.

Architects will specify very particularly that stone be set in cement mortar and think that they guard against all trouble if they require the back and sides of the stone to be coated with waterproof paint. A good paint is much protection, but the difficulty is to coat the beds and joints of each stone clear to the face. A narrow strip left unpainted will permit the carrying of the discolourating moisture from the cement to the face of the stone by capillary attraction.

This trouble could be avoided if the stone be set entirely in lime mortar, made in the following proportions: one part lime and three parts sand. The lime to be thoroughly slaked and the sand well tempered; all mortar to lie in the pile at least twenty-four hours before using; all sand to be clean, coarse, and free from loam. There is another way in which stone may be stained—by the drippings from concrete floors or roofs. In such cases the discolouring moisture runs down the face of the stone, and no painting of the back or beds can afford any protection. The utmost care in superintending the construction is the only safeguard from this disfigurement.

Cement stains cannot be eradicated by any wash or other treatment. The only thing to do is to wait for the natural bleaching, which may take weeks or even months. The stone setter may suggest that it be washed down with muriatic acid. This should never be permitted. The acid may take out some of the stains for the moment, but it burns the surface and eventually will discolour even those portions that escaped the original staining.

Scrubbing with wire brushes has generally been discarded, as their use leaves a coating of iron on the surface of the stone, and this is bound to leave a worse stain than it corrects.

The sand blast method should be discouraged as the sand strikes the stone with a tremendous impact. It destroys the "skin" which forms on the surface of the stone by deposition of mineral ingredients on the evaporation of the interstitial water. It also stuns the grains or crystals of the stone and tends to hasten the weathering.

The best treatment of stone to remove smoke, soot, dirt, mortar, etc., is washing with soft water and common laundry soap. Boil until the soap has been thoroughly dissolved. Add a fine, clean, gritty sand (white preferred), and mix to about the consistency of putty. While mixing add about five tablespoonsful of ammonia to a bucket of water. With this preparation scrub the surface with a stiff scrubbing brush, wash down with a stream of water from a hose, and then go over it again with a scrubbing brush.

A great deal of the staining could be avoided if more care were taken. While speaking of the evil effects from cement and the dripping of dirty water, there are other things to be guarded against. The rust from improperly protected iron or steel and the verdigris from copper or bronze sheathing have disfigured many a fine structure. The writer knows of one building where the oil-saturated exhaust steam from hoisting engines was discharged directly against the façade. What wonder if this is permanently stained? Doubtless the architect is speculating as to the cause of the discolouration, and is inclined to blame the stone.

As others see us.

The profession of architecture, says the *Queen*, calls for a great many different kinds of knowledge and aptitudes. Some of these are not often found in one person. It demands education—mathematical, scientific, and artistic—good powers of drawing and designing, and (perhaps more than all), an intimate practical knowledge of the qualities of various materials, their uses, difficulties, and drawbacks. Of course, as a matter of fact, very few architects do possess all these aptitudes and kinds of knowledge. Some are practical simply and have little taste; others can design a beautiful and uncommon house which may have a smoking or extravagant grate, windows that will not open or shut easily, and a staircase which wastes the space for bedrooms. In the case of your young friend, the risk of not knowing enough about building and builders' materials is, on the whole, greater than the risk of having an insufficient general education. This should be borne in mind in arranging her course of training. The old plan of training was for a student to be articled for five years to an architect, paying a large premium, and obtaining experience through work in the office. Now the more usual plan is to take a course of architectural training at one of the universities (for which the Universities of London and Liverpool lay themselves out), and follow this with a few years in an architect's office. In any case the intending architect should qualify herself by passing one of the professional examinations, such as that of the Royal Institute of British Architects or The Society of Architects. A few women have qualified and set up as architects. Among these is Miss Annie Hall (member S.A.), 5, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The Education of the Architect on the Guild System.

Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott in the course of an article in the *Estate Clerk of Works Journal*, says it would seem reasonable to inquire why the buildings of mediæval times beautified the world instead of spoiling it. The building crafts were then associated in the form of guilds for the purpose of studying the mysteries of their respective crafts. The old buildings were the outcome of the combined and unaided efforts of these bands of craftsmen. The designer as a specialized individual was unknown, and these old craftsmen worked not with their hands alone, but with head and heart, too.

The architect, as a highly-specialized person ruling lines in an office had not yet been evolved. Design was still intimately interwoven with the technique of the building. Draughtsmanship as an art by itself, all this paper world which constitutes the atmosphere of the modern architect—was a thing unknown. The creators of buildings then dealt at first hand with the actualities of structure, and derived their inspiration from that intimate knowledge of materials which can only be obtained by constant association with them.

If, then, we admit that the ugliness of modern building is at least to some extent the result of modern methods of production, what, it may be asked, is the first step to improve these methods ?

THE EDUCATION OF THE ARCHITECT.

I do not agree with those reformers who claim that the architect is an unnecessary person. All that is wrong with the architect may easily be explained by the obvious defects in his education, and nothing more urgently demands reform. If you take the case of the engineer you will find that, as a matter of course, his training includes a period of practical work, and if this is needed in engineering, and if it leads, as it does lead, to the production of a type notable for practical efficiency, how much more is it required in the case of an architect ?

Why should he alone be left almost entirely engrossed in his paper world ? Why should his capacity as a draughtsman be alone seriously dealt with, so that in the end he may know all about the exact proportions in which temples were built in Greece 2,000 years ago and very little as to how houses and cottages may be built for us to-day ? The architectural school dabbles a little in an amateur way with practical work. A lecturer gives a demonstration, a building in progress is visited, and though this is good as far as it goes it can never replace the first-hand knowledge of the work gained by actual continuous practice in a trade.

THE ARCHITECT AS MASTER CRAFTMAN.

And what happens when the student is asked to design a cottage? In a recent competition I believe there were 700 designs sent in, and they were all rejected by the judges. Surely there must be something wrong with a system which leads to such results as that. We can do very well without Royal palaces and commemorative monuments, which are apt to become a weariness, but cottages well conceived are not only necessary, but capable of being a continual joy. Let the student, then, first learn to build rather than to draw. Let him work side by side at the bench with the workman as the engineer does. Let him for a year or two become a workman, and so get to understand the workman's point of view. In such a method of training we shall obtain an approximate reconstruction of that guild system which led to such wonderful results in the buildings of the past, and the architect, pushed back into his proper place, becomes again the master craftsman working in sympathy with his fellows. And the effect on his subsequent work of this practical training will be profound.

THE QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

Surely, this is not merely an extravagant dream. If the engineer can become for a time a workman, cannot the architect likewise condescend? And such a course of training would serve at least to discourage all those who are attracted to the architectural profession because there are no compulsory examinations, and because they are pleased by the prospect of making pretty drawings in a comfortable office. No longer will the young architect be helpless before the workman, who tells him as a practical man that what he wants " Can't be done." The architect will be able to take the tools from the man's hand and show him that it can be done. We are much exercised nowadays by the question of registration, but unless the qualifications for registration include practical training, we shall run a risk of registering the incompetent.

THE SECRET OF GOOD BUILDING.

Surely, it may be hoped that our architect-craftsman, with the help of his fellow-craftsmen, may succeed in finding the secret of that better way of building which has resulted in the past in the charm of the old English village. His success will depend largely to the extent to which he can put himself in sympathy with the occupants of these little homes. Let him imagine always that he is building a dwelling he is going to occupy himself. He will always find that a most useful attitude to adopt. The architect who so cheerfully and ruthlessly sacrifices the minimum standard of comfort, to which the humblest are entitled in their dwellings, in his attempt to achieve the cheapest possible cottage, would probably work on very different lines if he lived under the rule of some humane Mikado, who, fitting the punishment to the crime, condemned him to live in it himself and to bring up his family in its minute compartments. I have dwelt on cottage building because I believe it to be true, as a correspondent in *The Times* put it, that until we can build cottages both naturally and beautifully, we shall not be able to build noble churches and palaces. The cottage problem is the root of the whole problem. Take care of your cottages and your palaces will take care of themselves. Take care of your building and your architecture will take care of itself.

The War: its Social Tasks and Problems.

A Summer Meeting will be held at King's College, Strand, from July 12th to 31st, 1915. Organizers: Professor Patrick Geddes, and Dr. Gilbert Slater, Ruskin College, Oxford.

The present activities in Civic and Regional Surveys will be illustrated both in their more immediate application to civics and town planning and in their possibilities as a basis on which to organize the national resources. The special opportunities for advancing these studies during the period of the War will be dealt with, and it is anticipated that the group of Belgian professional men now working at University College will be able to assist in drawing attention to aspects of the problems of survey and replanning from their own national point of view.

The subjects dealt with may be grouped under the heads:—(1) War and Peace; (2) Geography of the War; (3) Economics in War-Time and After; (4) Civic Surveys; (5) Reconstruction after the War.

Conferences will be held on: The Requirements of Education, Relief Work during the War, Reconstruction in Belgium and Northern France, and Reconstruction at Home. The long list of lecturers includes: Professor Patrick Geddes, Mr. H. V. Lanchester, and Mr. Raymond Unwin.

Afternoon Excursions will be arranged to places in or near London, selected for their bearing upon the problems discussed during the meeting.

A Geographical and Historical Exhibition of War and Peace will be held at King's College, and an Exhibition of Ideas, at Crosby Hall, Chelsea.

For fuller particulars apply to the Secretaries, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Effect of the War on the Building Industry and on Architecture.

The Builder, in the course of a leading article, expresses the view that there can be little doubt that we shall see building developments at first checked by the dislocation caused by the War and the resulting dearness of money, but ultimately gathering force and resulting in a period of increased production and manufacturing activity. We may, therefore, enter on a second phase of industrial development, which, owing to our Factory Acts and other legislation, will not be detrimental to the health and physique of the people like that of the earlier part of last century.

Housing conditions will naturally be affected by the loss of a certain percentage of the population; since housing is urgently required not so much because it is inadequate in amount, but because the existing accommodation does not meet the hygienic standards of the time, and so the pressing need for it will remain, and if the private speculator has been frightened by the recent land legislation it will still have to be undertaken by municipal and county authorities. The present coalition of parties may perhaps bear fruit in the future settlement of some controversial points on broader lines, and it may be possible that a *modus vivendi* may yet be found on the question of land which will remove the present feeling of insecurity in it as an investment.

Less money will be spent for some time on municipal schemes other than those which are urgently required, as the average ratepayer will feel the greater necessity of keeping down rates because of the raised standard of national taxation.

The wealthy will, as they have done in the past, spend money on building, and the advisability of renting or owning houses will not be affected, since we are forced to rent or build under any circumstances, but there may be for some time a larger demand for smaller houses owing to the necessity of many to economize.

Summing up, we should say that there will be an increase of purely commercial and utilitarian building, a temporary decrease of municipal building, other than that of a purely utilitarian character, and a normal amount of private work of a domestic character. When we couple with this the fact that a great deal of work, the execution of which has been delayed owing to the War, will be put in hand, we should be safe in predicting a period of great building activity within a short period of the conclusion of peace.

We might add that as in the opinion of most experts there is likely to be an increase in the cost of building after the War, it would probably be a prudent course for those who are able to do so to build now rather than later. The industry will also be helped if those bodies and private individuals who know they will have to build in the near future would make all preparations for doing so by having professional work done now. By so doing they will be saving time and also performing a public service, as, if everything is left undone till the War is over, it will tend to promote a period of unemployment after the return of our armed forces, and labour will have to wait until these preparations are made, while there is now ample time to get all in readiness.

There is one factor which may militate against this result, and, in fact, militate against a great trade revival and throw the commercial advantages accruing from the cessation of War into the lap of our rivals—we refer to the possibility of great labour troubles.

For the building trades or any other industries to create labour troubles when the revival comes is to play into the hands of our rivals and check commercial prosperity.

Without being Socialists we can sympathize with the efforts of those who are to obtain for the people a larger share of the good things of this life ; but Socialism, if it ever comes, will not be brought about by a revolution, but by the gradual transfer of profits to the labour side of the account, the capitalist becoming the titular instead of the real ruler of the world of enterprise. Education and permeation are necessary if this is to come about, and the strengthening of the weakest links of the human chain, not the tearing apart of the strongest ones. In a world of free trade an undue advance of wages in Europe will throw men out of employment here and transfer industries to the more primitive countries of the East, to the workers' detriment. The cotton looms of India may in the future convert free trade Manchester into a protectionist centre, or, on the other hand, transfer an industry from West to East, unless the Asiatic worker has as high a standard of wages and material comforts as our own. If the gospel of Socialism is right it will prevail in the end, but undue insistence on its rights in any circumscribed area will simply transfer trade to more primitive communities. Labour will always gain an advance in times of great prosperity that it will never wholly lose in the slumps which follow, and in its own interest should do nothing to check that prosperity which is automatically working in its favour and giving it year by year greater powers and influence in the counsels of the State.

Another factor which may prove to be important is the fact that many of those taken from sedentary occupations and now under arms will be disinclined to take up their former employment. This may result in greater emigration to the dominions beyond the seas, and a further strengthening of the ties which bind us to those of our race who are daily giving us proof that the Empire is one in spirit and that the strongest of states may rest on a foundation of the freest of institutions.

The British Architect dealing with the architectural side of the question, says it will be little enough of architecture which will be called for at the close of the War, but chiefly building of the most prosaic kind. But we all realize that this country will not be the same after the War, and that the whole outlook on life will be very materially altered. We hope this alteration will be for the better. In one respect at least we may sincerely hope that it will revivify our art, and that is in the creation of a more healthy and confident reliance on our own powers and initiative. If our national heritage of old buildings were disappearing like that of Belgium, this result might be considerably hastened ; but it is hardly possible that the great, and almost revolutionary, economic forces now at work will not do much to loosen that heavy bond of undue reverence for the past which has impeded the development of modern thought. Those who have grown up admidst the artistic life of the past forty years can very well realize how we have all been stifled and confused by the revival and painfully careful adaptation of one style after another, until, as we look back, we can plainly see how we have been floundering about in a pit of the antique, learning little but the value of precedent, and fearing only to be accused of neglecting the shibboleth of a past style. We might parade our art in any style we choose so long as we follow it accurately and closely. In all the revivals we have endured we believe the Gothic was the most whole-hearted and sincere, for it was the most natural to us. And there is this to be said for the Gothic phase ; that it has left behind it something vital and creditable to our time in church architecture which shows that the great national inheritance of a Gothic tradition has been able to carry us some considerable way beyond mere copyism and a blind belief in precedent. Our national aptitude for domestic art is realized the world over, and our best country houses for thirty years past are something on which we can dwell with reasonable satisfaction and delight.

But when all is said, can we honestly feel that we are really drawing free from the chains of the antique ? Is there any growing disposition amongst the public to encourage the expression of a more distinctly modern art such as is evident in enemy countries like Germany and Austria ? We are plainly told by those who have the power to offer such encouragement, that we moderns are more or less out of the running.

It is not easy to find remedies for such things as the curse of the antique. We cannot altogether blame the public if they really find a lasting pleasure in Louis Quatorze, or Jacobean, or Chippendale furniture, and can find nothing equivalent to it in distinctly modern and eclectic designs. The public must be educated, but the architects and designers of to-day must help to that end by the sincerity and independence of their work, and their determination to break free from the trammels which have held architecture in such fetters during the countless " revivals " of the last fifty years.

Co-operation in Town Planning Schemes.

The Councils of the Surveyors' Institution and the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers jointly direct attention to the advantages of co-operation between public and private surveyors where Town Planning Schemes are under contemplation. The welfare of the community demands that the houses and environment of all classes should be sanitary, healthy and attractive.

To secure smooth working of The Housing, Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1909, it is necessary to reconcile the various interests affected. This would most effectively be done by informal conferences between the surveyors referred to, in the earliest stages of the preparation of Town Planning Schemes. They should take place freely in the initial and subsequent stages of the preparation of a scheme, so that, as far as possible, there may be agreement on the main principles before the final Local Government Board Inquiry is held. At such conferences suggested schemes should be considered on broad lines, and particular attention should be paid to :—

(1) Arterial roads for through traffic ; (2) Estate Streets (*a*) Communicating streets, (*b*) Subsidiary streets for estate traffic only ; (3) Restrictions to density of building and character of buildings (domestic factories, etc.) ; and (4) Defining building lines on existing and proposed streets.

Landowners would benefit in that objections against a scheme having been met, or desired amendments obtained before the scheme had taken definite shape, there would be few alterations to be made at the date of the application for approval of the scheme by the Local Government Board. The time employed in passing a scheme through the various stages would be reduced to a minimum, and the period during which development could only proceed slowly and cautiously owing to uncertainty as to the shape a scheme would finally take, would be correspondingly reduced.

Officers of local authorities would also benefit, as their work in preparing and obtaining approval in respect of schemes would be considerably lessened, and the possibility of future friction in carrying out their provisions would be greatly eliminated.

In order to enable surveyors representing private interests to obtain information concerning proposed schemes, and in order to facilitate the work of the officers of local authorities engaged in the preparation of schemes, particularly as to the book of reference, the Councils of the two Institutions have arranged that, if the officers of local authorities will notify the Secretary of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers when they are about to prepare schemes, he will supply the Secretary of the Surveyors' Institution with the necessary information for communication to members of that body likely to be concerned, so that such respective members may get in touch with each other.

The Advantages of the Quantity System of Estimating.

The Quantity Surveyor, issued by the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors, says the rank uncertainty of the present method of estimating continues to occupy the attention of the architectural and building fraternity, and of those owners who do not seek to beat the contractor and material men. It seems difficult to demonstrate to some owners how a straight and accurate bill of quantities to estimate upon helps them to get better work, a square deal and a satisfied contractor.

It is the experience of those who have long been engaged in the practical advocacy of the quantity system in this country (America), to find that, although the average owner will strenuously deny trying to get " something for nothing " out of a contractor, they, for the most part, really do this very thing. They will hire a certain type of architect, not altogether for his talent as an artist, but for the purpose of helping them get the best of the contractor. This is attempted robbery, from whichever way we may look at it. Can we wonder if, in self-protection, the contractor retaliates ?

Such owners appear to argue in their own minds something like this : I (the owner) know something of the building business, and doubt if this contractor fellow knows enough to get ahead of me and my architect, and he surely will not think to keep a few cards up his sleeve !

But even supposing by chance my tricks are trumped too often and I am likely to lose ! Is not the referee under the contract in my employ ? What do I pay him for ? He must protect me, for am I not the owner ? I must not let my adversary win, notwithstanding his money is invested in my building and regardless of his practical knowledge, which must also be used to my advantage. Besides, I do not have to play the game every day. The next time I do I will look for a different man, one belonging to my fraternity, one just starting in business and anxious to please preferred.

And this is how the building game is too often played. Common custom and convention compels a certain type among the unprivileged class of architects (those who are not altogether financially independent of clients) to follow those methods which lead to possible future business. That is but human nature, and the human element of self-interest is more often than not apparent.

But if a clear, detailed bill of quantities is once made the basis of the contract—i.e., so much labour and material for so much money and no more (and no less)—then it will help to relieve the other and better type of architects, who do try to be fair to both contractor and owner, from embarrassing positions and decisions, and from otherwise acting in judicial capacities under building contracts, and which often accounts for the loss to them of business friends and ultimate loss of professional practice.

Professional Classes War Relief Council.

The report of the Professional Classes War Relief Council covering six months work, ending May 6th, shows the great need that existed for such an organization and the variety of means that have been employed. The most useful forms of assistance are:—temporary employment, subsidized employment, education and training, maternity aid, financial help and loans, medical help, hospitality, introductions and gifts in kind of clothes and food.

The applications numbered 2,000, and the number of cases dealt with or now on the books is 1,600. 100 cases were referred to other societies.

The professions dealt with have included artists, authors, actors, architects, analytical chemists, clergy, chemists, coaches, craftsmen, dentists, engineers, journalists, musicians, solicitors, surveyors, stockbrokers, schoolmasters, secretaries and teachers.

In the matter of Education, £1,120 has been expended. Through the generosity of Headmasters and various Governing Bodies, 134 children are becoming pupils at reduced fees at both Private and Public Schools, and in many cases the assistance given to pupils also enables schools to continue which would otherwise have been ruined.

In connection with the artistic professions the " Arts in War-Time " Committee has arranged four Exhibitions to provide an opportunity for artists to exhibit their work, three of these at 13, Prince's Gate, and " The Arts in War-Time Exhibition of Pictures and Sculpture " at the Guildhall, opened by the Lord Mayor and organized jointly with the Imperial Arts League. 161 artists have been materially benefited. The music in War Time Committee has provided 1,000 engagements for, and distributed £1,604 to musicians.

The Council has enjoyed the advantage of Royal support and interest. The Queen has shown her interest in a practical way by visiting 13, Prince's Gate, the house so generously lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and by a gift of £500. The Corporation of the City of London also lent the Guildhall Art Galleries for six weeks, and the Lord Mayor convened a Meeting at the Mansion House, in support of the Council.

The expenditure is now at the rate of £430 per week, and unless a sum of £25,000 can be raised in the next few months the work cannot be continued. It must be reiterated that no other body is doing exactly the same kind of work, in trying by co-ordination of existing benevolent funds, as well as by their own specialized forms of assistance, to tide over the professional classes who are so nearly penalized by the War.

The offices of the Council are 13 and 14, Prince's Gate, S.W.

Mainly about Members.

Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., President S.A., who has been for some years a Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, has been elected a Fellow of that body.

Mr. H. F. Wakelam is one of the representatives of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, at the National Road Conference and Exhibition.

Mr. Bright Frazer (Student), has been awarded a prize of One Guinea by *The Architect* Student's Sketching and Measuring Club, for his study of an Eighteenth Century doorway from Bolton.

Mr. Ernest A. Pollard, of York, who retired some time ago from the 5th West Yorkshire Regiment (T.F.), with the rank of Colour-Sergeant, after nine years' service, has been gazetted to his old Regiment as a Lieutenant. Mr. Pollard has also been a member of the Committee of the York V.T.C. since its inception, and is a Platoon Commander. When the Corps was inspected by the Commandant, Major Sir James Legard, Mr. Pollard was presented by his Platoon with an inscribed sword.

The new Collegiate Church of St. Finbarr, Cork, which is an adjunct of the Honan Hostel, is the gift of the late Miss Isabella Honan. The building is in the Hiberno-Romanesque style, which prevailed in the 12th century, and will include many points of resemblance with the earlier stone-roof churches of the Irish, as in its simple division into nave, chancel, and sacristy, and in other respects. The nave measures 72 ft. in length, by 28 ft. in width; and the chancel, 26½ ft. in length, by 18 ft. in width. The over-all length of the building is 106 ft., and the interior height from floor to barrel-vaulted ceiling about 33 ft. The building is being erected from the designs and under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. James F. McMullen, K.C.S.G., M.R.I.A.I., Cork.

New wards and administrative block at the Bucknall Infectious Diseases Hospital have been rendered necessary in consequence of the Stanfield Fever Hospital, at Burslem, having been taken over by the Stoke-on-Trent Insurance Committee as a tuberculosis sanatorium. The new pavilion is the first one of two stories that the Local Government Board have sanctioned at Bucknall. The arrangement has resulted in a considerable saving per bed in the cost of erection. On the ground floor are the nurses' duty-room and a ward containing 20 beds, on the basis of 2,000 cubic feet per bed, bath rooms, lavatories, etc. The first floor ward is similar, and at the end of each ward is an emergency exit and escape staircases. The administrative block is a building of three stories. On the ground floor is the probationers' sitting room. On the first and second floors are bedrooms, bathrooms, etc. The work has been designed and superintended by Mr. Elijah Jones, of Hanley.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 14th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Scrutineers' Report on the Ballot for Officers and Council, 1915–16.
5. Discussion. (Subject to be announced.)

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—ANDREW, B. C. (Lieut. Cornish Territorial Section, R.G.A., Imperial Service) ; DOUGLAS, J. W. (Major, Northumbrian Divisional Royal Engineers) ; FIRTH, J. PERCY (Capt., 1/4 Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry) ; HOLTOM, E. G. (2nd Lieut., 2/7 Lancashire Fusiliers) ; HUNTER, MAURICE (Lieut.-Col., 5th Battalion Sherwood Foresters) ; LURCOCK, H. J. (West Yorkshire Regiment, Prince of Wales' Own) ; POLLARD, E. A. (Lieut., 5th Battalion (T.F.), West Yorkshire Regiment) ; STORY, P. F. (Capt., 96th Field Company, R.E.). *Students* :—OVERY, C. F. (222nd Field Company, R.E.) ; URWIN, S. E. (1st Midland Mounted Brigade, R.A.M.C.) ; WHITAKER, JOHN (2nd Lieut., 171st (County Palatine) Brigade, R.F.A.).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—CHEVERTON, CHAS., President Devon and Exeter S.A. (Platoon Commander, Plymouth V.T.C.) ; DAVIES, C. M. (Merthyr Tydfil V.T.C.) ; PARRIS, P. SYDNEY (Hon. Sec., Crowborough and District V.T.C.) ; SMITH, HENRY (City National Guard) ; STONHAM, P. D. (Eastbourne V.T.C.). *Students* :—SLATER, REGINALD J. (1st Battalion East Ham Athletes V.T.C., and City National Guard) ; STEEL, W. R. (Eastbourne V.T.C.).

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 94. Vol. VIII. AUGUST, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages.

THE SOCIETY'S PROTEST TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Council of the Society, on May 6th, last, made the following observations to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, on the Report of the Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages issued under their auspices.

The Advisory Committee has, says the Council, presented its Report in a form which it suggests may be of service to those particularly interested in the building of labourers' cottages, in view of which the Committee has selected a number of working drawings and specifications prepared by architects, from which such buildings may be erected. The Report contains a warning against the indiscriminate use of standardized designs, points out that an important factor in economy is competent supervision during erection and states that in many cases consultation with the builder will enable economy to be effected without sacrifice.

The Report containing the selected designs and specifications may be purchased for 1*s.* 6*d.*, working drawings can be obtained for 1*s.* or 2*s.* per sheet, and specifications for 1*d.*, and as there is no reference in the Report to the desirability of retaining an architect's services the natural inference is that such services are unnecessary and can be dispensed with.

The Council suggests that it would have been in accordance with proper and safe practice and to the advantage of the public, and in the best interests of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, if this Report, most useful in itself, had been accompanied by a definite reference as to the necessity of retaining an architect's services in order that the object which the Advisory Committee has in view may be fully attained.

Local Authorities, Public Bodies and private building owners are already too prone to endeavour to eliminate the architect whenever possible, and the Council anticipates that one result of the publication of the Report will be to accentuate this tendency, and to make it possible that the said plans and specifications may be so used that the object of the Advisory Committee will be defeated.

The Council considers that the issue of the Report in its present form is unfortunate from a professional point of view, more particularly at the present time when the architectural profession is suffering severely from circumstances caused by the War, and most strongly protests against the precedent which is being set by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in this matter, and urges that the Board will give the points raised their careful and sympathetic consideration. If it is too late to make some addendum or additional recommendation to the present Report, then the Council urges that such steps as may be necessary may be taken to ensure that in any further similar Reports issued by the Board, a reference as to retaining the services of architects may be included.

The Society's letter was referred by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to the Advisory Committee, and on June 5th a reply was received in the form of a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the Committee to the Board, dated May 27th, to the effect that the substance of The Society of Architect's objection to the Report of the Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages seems to be contained in the following paragraph of their letter :—

> "There is no reference in the report to the desirability of retaining an architect's services and the natural inference is that such services are unnecessary and can be dispensed with."

Considering that the sample specification in the report requires the whole of the works to be carried out " under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Architect or Employer's Agent," thus assuming the services of a skilled supervisor, the Committee hardly think that the inference drawn is derived from the Report.

The Committee would further draw attention to pars. 4 and 5, which lay stress on the need for the exercise of care and taste, and for adapting the type designs to the local materials and the building traditions with a view to bringing the building into harmony with its surroundings ; to par. 19, which emphasizes the need for careful planning of the cottages ; and to par. 31, which speaks of the importance of a careful lay out plan with a view to prevent the spoiling of our villages and hamlets by the building of incongruous houses in unsuitable positions.

They do not think these paragraphs suggest that the Committee wished to encourage the dispensing with the services of a skilled advisor.

The view which is strongly expressed in the letter from The Society of Architects, that the report may have the effect of causing less cottages to be designed by architects, is not shared by the Committee. Only a very small proportion of the cottages now built are designed or supervized by any professional expert. The Committee believe that this is because so few people realize how important are the many questions involved in cottage design, and how difficult it is to find a satisfactory solution within the available resources; and they anticipate that their Report, by drawing attention to all these matters, and showing that cottage design needs careful study if it is to be well done, will have the effect of inducing far more owners and authorities to take skilled advice than to dispense with it.

With reference to the suggestion that there should be in the Report a recommendation to employ an architect, the Committee when they considered the point were met with the difficulty that other professions claim that the planning of cottages comes within their duties. Both Surveyors and Estate Agents carry out this work, and many of them have made a special study of it; indeed, only a limited number of architects have given as much attention to this class of work as have many members of the other professions mentioned. In these circumstances, while the Committee sympathize with the view that cottages should be designed in all cases by those fully qualified to do the work, they do not feel that it is their function to determine that none but architects are so qualified, in face of the claims and practice of the other professions mentioned.

The Committee have endeavoured to make clear the importance which they attach to good planning and good design; they cannot believe that this can be otherwise than beneficial to the architectural profession. In the majority of cases, where the plans issued are made use of without skilled advice, they think it may be safely assumed that no architect would have been employed had these particular plans not been available.

The Council replied on June 30th, pointing out that its observations on the Report were made in the interests of architects, and not on behalf of the members of other professions or other skilled advisors.

To say that the sample specification contained in the Appendix to the Report requires the whole of the works to be carried out under the direction and to the satisfaction of the architect, or employer's agent, is beside the mark, and such reference is lessened in value by the alternative mention of the employer's agent, whom it would be unsafe to assume in every case would be skilled in the planning and designing of cottages.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee admits that only a very small proportion of cottages are built or superintended by any professional expert, and deprecates the alleged suggestion that it is the function of the Advisory Committee to determine that only architects are qualified to design cottages in face of the claims and practice of other professions to do similar work.

The Council further points out that what it suggested was, that it is desirable that an architect's services should be retained, and not that members of other professions experienced in that particular class of work should be prevented from doing it if the building owner prefers to consult them.

The fact remains that the Advisory Committee in its Report does not specifically express the view that the building owner should retain skilled professional advice of any kind. Certainly, it refers to the desirability of consulting a builder, but that appears to be in connection with securing economy by way of supervision, and it is not anticipated by the Council that the Advisory Committee wishes to convey the impression that a builder is necessarily a skilled professional advisor on questions of planning and design.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee, in the concluding paragraph of his letter, confirms the Council's views that the issue of the plans may lead to their use without skilled professional advice, and the Council cannot agree with the suggestion that no architect would have been employed had these particular plans not been available.

The main points raised by the Council were, first, that the Advisory Committee had not suggested the desirability of retaining an architect's services in carrying out its recommendations; and second, that the precedent set by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in this matter was unfortunate from a professional, that is to say, an architectural point of view.

The Council submits that its observations on the Report still hold good, and further it considers that an injustice has been done to the architectural profession by the publication of the Report in its present form by a Government Department. Under these circumstances the Council has sent copies of the correspondence on the subject to the architectural Press so that those interested in the matter may form their own conclusions.

We the more willingly comply with the request of The Society of Architects to publish the correspondence that has taken place between that body and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, relating to the Report of the Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages, because it was in this Journal that attention was first directed to certain objectionable features of the Report. In our issue of March 31st, we protested against the encouragement given to "public bodies, societies, and persons interested in rural housing," to eliminate the architect. Working drawings were offered at as low a price as a shilling a sheet, and specifications at a penny—all, no doubt, with the best object in the world, yet with insufficient consideration of architectural interests, professional and æsthetic.

From the reply to the Society's letter, it is made quite clear that the elimination of the architect was no mere accident, but was deliberate and intentional. In considering the point, the Committee were daunted by the truly formidable difficulty that surveyors and estate agents claim the work ! Mere mention of the word " architect " might have hurt their feelings. It does appear at least once, however, in the sample specification, in which it is required that the whole of the works are to be carried out " under the direction and to the satisfaction of the architect or employer's agent," and it seems to be argued that something resembling an architect is seen as through a glass darkly in certain observations in the Report—as where stress is laid on the need for care and taste in adapting the designs to local requirements, on the need for careful planning, and on the importance of a careful lay-out to prevent the building of incongruous houses in unsuitable positions.

It is odd that the writer of this reply to the Society's complaint should labour so hard to convince us that some sort of a skilled supervisor was assumed. Admirably ingenious is the argument that only a small proportion of the cottages now built being designed or supervised by any professional expert, the Committee's Report, by exhibiting the difficulties of the problem, will induce more owners and authorities to take skilled advice than to dispense with it. Possibly the shilling working drawings and the penny specifications are meant to further the same wise object, and therefore architects (or skilled supervisors) ought to be grateful for them. Probably the " skilled supervisors " (other than architects) will be. Apparently the architects do not matter, as " only a limited number of them have given as much attention to this class of work as have many members of the other professions mentioned." In plain English, the architect's function has been usurped, and the Advisory Committee have countenanced the usurpation, which they seem to accept and condone as natural and inevitable. Indeed, their tone seems to suggest a feeling of pain at the Society's protest ; which, however, is a model of mild and moderate statement.

In stating that " they do not feel that it is their function to determine that none but architects " are qualified to do the work, the Committee supply an ironical commentary on their sedulous dry-nursing of the other denominations of " skilled supervisors," and their reply to the Society's protest merely accentuates the mischief. That is the point of the controversy. A bad—a scandalously bad—tradition of rural housing has been allowed to acquire so much force and influence that the Advisory Committee has been obsessed by it. Rural cottages having been built anyhow and by anybody, with cheapness as the chief aim, it became necessary to appoint a Committee to make recommendations for betterment, and that Committee has done well in collecting useful information, but has done ill in fostering, indirectly and by implication, the common notion that the building of rural cottages is no concern of the architect's. Yet, inconsistently enough, the Committee supply (at very cheap rates) designs by architects for the guidance of " surveyors and estate agents," who are declared to have given more attention to this class of work than most architects have, and who therefore enjoy, the Advisory Committee would wish us to infer, a prescriptive claim to it, and deserve every encouragement to persevere in it!

Now, if this were a mere matter of pecuniary loss and gain, it would be negligible, and almost beneath notice. But certain principles are involved. Is it not preposterous that persons other than architects should have been allowed to establish a prescriptive claim to what is clearly architect's work? Not only is it unfair to architects, but that it does not promote architecture, nor hygienics, nor anything that is good, has been made painfully evident by the necessity for appointing this Committee, and has become still more strongly apparent from the straits to which the Committee is reduced—its acquiescence in the elimination of the architect, its bolstering-up of the estate agent, odd-job man, or any other substitute that exigency may urge, and, lastly, the rather curious essay in casuistry which the protest of The Society of Architects has evoked.—*The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

The Building News, in quoting the correspondence at length, point out that they have on several previous occasions shown how failure had followed the attempts of local authorities to build rural cottages from stereotyped plans, giving out contracts for such—especially in Ireland—to builders evidently unacquainted with local needs, and without proper architectural supervision. We are glad, says our contemporary, to see The Society of Architects have taken this matter up in connection with a report of the Advisory Committee of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. That Advisory Committee consists of Mr. Christopher Turnor (the chairman), and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Mr. Raymond Unwin, Mr. Lawrence Weaver, and Mr. C. E. Varndell. Working drawings of the designs given are to be had at a shilling or eighteenpence a sheet, and the specifications in each case at one penny. Twenty-three types of cottages are shown. Lord Lucas seems to have turned the letter of The Society of Architects over to the Advisory Committee for explanation, and Mr. Christopher Turnor's reply has been forwarded to the Society. It seems to us to evade altogether the point of the Society's remonstrance. Most certainly, the Council's observations on the report still hold good, and injustice has been done to the architectural profession by the publication of the report in its present form by a Government Department. That perhaps is a small matter! But the housing of the rural workers of the nation deserves more intelligent comprehension than it has received so far by the Board of Agriculture's Advisory Committee if Lord Lucas's reply fairly gauges that committee's capacity!

We have received copies of an interesting correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of The Society of Architects and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which demonstrates the active interest taken by the Society in professional matters, but in which exception is taken to the fact that the Board in issuing plans and specifications do not make any specific reference to the advisability of retaining an architect's services in carrying them out. Mr. Christopher Turner, who was Chairman of the Advisory Committee, reports to the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries that the sample specification in the Report requires "the whole of the work to be carried out to the satisfaction of the architect or employer's agent," and quotes passages in the Report emphasising the need for careful planning of cottages and "the importance of a careful lay-out plan with a view to prevent the spoiling of our villages and hamlets by the building of incongruous houses in unsuitable positions." Mr. Turner further goes on to say that, in view of the fact that many surveyors and estate agents have made a special study of the planning of cottages, the Committee do not feel it to be within their functions to say that none but architects are qualified to design them, nor do they think that anything in the Report will, as alleged, give the impression that professional advice is unnecessary in such matters. We think the views expressed on behalf of The Society of Architects are exaggerated, and that Mr. Christopher Turner's letter proves that the Advisory Committee are far from depreciating the value of an architect's services or suggesting in any way that those who wish to build cottages are wise in their own interests in dispensing with professional advice. It is also unfortunately true, as Mr. Turner points out, that by far the larger number of cottages are built without the aid of professional advice of any kind. The correspondence suggests some interesting reflections on the duties of an architect on such a Committee. Should he hold a brief for his profession, or should he mainly try to accomplish the work for which the Committee is appointed? We think the last-mentioned object is that which he should endeavour to perform. The object of the Advisory Committee is to make such suggestions and give plans to render them explanatory, with the object of indicating to those thinking of building the best types to adopt. If such a document is converted into a brief for the employment of architects, it would be discounted by many and would by most people be considered to be *ultra vires*. An architect placed on a Committee on Rural Housing should be more careful than any other member to emphasise the value of competent advice and direction, leaving it for others to determine the profession which can best give such advice. If a Committee were appointed to define the character of accommodation which should be provided in a railway station, it should confine itself to that function only, as it is not appointed to draw up a brief for an architect or for an engineer. We have heard many criticise the action of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries because they have published cottage designs and specifications, but general advice without example is of little use, and the objects of the Committee's labours is to convey information to those requiring it on the subject of housing for the welfare of the community. We do not for a moment believe that the publication of model plans would detrimentally affect architects; if we did believe it we can quite understand that it might, nevertheless, be in the public interest that such plans should be given; but we fully believe that the result of attracting interest to the subject will be the greater employment of those best qualified to deal with it. As a matter of fact there are many little books containing plans of cottages and small houses as well as general directions for their construction, but we have never come across anyone who has endeavoured to use them directly. More often they read the architect's name and, if they like his work, consult him with regard to any building they contemplate erecting.—*The Builder.*

The Portsea Island Gas Company's new Chief Offices and Showrooms, Portsmouth, now nearing completion, is situated on the site of the former offices of the Company, in the Town Hall Square, at Portsmouth. The elevation is in Portland stone, and Welsh green slates are used for the roof. The basement is devoted to showrooms, and other rooms for the ventilating, heating and high-pressure gas plant, and accommodation for bicycles belonging to the outdoor staff. The ground floor is divided into showrooms and general offices. The main entrance is approached through a circular porch on the principal corner. Model rooms have been designed to exhibit the various gas appliances. The screens, enclosures, fittings, and desks are carried out in mahogany, and the scheme of lighting to the general offices will be by the semi-indirect system. The main staircase leads out of the showrooms to a large square hall on the first floor where there is a demonstration hall for lectures, and rooms for the directors, general manager, secretary, and staff. The board room is panelled throughout in mahogany. The back part of the first floor, which is served by a separate staircase situated at the rear of the building will accommodate the automatic collectors' staff and additional offices and main staff lavatories. The caretaker's quarters are situated on the second floor. MR. VICTOR WILKINS, of York Buildings, Adelphi, is the Architect.

Standardisation of Drainage Tests and Certificates.*

In testing drains, the common practice is often one or other of the following extremes :—Solely by smoke test (and for which only a single smoke case may be used) ; this may detect a serious leakage, but in no event, unless the pipes are uncovered, can a negative result be taken as a proof of soundness of pipes ; the alternative is the pressure hydraulic test, which is unfair unless the owner's consent has first been obtained, after fully explaining its nature and effects. Many sanitarians advocate that old as well as new drains should be required at all times to withstand this test ; were this common practice, the condemnation of stoneware drains and substitution of heavy pattern cast-iron pipes would result, as experience, with over a thousand drains, has shown that very few, if any, stoneware pipes will withstand such pressure. The best found, which had been laid ten years, sixty yards in length, and pipes with the original Stanford joint, had but three leakages, which were small.

The sanitary engineer, dealing with an existing drain, faces the problem of accurately obtaining information for the purpose of advising his client (the intending occupier) without injuriously affecting the property of the other party. Should a pressure water test be decided on, this should be limited to such head as would operate at any point in case of stoppage, unless a special covenant to a greater head be agreed upon. The practice of plugging all inlets and testing with a head of water equal to the height of a water closet above the ground floor is, in the absence of an agreement, unfair, as the drain under no condition would be subjected to this pressure, and in the absence of the owner's consent might lead to action for damages. A test rarely applied, but exceedingly useful when pressure is to be applied, is by compressed air, which gives uniform pressure throughout the system. This can be applied excessively ; in fact, with stoneware pipes it may be taken that it is an easy matter to increase pressure with air or water and cause a failure ; but compressed air applied in moderation has much to recommend it, and in the absence of special conditions I would have no hesitation in approving, as sound, any stoneware drain that withstood for half an hour an internal pressure of one pound to the square inch.

When pressure tests are not specified, common practice is to apply one of the following :—(1) Smoke test by case or machine. (2) Chemicals. (3) Coloured or measured water. These are useful for particular purposes, but, although the test appears satisfactory, it is no proof of a safe drain. Should a smell be presumed to arise from an indefinite spot, the chemical test may be useful in proving the presumption and localising a particular point ; the smoke test may make it visible, but these without some other proof are no guarantee that leakages, small or large, do not exist. As an example, a drain, which from other tests was known to be defective, but which, subjected to smoke under pressure on six separate days, showed an escape on one occasion only. This variable result may be attributed to several causes. Atmospheric conditions largely affect smoke, and the practice of plugging up all openings before applying this test is to be deplored, as experience shows that generally the whole volume passes to a particular direction and the remainder of the system is uncharged. In consequence, no outlet should be stopped until the normal air is replaced by smoke-laden air. Another point to be borne in mind is that smoke naturally rises, and a downward leakage towards a water supply remains undetected. Coloured liquids are often used for the latter purpose: it is a lengthy procedure hunting for possible leakages from drains to water supply, and a true negative result can rarely be obtained by the process; for, as with smoke, a saturated earth may not pass the reagent, although when the soil is dry pollution takes place; *vice versa*, a dry earth may absorb the testing liquid, but, with its absorbing capacity reached, contamination of water supply follows. I have on record one instance of a drain that withstood a pressure due to a head of 18 inches at a particular point, but owing to a defective gradient was relaid, and the cement joints, upon opening the ground, were found cracked, a large amount of grease and soap passing through, having filled the crevices, secured them against a water test.

---

* From a paper by G. Bertram Hartfree, F.S.I., read before the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The use of coloured water, as generally practised, is to ascertain the courses of pipes or the presence of stagnant fæcal matter. Although rarely used, the best method is to first flush the drains with clear water and then pour down a light pink solution of permanganate of potash, this having a distinct advantage over other colourings, as foulness causes a chemical reaction resulting in a brown colouring. By increasing the proportion of the chemical, and by observation and practice, a good general idea of the internal condition of drains can be ascertained. Except when drains are very defective, the measured water test is of little use, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining at the lower end the exact quantity of water arriving, but is desirable in conjunction with other tests when low pressure is applied.

Three grades for purposes of standardisation are proposed: high pressure, medium pressure, and low pressure. In comparison with these, the test applied by the local health department may be described as non-pressure. It is presumed, in connection with the high-pressure test, that the drains will be required to withstand any future test that may be applied; consequently hydraulic standard cast-iron pipes jointed with molten lead must be used and made to withstand a compressed air test not less than 10 lbs. to the square inch, the invert so true that with a diameter of four inches a three-and-a-half inch vulcanite ball, placed in the highest part of the drain, will by its own weight roll to the outlet of the section.

For a medium-pressure test: air compressed not less than 2½ lbs. to the square inch, or water with a minimum head of two feet is applied, and the vulcanite ball required to pass through after receiving a reasonable propulsion.

The application of a low-pressure test, that shall be equitable to the interests of owner as well as occupier, is difficult but not impossible, and can be carried out in the following manner: A point of access at the lowest end of the system is imperative; from thence, the drain having been well flushed and the results noted, the low-pressure air test is applied, first stopping all untrapped openings, as well as the drain at testing point, at which a plug is connected to a long rubber tube, through which a pressure of air, insufficient to unseal the traps, but enough to displace the water in the U-shaped gauge of the apparatus, is applied. Generally, blowing in a detached end of the tube, pinching the same and forcing over the open end of U gauge is practised, but a better course is to use a small pump. This overcomes the objection to contact to mouth from drain, and also enables the level of displaced water in the gauge to be raised to a definite height. According to the time the water remains stationary in the gauge, so the condition of the drain may be taken, with long lengths; some time will be taken to obtain sufficient pressure, and it must be remembered that a loose inspection cover will defeat the test. This will illustrate the important fact that often after the expenditure of large sums in making drains to withstand higher pressures, the object is defeated by cheap or improperly fitting covers.

It is claimed for some smoke machines that they can be used for both low pressure air and high pressure smoke tests; possibly with great care this may be done, but their cumbersome make is an objection to general use, and, unless constantly cleaned, carbon deposits in the tubes cause irregular results. Following the air test smoke should be applied, as it is important, even with sound drains, that the ventilating openings be tested to ascertain that they are free, especially when they are not protected by wire domes. For the purpose of obtaining the fullest information coloured water should be applied, followed by passing (floating or washing) a sphere, the diameter of which should be at least three-quarters that of the pipes, and in the event of obstruction, by the use of rods or mirrors further information can be obtained. The foregoing test is not recommended for systems the previous history of which is unknown, but where a reliable certificate has been obtained as to a successful medium pressure test, it is generally sufficient to satisfy the requirements for stoneware drains.

A private drainage report should be headed with a brief description of the grades of tests that may be applied, and a certificate should be treated in a similar manner or should refer to a specified report.

In case of low-pressure test the water supplies need most careful examination, especially when on the same site; and in such event it may be desirable to recommend that some portion of the drains be made to withstand a higher pressure if there be any possibility of future stoppage of drains causing contamination of a well. Even when drinking water is from a safe source, a rain supply intended for washing must be carefully considered.

Concise drainage certificates are advantageous, but in the interests of all parties concerned they must contain detailed particulars of tests applied, and refer to any previous report.

In conclusion, I trust I have proved: (1) That it is far easier to apply a test that will condemn a drain than one that will show it to be reasonably sound; (2) By adopting standard tests there would be little difference in the separate reports of two competent persons, which would remove the present vexation to owners and their agents who, having previously been put to considerable expense to satisfy the adviser of one tenant, finds these requirements condemned on behalf of a subsequent prospective occupier; (3) If the "water test" is at all times a reasonable test in the absence of a special agreement, the use of ordinary stoneware drain pipes represents money wasted.

The new Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital on Major Astor's Estate, at Cliveden, near Taplow, which will afford accommodation for a thousand patients has been erected according to plans prepared by MR. CHARLES F. SKIPPER, of Cambridge, under the direction of Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, the Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society in London. The Hospital, which is a temporary structure, consists of a series of one-story buildings, so placed as to receive the maximum amount of sunshine.

MR. R. M. BUTLER, of Dublin, who has been raised to the rank of Fellowship in the R.I.A.I., is a Past-President of the A.A., of Ireland, of which he was at one time the Hon. Secretary. He is also a Past Member of the Council of the S.A., and throughout his professional career has taken the greatest possible personal interest in all matters affecting the art and practice of his profession. Among the works which Mr. R. M. Butler has in hand is the Church of St. Patrick in course of erection at Newport, Ireland. The Church is Irish Romanesque in style, measures 150 ft. by 80 ft., and is being built of local red sandstone. He has also prepared plans for adding new pavilions, tubercular sanatorium, and bakery to the Castlebar Asylum, at an estimated outlay of over £27,000.

Architectural Competitions.

There seems to be a growing feeling among architects that competitions are a mistake; and the architectural profession may certainly take it that members of professions outside their own think so too, for it is hard to understand why this profession should, to the extent it is, be subjected to the hardships inseparable from a competition. That there are hardships scarcely needs pointing out. In the first place, the chances are greatly in favour of the man in large practice, because he either maintains a large staff or can afford to engage a special staff for a competition; he can use the combined skill of all this staff, merely supplementing it with his own, to turn out his design, while a man less favourably placed has to do practically the whole work, mental and mechanical, unaided. In such circumstances the balance of advantage clearly lies with the first, just as it would in a race where a machine of small horse power is in competition with one of much greater capacity. The unfairness of it between man and man is thus inherent in every competition. Then as to the effect on the work produced there is this to consider. Conditions have to be laid down more or less rigidly which all competitors must observe. The designer may see a way of ignoring some of these and by so doing vastly improving his design, but he dare not, nor dare his client, if consulted, agree to his doing so, because if he did he would be unfair to the other competitors. It will happen sometimes, however, that a bold step is taken, a condition, or two, is evaded, and a design is produced that by its intrinsic merits captures the client or assessors. They would probably refuse to sanction the change, if asked beforehand; but if it is made without their being asked and is perceived at the same time as the improvement effected comes before them, they are disarmed and are apt to condone it. But a step of this kind can be taken only by the experienced competitor. He has learned how much rope the average assessor may be expected to allow and boldly goes the full length of it, while the less experienced man is too timid to take an inch of it. And here again the latter suffers from a certain degree of unfairness. It is usually said that a competition calls out a man's best efforts; but we think for more than one reason that this is a doubtful assumption. When a man is taken from work on which his daily bread depends to embark on what to him is a mere speculation in which his chances of success are in most cases remote, is he likely to put his best into the speculative work? One with the spirit of the gambler might, but the man of sober and earnest mind is more likely to feel towards his competition work as one feels towards the lighter occupations of life, something to be taken up lightly when the real day's work is over, something in which no high hopes are centred and therefore for which his highest efforts are not reserved. This, we take it, is the spirit in which competitions are entered upon by all except the sanguine few who have been endowed by nature with energies sufficient to be devoted equally to the shadow and to the substance. When, again, a man is engaged upon a competition he is, humanly speaking, bound to consider the idiosyncrasies of the assessor, or the principal one of the assessors when there are more than one. Assessors are men naturally well known in the architectural world; from their own works their tendencies can be judged, so the discerning competitor is extremely likely to put on one side some of his own originality if he can produce in its place work that is likely to please the individual by whom his work is to be judged; and so his work is not as free as it otherwise might have been. In a system under which a client comes to an architect, tells him in a general way what he requires, definitely makes over the work to him, and is accessible for consultation at every stage of the design, we cannot help thinking much better work can be produced. The completed design may differ materially from what the client had in his mind when he set out to engage his architect, but it is certain to be better. His essential requirements will have been met and probably something more; it is even possible that economy has been secured by more skilful disposition.

Looked at broadly, a competition is a great waste of skilful effort. It is true the prize, or prizes, given may be of higher value than is the professional value of the individual design, or designs, to which they go. They never, or seldom, represent the professional value of all the designs submitted, and thus the client has received more than fair value for what he has given. He has called forth a large amount of work for his own benefit for which he has paid nothing and which is worthless for any other purposes, and has thus been the cause of much wasted labour. The difference between a competition and a lottery is, after all, but small; in the second the stakes are in money, in the first they are in labour. It is true that the one is a gamble whose success depends on chance, the other is one whose success depends on skill; but there are elements which handicap the skill of some of the competitors, and there is an element of chance in the decision of those who select the prize winners. If then there are any advantages in architectural competitions, they lie on the side of those who invite them; but we are speaking on the side of the competitors, and in their interests we feel that it would be well if competitions were abolished. Nothing of the kind prevails in any other profession, except in a very limited way in engineering, and the architectural profession would gain in dignity if it proscribed them.—*Indian Engineering.*

American Architecture.

BEAUTY AND USEFULNESS.

There is now a distinct American School of Architecture, according to the opinion expressed by Egerton Swartwout, of New York, the architect of the new Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City, and the winner of the competition for the design of the new Washington Memorial at the nation's capital. Mr. Swartwout in an interview with the *Christian Science Monitor*, expresses the opinion that this condition of structural design is the logical development of the national taste, needs and development.

" We are undergoing a period of architectural renaissance in this country," says Mr. Swartwout. The colonial period was prolific in simplicity of design well suited to the materials with which the architect had to do, and the result was the excellent and lasting so-called colonial period, which, after all, is in reality a transoceanic expression of the collateral Georgian period.

" Following this came the blighting influence of the Victorian era, which laid its heavy hand upon structural design, and fairly buried it in a mass of heavy and ungraceful expression.

" Architecture is necessarily consequent upon the spiritual development of a people. As we advance in our concept of true architecture we shall quite naturally improve upon what we have done. It would seem that we are emerging somewhat from the phase of pure utilitarianism that best expressed us for a time, and are coming to recognize that beauty and usefulness are not incompatible terms."

COMPETITIONS GOOD FOR ARCHITECTURE.

" Competition necessarily spurs a man to greater individual effort, and while it is expensive—to the loser, for sometimes a competitive design will cost as much as $5,000—yet in the end the whole art and craft of architecture must benefit. The time seems to have come when an abandonment of the personal method of awarding design commissions will be reached. Necessarily this personal plan is rather limiting to the architect, for it tends to keep his work in a specific groove. The man who has designed a good church is likely to find himself receiving commissions for more churches, while the architect of a railway station, a library or a theatre will soon recognize that one task of this sort leads to another in the same field. Competition is likely to remove this and to broaden the whole field."

ARCHITECTURAL NATIONALIZATION.

Recurring to the question of an architectural nationalism, Mr. Swartwout pointed out that a nation necessarily tends to express its qualities in building, and this is well illustrated in the varying styles of design as employed by the Greeks, Egyptians, Romans, Goths, Gauls and Normans. In each race the dominant characteristics crop out in the public buildings.

"Architecture," said he, "is the concrete idea of the mass of the people. True, it has an individual expression, but it is none the less national because of that. It is the central idea that forms the core of the designer's work, and this idea is the factor that develops and grows until the complete building is revealed.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

The tendency of the French School seems to have been to stop short with the main idea, leaving the detailed development of it to minor designers, and this necessarily tends towards the evolution of a somewhat vague style of building. Styles of buildings or the uses to which buildings are to be put, must be taken into consideration, and every phase of the building should carry out the central idea."

The unique feature of the proposed Washington Memorial previously referred to, is that for the first time the architects have taken into consideration, and are making use of fundamental rules of acousties. Mr. Swartwout thinks no building has yet been designed wherein the architect knew exactly in advance just what acoustical effect was to be obtained. The usual practise has been to follow some accepted and successful interior layout, and to hope for the best. In even so recent an instance as a very late New York theatre the acoustics have been admittedly poor and correction of the defects does not seem to have been possible. Professor Sabine has worked out a comprehensive system of acoustics, and the Memorial has been laid out along the definite lines he has laid down. It is now quite possible to foretell just what effect will be gained. This has been taken advantage of in the design also of the Missouri capitol."

Mr. Swartwout propounded an interesting theory accounting for the inchoate condition of American architecture during a certain period, in which some of the more glaring examples of unsuitable design were to be found.

"If you will consider the historical factors subsequent to 1830," he said, "I think you will find that materialism was beginning to make itself felt in the world, and that this reached its zenith in the period that saw the greatest influence of the materialistic philosophies, perhaps shortly before the middle 'sixties.' As architecture is essentially an idealistic expression, and idealism is obviously of a spiritual nature, the materialism from which the world suffered at that time would tend, it would seem, to a smothering of the finer types of idealism. He does not make this statement didactically, but merely offer it as a theory."

Which is the Cheapest Wall Covering?

Mr. Arthur Seymour Jennings, F.I.B.D., in an article in *The Architects' and Builders' Journal*, says, that four coats of oil paint may prove cheapest in the long run because it will last almost indefinitely, say ten or twenty years with fair wear, although if the plaster becomes broken, repairs will be necessary which will wholly upset all calculations.

But ordinary oil paint has two objections—the glossy surface does not form a good background for pictures, while it renders conspicuous any inequalities in the wall. The oil paint can be flatted, but this will mean renewing every three or four years, so will not be economical. Ordinary distemper is almost out of the question, because it gets dirty very soon and requires renewing, but we will suppose it is used and is renewed every two years.

Wall-paper is a favourite because of the pattern. Its life will depend upon whether the paper is light or dark, and the colour delicate or otherwise. We can only take averages, because everything will depend upon the use to which a room is put. An average time would certainly not exceed five years, and might be considerably less.

Washable distemper possesses the advantage of being obtainable in a large variety of colours, and of giving a matt surface which is more or less washable. Taking all things into consideration, we can assign a little longer "life" to washable distempers than to wallpaper, say seven years.

Flat wall-finish is really washable, and a life of ten years would not be too much to give. It possesses the great advantage of yielding a beautifully solid flat surface, which in appearance is very like that of flat enamels. It is also very easily applied and does not require stippling.

Oil-paint has already been referred to, and flat enamel may be dismissed with the remark that it is on an equality with flat wall-finish, but costs more.

The cost of decorating 66 superficial yards in the several different methods mentioned, based on country prices, is shown in the table below.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING COST OF DIFFERENT WALL COVERINGS.

Material.	Cost per yard.		Cost of each Application, Material and Labour.			No. of times renewed in 10 years.	Total cost for 10 years.			Average cost per Annum.	
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ordinary Distemper Not Washable	0	3	0	16	6	5	4	2	6	8	3
Wallpaper at 2/6 a piece	—		2	16	0	2	5	12	0	11	2
Washable Distemper	0	4½	1	4	9	1½	1	17	0½	3	8½*
Flat Wall Finish	0	5	1	7	6	1	1	7	3	2	6
4 Coats Oil Paint	1	0	3	6	0	1	3	6	0	6	7
,, ,, ,, and Flatting	1	1½	3	14	3	1	3	14	3	7	5
Flat or Glossy Enamel	1	2	3	17	0	1	3	17	0	7	9

* This is calculated at 1½ as at the end of 10 years it will not require repainting for another 3 or 4 years.

Professional Advertising.

A writer in *Tee-Square and Tape* suggests that both the man who is independent of his profession, and the one who lives by it, have to rely upon publicity for attaining their object. Their motive may be different, but their object is in principle identical.

Professional men, architects especially, have been badly hit by the war. Why should these men be afraid of using every legitimate means to win fame and to make their abilities known?

How then can architects advertise? is the question many would like to see answered. It is weary work to put a brass plate upon the office door and wait for clients. Some begin by making the outside and inside of their new office attractive, (they have caught the idea of advertisement). When a client calls, there is no sign of poverty or shortness of work, the walls are hung with clever original plans and sketches. Honorary appointments are stepping stones, and incidentally the time spent upon the free work is so much labour given or time spent as an advertisement.

Every piece of work accomplished is so much advertisement. The business man counts much upon his personality. Much more, however, is the commercial value of the professional man's personality, for his work is entirely personal. Without the acting genius and the strong personal character the architect might shut up shop. His life is one long expenditure of brain and time upon gaining a livelihood, and equally as much upon sowing the seeds for more work.

There are other ways in which professional men may do good to their fellows, and at the same time reap the advantages of advertisement. They are by being in the front rank of lecturers, reading papers at association meetings, by appearing on the public platform, and publishing their effusions in the Press. The Press helps those who show great or unusual ability, but it slates those who do not.

The advice given to business men to stick to their advertising holds good to the professional man. It is the constant drip, drip of water that wears away the stone. A writer says to traders, " It is the constant, regular, sticking advertisement that's the nourishment for your business. Plan to keep yourself before your customers and prospective customers all the time." The same advice is sound for the professional man to follow. Decide upon a plan, and work it out in the early days of practice.

There is an immense difference in the outlook. The commercial man looks upon the plans an architect submits to him from an entirely different point of view. Be gentle with him. If he is the man who will eventually pay for the work modify the plans, do anything in fact to give satisfaction and thus secure a lasting advertisement. When the shopkeeper sees a man bringing back goods to be exchanged he does not like it, but he smiles and tries to look happy. He effects the change and gives his customer satisfaction. The architect who relies upon the goodwill of his clients for future business and for recommendations should do the same.

The Architect and Farm Buildings.

Our contemporary, *The Irish Builder,* who always champions the interests of qualified architects, deprecates any further extension of the States' activities in supplying standard plans for farm-houses, and advocates the utilizing by farmers of the services of competent and qualified practicing architects, but to their employment it is said there are two very serious obstacles. The farmers who could afford to pay an architect are a limited class, and probably no measure of prosperity would readily induce an Irish farmer to bring an architect from the city and pay him such a fee as would remunerate him, and at present he would have no guarantee that he would be sure of his severely practical requirements being absolutely appreciated and solved, as the average architect, having had no opportunity of designing a farm-house, has made no study of the subject, and usually has no accurate knowledge of the mode of living, and the practical requirements of a small farmer.

The solution suggested by our contemporary is co-operation through building societies, which would place at the disposal of the farmer all necessary preliminary advice, and aid him in securing a loan, and eventually place him in touch with architects of proven skill in the particular problem. Such societies would begin, perhaps by offering prizes for competitive designs for several different types and sizes of farm dwellings and offices. The authors of the selected designs should be adequately remunerated, and the plans perfected and standardized in collaboration with a committee of practical farmers. The author might be given a small retainer, constituting him a consulting architect to the society, which would have at their disposal his professional skill in consultation, in all matters of advice, and cost, etc., that did not involve travelling or out-of-pocket expenses, the designs for the houses being made available to the farmer at nominal charge. Modification in the plan to suit the individual requirements could be arranged at a fixed moderate scale of charges, as also for alterations and improvements to existing farm-houses. The matter of supervision, and the faithful and sound execution of the work should be fully safeguarded by the building society.

From the architect's professional point of view, the scheme is not by any means ideal, but as Irish farmers never employ an architect, and as the suggested consulting architect would be an officer of the society, no complaint need be made by architects.

As to the architect's own share in the scheme, our contemporary thinks it opens up a useful and deeply interesting field of employment, worthy the attention of a limited number of young architects, and one in which they would have the gratification of performing work of truly national utility. To do so, however, they must qualify themselves by knowledge of the problem, and that can only come by close study. The architect who aspires to successfully design a farmhouse must first prove his knowledge of the problem and its economics.

Architectural Bodies and National Organization.

The Morning Post in the course of a leading article of July 13th, says, there are institutions composed of members of the technical professions who are used to organizing of the kind the country requires. The Institutions of Mechanical, Electrical, and other engineers are bodies of this kind. The two Architects' Institutions furnish a body of men used to co-ordinating half a dozen trades for a definite purpose, and within a definite time. Any man who has risen to eminence in one of these professional societies is a trained and tried organizer, whose services at such a time as this might well be of inestimable value to the nation. Yet, so far as we are aware, no attempt has yet been made by the Government to approach these societies in order to enlist their help. We venture to suggest that even now the Ministry of Munitions might greatly facilitate its heavy task by making an appeal to these bodies to place their technical and organizing knowledge at the disposal of the Department. It should not be impossible to form, of members of these societies, a corps of organizers who should co-ordinate the resources of the country, and form a clearing-house for national War requirements, under the direction of the Minister of Munitions. Some arrangement of this nature, under which all the technical knowledge of the country should be organized, must materially assist the work of the Department and shorten the period of preparation. At a moment so critical as this to the country, "time is of the essence of the contract." A month, a week, even a day of delay might conceivably decide the fate of nations. Surely no effort should be spared, no source of help should be neglected, no suggestion however novel should be ignored, which might in any degree hasten the nation's tardy preparations for the supreme hour of decision, on which hangs the future not of the British Empire only but of Europe and of our Western civilization.

We are sure that The Society of Architects would place its organization, and the members their professional and organizing knowledge at the disposal of the Government if invited, but the services of the profession as a whole have already been offered to the Government by the Architects' War Committee, on which the Society is represented, and which was formed within a few days of the outbreak of the War last August, for the specific purpose of being of service to the nation in whatever capacity they could be found most useful.

The Architectural profession, however, is only one of several practically untapped sources of energy, and possibly a conference of officials of the representative bodies connected with architecture and engineering might with advantage be called together to formulate a scheme for focusing and co-ordinating the energies of these institutions in the direction of assisting the Government to bring the War to a successful issue at the earliest possible moment.

Mainly about Members.

Mr. W. J. Swain, Architect, York, and Mr. E. E. Stiven, the Borough Surveyor, the adjudicators in connection with the Whitehaven Housing Scheme Competition, have awarded the first place to Mr. J. S. Stout, 36, Lowther Street, Whitehaven.

Major F. Stewart Inglis, r.f.a., Member of Council, writing from " somewhere in France," sends a message of remembrance to his friends in the Society. They will all wish him success and a safe return.

The second premium of £75 in the Stepney Municipal Buildings' Competition has been awarded to Messrs Ambrose Poynter and G. H. Weynon, of South Molton Street, W.

Additions and alterations have been carried out at the Durham County Hospital. The work, including a new hostel for nurses and an operating theatre, has been designed and supervised by Messrs. Newcombe & Newcombe, Architects, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Major G. A. Roberts, of the Australian Expeditionary Force, has been wounded on returning to the trenches, after a brief rest. At the time he wrote he was hopeful of being on duty again before long. The work of the Australians, he says, makes him proud to be one of them, as well it may.

We offer our sympathy to Major Freyberg, the Adjutant of the Holborn V.T.C., on the death of a brother, killed in action in the Dardanelles, and our congratulations on the winning of the D.S.O. by his younger brother, and on the promotion of his eldest son to the rank of Commander, R.N.

Mr. Bright Frazer (Student), has for the second time been awarded a prize of One Guinea by *The Architect* Students' Sketching and Measuring Club ; this time for a drawing of the famous Hall ith' Wood, Bolton. The work of the Club has been suspended until the restoration of peace.

We have had the pleasure of a visit from Lieut. Perry, of the Canadian A.S.C., who is over here with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, en route for " somewhere." Mr. Perry is an English architect who in peace times practices at Vancouver, and is one of an increasing number of overseas architects who have given up all to come to the help of the old country at this crisis.

The friends of Mr. Harry Hems (Hon. Member), of Exeter, will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Hems, who died at their residence, Fair Park, Exeter, on the 29th of June, after a long illness, aged 73 years. Mr. Hems himself has been in indifferent health for some time, and will feel the more acutely the loss which has come upon him after forty-seven years of the companionship of his wife.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 14th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Scrutineers' Report on the Ballot for Officers and Council, 1915–16.
5. Discussion. (Subject to be announced.)

Professional Employment Committee.

It is felt that owing to the War there may be architects who are more in need of advice regarding their professional affairs than of any other form of assistance. To meet such cases the Professional Employment Committee has constituted a small Advisory Committee, the Members of which are prepared to give applicants the benefit of their personal experience and advice, with a view of finding some solution to the applicants' difficulties.

The idea is that of personal service and the Professional Employment Committee has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of Messrs. Henry T. Hare, F.R.I.B.A., Gerald C. Horsley, F.R.I.B.A., and Paul Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A., to form the Advisory Committee, and to whom will be referred any applications of the kind indicated.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—COWLEY, H. R. (2nd Lieut. Hampshire, Fortress, R.E.) ; HOLMES, A. H. (Inspector of Works, R.E.) ; PERRY, R. T. (Lieut. 2nd Divisional Train, Canadian A.S.C.). *Students :*—LAWTON, W. (Mechanical Transport, A.S.C.) ; MILLAR, T. ; OWENS, J. P. ; SAYERS, A. D. (5th East Surrey Regiment, T.F.) ; SCOTT, THOS. ; WAITE, C. L. (Royal Flying Corps.).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—NAISH, SIDNEY (Hon. Secretary and Platoon Commander 2nd Battalion Suffolk V.T.C., Regiment) ; YOUNGMAN, L. S. (Bournemouth V.T.C.).

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 95. Vol. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

Roman and Medieval Discoveries in London.

The Insurance Record is not a Journal in which one usually looks to find articles of antiquarian interest, but its issue of July 9th contains a communication by Mr. Frederick Izant, Surveyor, of the Phœnix Assurance Company, on the above subject which shows that evidence of a most interesting character as to the position and extension of the ancient Roman Citadel, has been forthcoming from the excavations on the site of the new building of the Phœnix Assurance Company in King William Street, City.

The Phœnix site referred to covers an area of about 12,000 feet, and has frontages to King William Street, Abchurch Lane and Sherborne Lane. King William Street was formed in 1834, as an approach to London Bridge. Prior to this date the site lay midway between Cannon Street and Lombard Street, in the narrow lanes connecting those two thoroughfares. The preservation of the numerous Roman, Medieval and other relics now discovered is, in some measure, due to this out-of-the-way position, though, in a greater degree, to the fact that, until quite recent times, the basements of buildings were seldom carried down deeply enough to interfere with the Roman and Medieval deposits. The site is distant about 350 yards north of the Thames, and probably about 100 yards east of the former course of the Walbrook. This stream, in early days, flowed through the City to the Thames, at Dowgate, but all outward evidences of it have now disappeared.

There can be no doubt that the existence of the Walbrook, in conjunction with the elevated character of the adjoining land with its surround of marshes, was an important factor in determining the position of London, for the stream not only furnished the earliest water supply of the settlement, but its estuary provided a navigable water-way, which remained in use through many centuries. The Walbrook was fed by several small tributaries, of which the main one rose in Hoxton. That it must have been an important waterway in Roman times is proved by the fact that, in the course of excavations at Great St. Thomas Apostle and Cloak Lane, in 1848, its bed was opened out and found to be 248 feet wide at that point. Its bed has also been discovered beneath Princes Street, at a depth of 30 feet, and numerous remains, evidencing the employment of the stream for the purposes of navigation, have been found in excavating along its course, including portions of a boat at Moorgate Street, and the woodwork of landing stages and some piling at other places. The remains of important Roman buildings which stood on its banks have been brought to light at several points, whilst it is known that tanneries and other manufactories occupied a like position at some early time. Extensive remains of tan pits have been found near Tokenhouse Yard. Proof also exists that the stream was in former times crossed by several stone bridges.

Another watercourse which has been mentioned as having flowed in early times through London is the Sherborne, though no evidence of it has survived, and its existence is now generally regarded as mythical. The stream is supposed to have run beneath Sherborne Lane, along by the Phœnix site, but certainly no signs of it came to light during the recent excavations, which went right down to the gravel.

It is worthy to note that this portion of London was probably the earliest area occupied by the Romans, and it has been suggested that Aulus Plautius, the General who commanded the Roman forces which invaded this country in 43 A.D., constructed in that year a fort on the north bank of the Thames, extending from a point now covered by Cannon Street Station to near Mincing Lane, though, hitherto, no generally accepted evidence in support of the statement has been advanced. The Phœnix site stood well within this earliest area.

The old buildings recently removed from the Phœnix site had basements extending to a depth of about 10 feet below the pavement level, but the new structure has a second basement, and it was in excavating the ground to a total depth varying from 22 feet to 26 feet 6 inches, to provide for this, that the relics of antiquity under consideration were discovered.

Most of the Roman deposits on the site formed irregular horizontal strata of earth varying from 3 to 5 feet in thickness, the upper surfaces of which were about 15 feet below the street level. In these strata the relics were sparsely but fairly evenly distributed, without any indication of their having been deposited in a mass. There were also several Roman pits carried down into the gravel to a depth of about 22 feet from the street, whilst two pits under the main staircase of the new building were excavated to a depth of 26 feet 6 inches without quite reaching the bottom. The only suggestion that has been advanced as to the original object of pits such as these is, that they must have been sunk by the Romans in order to obtain brick-earth and gravel.

The presence on several parts of the site of thick layers of burnt clay "daub" (used by the Romans in an unburnt state in constructing the walls of buildings) in conjunction with many fragments of plaster, decorated in colour, and large numbers of broken wall-tiles and roof-tiles, together with much charred wood, superimposed on the general Roman deposits, seemed to indicate a conflagration on the spot at the end of the first century A.D., whilst the finding of a thick layer of compressed charred débris at the narrow bottom of a deep pit suggested a still earlier fire. Mingled with these débris were the following, amongst other things: a quantity of human hair of various shades of colour in a solid mat one inch thick, several small portions of a textile garment, the skull of a cat, and numerous fragments of a Roman black pottery vase. It is obvious that the hair, skull, and portions of a garment must have been thrown down with the débris at some time after the occurrence of the fire which caused the latter. The deposits removed from beneath the "Clachan" Tavern, at the south-west corner of the site, in Sherborne Lane, consisted almost entirely of ancient building débris several feet thick. Some large slabs of burnt "daub" and decorated plaster were taken out here.

By far the larger portion of the relics found consisted of fragments of Roman pottery, including bowls, cups and dishes of glazed red "Samian" ware for use at table, and vessels of coarse unglazed earthenware, such as Amphoræ and Mortaria, for storing liquids, culinary use, and other purposes. Very few pieces were found intact, but several were only slightly damaged, and the fragments of others were collected and put together so as to form nearly complete specimens.

Registration of Architects and Engineers.

'The Engineers and Architects Registration Bill" will probably be introduced into the N.S.W. Legislative Council within a very short time now. The consultive committee of engineers and architects have made their final recommendations and the draft measure has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary's Department. We hear that, generally speaking, it is a satisfactory measure. The Cabinet (the Premier particularly) must be congratulated on honouring its promise.—*Building.*

Advisory Committee on Rural Cottages.

The remarks of those professional Journals which commented on the correspondence between the Society and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and which were published in our last issue, and are continued in this, shew that with one exception they endorse the Society's action. Our contemporary, the *Builder*, while recognizing the active interest taken by the Society in professional matters, does not admit that the Board is at fault, and suggests that Mr. William Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., who attacked the Report in his observations on the Annual Report of the R.I.B.A. last May, misses vital points in his recent communication on the subject in our contemporary's columns. Mr. Brinkworth, M.S.A., of Bath, in a letter to the *Building News* welcomes the Report, and expresses the hope that the Society has only as a matter of detail taken exception to the fact that the employment of an architect is not urged therein.

A careful perusal of the correspondence will show that the Council of the Society limited its criticism to the form in which the Report was presented, and to the fact that there was no recommendation that an architect should be consulted by the Building Owner. Further, it is clear that the Society's protest was made in the interests of architects, whose claim to consideration was in the Council's opinion, ignored by the Advisory Committee. If the majority of small houses have been hitherto built without the aid of an architect, there is no reason why this state of things should continue, and in our view the Council of the Society would not have fulfilled its obligations to the members if it had not taken active steps to draw attention to an omission which is a serious defect in an otherwise useful Report.

Mr. William Woodward devotes much energy to attacking the Report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on Rural Housing, but he appears to us to miss vital points, one being that there is no use trying to disguise plain facts, and the other that if the services of an architect were insisted on as the sole means by which the building of satisfactory cottages could be obtained the Board's recommendations would be of little effect. We all know that the majority of small houses as well as cottages are built without an architect's aid. Those who have knowledge and education prefer to employ architects, and do so as the best means to the end they have in view ; but their action arises from conviction, not from compulsion. No one can say that no safe or sanitary building can be erected unless an architect is employed, and in this land of liberty and individualism we cannot get compulsory powers unless we can make out a case of public necessity. The only other course open to us is to do what we can to increase the education of the public, believing that the educated man will value professional services. We must also see that the education of architects is not neglected, for in every man of education and knowledge the architect will find a critic who will be able to judge of the architect's fitness for his calling. Meanwhile we cannot admit that the Board, who publish architects' designs with their names attached, undervalue architects' services simply because they recognize the fact, which is patent to all of us, that cottages are designed by agents and surveyors as well as architects. The views of the ostrich about a landscape are not necessarily truer than those of other birds because he buries his head in the sand, nor would the Report lead to the employment of more architects if it presupposed that no cottage could, or should be, built without an architect being employed. We believe that a good architect's cottage will possess advantages over the average cottage designed by others; but we are perfectly willing to admit facts, and should be pleased to illustrate good work at any time and to do it justice even if it were not the fruit of an architect's knowledge and skill.—*The Builder.*

We fully sympathize with the point of view of The Society of Architects which has given rise to a correspondence on the question of architects' employment in the design and superintendence of rural cottages. Notwithstanding a slight reference to the need of skilled advice in carrying out the plans, it seems exceedingly likely that when plans and specifications of designs approved by the Board of Agriculture can be obtained for thirteen-pence, the Board's Report will not be of much benefit to architects. The plans and specification will doubtless be generally found all-sufficient for the enterprising people who build rural cottages, and may indeed be expected to provide especial opportunities for the elimination of the architect. The plans and the specification are indeed in a sense the considered result of expert advice, and are to be had so cheap that they are almost given away. Doubtless the result of working to these without an architect would fall far short of what the Board of Agriculture would desire; but, after all, the price is only thirteen-pence, and what can you expect for that? We had a talk to one of the promoters of cheap cottages the other day, and as he seemed to be aiming at following one design for a considerable number of buildings, we suggested that the payment for a decent careful set of plans and a little superintendence would form a very little charge on the total expenditure. He said: "Oh, we can get architects to give us the designs for nothing." This gentleman was not only seeking about for designs for nothing, but he was not so foolish as to take whatever offered for that, but intended to get the best advice possible, just as though he were going to pay for it. There can be no doubt that the design of rural cottages should in most cases be left to pure philanthropists, taking care, of course, to employ only those who are really able to give something of value for nothing!—*The British Architect.*

Dilapidations.

Notes for Students by Hardy Keen.

On being instructed to survey a property, the first essential is to carefully peruse the Lease. The surveyor should then approach his case in a spirit of equity, neither endeavouring to obtain the largest amount on the one hand, nor shielding his client from responsibility on the other.

The covenant to repair will differ in various parts of the country, but most leases contain the covenant for the lessee to maintain, uphold and repair.

The surveyor should ascertain if possible the condition and extent of the structure at the time of signing the lease, so that an idea may be formed as to what alterations have been made. It may be found that a small tower existed on the roof and having perhaps been damaged by a gale, the lessee instead of having it rebuilt, has had a flat roof fixed over it. In this case the tower will have to be rebuilt. Or it may be that a conservatory has during the tenancy become too dilapidated to be of use, and the tenant, instead of having it repaired, has had it removed. In this case again the structure will have to be rebuilt, unless it is mutually agreed that the lessee shall pay a sum of money equal to the value of the structure.

The Interior.—In surveying property, it is advisable to commence from the inside, starting at the top and working downwards. Obtain access to the roof, and carefully examine the timbers. Look for places where the wet has probably come through the roof on various occasions, perhaps years ago, but which will have caused rot to the roof timbers, battens, ceiling joists and the lathing of plastering to ceilings of rooms directly under the roof, and should any decay be found, it must be specified to be renewed.

Carefully examine the brickwork of chimney stacks inside the roof, as it may be found that wet coming in has washed out the mortar in the joints. If the roof is not boarded, and the slates or tiles are visable, make a few mental notes as to its condition and which will be of great assistance when examining it from the outside. Inspect the water cisterns, see if the cleaning out of same has been neglected and so caused decay, look to the ball valve, and if the top is missing specify for a new one to be supplied.

Woodwork.—The first thing to start with in the rooms, staircase, landings, etc., generally, should be the woodwork. Carefully test the joists by pressure and ascertain if any are decayed at the ends, or if the wall plates are decayed, especially in the case of a floor on the ground level. Look out for decayed or damaged floorboards, or any which may have had excessive wear, in which case they must be renewed. Extra attention should be given to the ground floor as this is where most defects are to be found, as the ventilating gratings under floor, in the external walls, may have become stopped up, and the whole of the timbers including the skirtings may be in a very bad state.

Examine the skirtings for decay, or for damage done by gas, or electric light fitters, possibly some lengths have been taken down and not properly refixed. Look carefully to architrave mouldings, door jambs and doors, cupboard enclosures and picture moulding. Some damage may have been caused by driving in large nails or screwing on fittings, and which on removal have been wrenched off, thereby splintering the woodwork. While examining the cupboards see if there is any indication of shelving having been removed, and if so, specify for the same to be renewed. Examine window frames and sashes, look for decayed sills and bottom rail of lower sash, see if any sashes have been taken out for furniture removing purposes and the beads broken on refixing, or otherwise damaged or improperly fixed. Look for damage done by cornice pole brackets being carelessly removed from the top of architraves and by fixing window boards to the inside nosing. Carefully examine the staircase, and specify for any worn nosings to be renewed or pieced. See that the balusters are all in position and that none are loose, also that the handrail is firm and has not been damaged in any way by the removal of furniture, etc. Examine the kitchen dresser, and see if the lower part is decayed, or the pot board requires renewing and the posts spliced, and that the drawers are in position, if not, search for those missing, and if not on the premises, specify for their reinstatement. The lessee on receiving his survey of dilapidations, may probably find that one or more drawers have been used in error for packing up purposes.

PLASTERING.—Examine carefully all ceilings, obtain a pair of steps and press over the surface of ceiling with the hands, so as to see if the key of the plastering is intact, or whether owing to vibration of the premises, or other causes, the whole or part of the plastering will have to be removed and renewed. The same will apply to all cornices and centre flowers, etc. The soffites of staircase must not be forgotten as they may be found defective even should the room ceilings be perfect. Examine the walls and angles of each room in case of settlements, and if any, specify for same to be properly made good, and while engaged on this matter make a note that some settlements have occurred as that will be of assistance when surveying externally. Look for any damage that may have been done to walls by fixing brackets, shelving, or pictures, etc.

FASTENINGS, CORDS, ETC.—Examine all locks, bolts, bars and other fastenings, and mention in the specification each one which is defective, not merely make one general item which is so often seen in surveys, such as "reinstate all defective fastenings." Examine all cords to sashes and fanlights, ventilators and skylights, and mention separately in the survey each defective or missing one.

BLINDS.—In many cases blinds are fixed by the lessee and removed by him at the expiration of his lease. In this case the only thing necessary is to see if any damage has been done in the removal, but if the blinds are the property of the lessee, and are on the premises, then a careful examination of same must be made as they may require new tapes, laths, cords, pulley wheels or cleats. While dealing with the blinds (which are assumed to be venetians), it is as well to include the cleaning and painting, and which should be of three coats.

Glass.—In examining glass in windows, etc., care should be taken to notice if there are indications of the pattern of glass having been altered. In a door for instance, odd panels may be found, which would indicate that there had been a breakage, and that the renewed panel had not been made to match the other one. Again a whole window may have been glazed with dark-coloured glass to obscure the light for some purpose. It should, therefore, be specified to remove any such glass and renew in the same condition as at the commencement of the tenancy, also all cracked, broken or missing glass to be renewed, and to be stated in the survey the exact position of each square of glass and not made one general item of.

Plumbing and Hot Water Work.—The water supply to property requires very careful investigation. It is advisable to commence at the stop cock and follow the supply pipe to the cistern and also the draw-off pipes from the cistern. A considerable number of bursts may have occurred, and some may have been properly repaired with wiped joints, others with patch joints, or even have been knocked up temporarily. In this case the survey should include for all defects to be made good in a proper workmanlike manner. Examine all taps and ball valves, and see that the washers are in good condition, and while doing this look to see if any flushing cisterns in lavatories have at any time overflowed and caused any damage to brickwork externally. Examine bath, lavatory basin and w.c. pan to ascertain if cracked or otherwise defective, and while examining the bath, look to see if there is a lead safe under same, or if there has been one, and which has been removed.

In dealing with the hot water supply, it is advisable to ascertain if a new boiler has been recently fixed, as if not, the possibility is that a new one will be required, also the hot water tank should be examined by getting a fitter to remove the manhole cover. The flow and return pipes must also be looked to, care being given to joints which not only are defective now, but have been defective in the past and probably not properly made good.

Stoves, Etc.—In examining stoves and ranges, the chief defects will be found at the back, which may mean simply the renewal of fire-brick back or that the back of the stove is entirely burnt away and will necessitate the supply of a new stove, and in the case of a combined mantel, the whole thing complete. The hearths should be examined at this period, and any defects such as broken cement work or loose or broken or missing tiles should be noted, also at the same time see if any damage has been done by the introduction of gas fires. The kitchener is a very important matter and requires careful inspection. Examine the roaster and oven, and if the plates are beyond repair and the fire and bars are much burnt, specify for a new range of the same size and quality as before, but if the plates are repairable, examine the top. One or two covers may be found broken, but if the pieces are there, they can be rivetted together. Never condemn a range because of its dirty appearance, but examine it part by part.

The copper requires to be well examined, look to the furnace pan, if it is of copper and leaks, specify it to be repaired, but if it is of iron and is defective or much corroded, then specify for a new one to be provided.

The furnace grating and door and frame may be found defective, in which case it is no use trying to repair same so it is better to at once specify a new set. If the brickwork and cement rendering is cracked, it should be specified to be either pointed up, or if in too bad a condition, to be taken down and rebuilt.

Decorations.—The matter of decorations is a very important one and requires to be very carefully studied and surveyed. Commencing with the ceilings, some of these may have to be replastered if found defective, the specification will then state that these are to be distempered, the remaining ceilings will be washed, stopped and distempered, and if at present lined will be stripped, stopped, lined with lining paper and distempered, the cornices and enrichments will be washed, repaired and distempered, in party tints, if so treated previously. The walls will be stripped, prepared for and repapered with paper of the same quality as before, and here arises a rather difficult question, what was the price of the paper originally hung ? The surveyor must here use his discretion as to what value paper at book price would be suitable for each specific room for the class of house in which survey he is engaged upon. The same will of course apply to friezes, borders and staircase papers, special note being taken as to those papers which are varnished.

A special note should here be made by the surveyor, that any new patches of plastering shall be properly treated before the new paper is hung, and the best way to treat this is by giving the patches, when dry, two coats of sharp oil colour.

In a good class house there may be found a quantity of grained and varnished work, and although the lease may covenant that such work is to be renewed, it is not always advisable to specify it as such as good graining improves by age, and the surveyor may find that renovating is all that is required, and so preserve artistic work and save a waste of money. In a case of this sort, the survey should read, " touch up after careful washing, all grained work, and twice varnish same." Coming now to the plain painting, this may seem very straightforward, but it is not quite so, one or two important points have to be studied, probably the woodwork has to be repaired by splicing, etc., these parts will have to be brought forward with two extra coats of oil colour, including extra knotting. The sun may have caught various parts of work in a room, these parts will have to be burnt off and given two extra coats of oil colour, so that such items as these must be mentioned in the survey before proceeding with the clause that all work now painted is to be washed, rubbed down, stopped and painted the number of coats of oil colour as stated in the lease to be the agreed quantity. It may be found on surveying that some of the rooms or the staircase have been decorated recently, and therefore if such execution of work agrees with the covenants of the lease then the surveyor will not include them in his notes.

One apparently unimportant item must not escape notice, and that is the lime-whiting out of cellars, cupboards and outbuildings, and the distempering of walls to scullery, pantry, and possibly servants' w.c. in the yard. There will probably be found a small amount of polishing required, such as a bath top, w.c. seat, handrail to staircase, and possibly the newels, and in the dining and breakfast room may be found dwarf cupboards with mahogany top and small skirting to same, this will also require renovating.

After the surveyor has taken the main points inside the premises, there will be a few minor items to be included for instance, on entering the premises he may find them in a very unsanitary condition, and will require to be cleaned out and disinfected before proceeding with any work, also there may be found in the cellar and cupboards an accumulation of refuse which must be carted away or burnt. The chimney flues are almost certain to require sweeping, and this should be included in the survey, and finally, the surveyor must use his discretion as to any other points which may come to his notice while carrying on the inspection of the premises.

The Exterior.

Drainage.—The first thing to start upon externally is the drainage, and for this purpose the services of a practical man are advisable, and the surveyor will find a good labourer will answer his purpose. Have all manhole covers taken off and examine the manholes, see if there is any indication of there having been a stoppage, this will be found by marks on the sides, and if that is so it should act as a warning to the surveyor that all is not well with the system. The outlet of the lowest manhole should be stopped with a rubber ring screw stopper, and the taps of bath, lavatory basin and sink turned full on and left until the whole of the pipes, manholes and gulleys are charged up full of water. After a short time it will be seen if there are any defects by the water gradually receding, but be sure that the stopper is in its proper position, and not in any way leaking, otherwise a wrong opinion may be formed that the drains are defective. Another way of testing drains is by employing a smoke machine which can be hired for a small charge from a builders' merchant. Here again, the services of a practical handy man will be necessary, all outlets and inlets must be stopped, not forgetting the top of the ventilating shaft. Empty one gully quite dry and insert the pipe of the smoke machine into it and seal up the top with clay, and after the machine has been worked for say half an hour, if there are any defects in the system, the smell of the oiled waste used in the machine will be noticed. While the handy man is working the machine, the surveyor should walk in and around the house, not stand over the machine, and look well to see if any smoke is coming from the joints of ventilating shaft. In the case of large premises, it is often advisable to apply both the water and smoke tests.

Gutters and Pipes.—While the handy man is on the premises, it is as well to examine the gutters and pipes. Get right on to the roof and look for lead or zinc valley gutters, and carefully examine them, see if a lot of patches have been wiped on, and if so, it may be advisable to require a new gutter. Examine the iron eaves gutter, see that the screws are not rusty or the heads broken off, look well to the joints, see that each one does not leak, and that the gutter bolts are intact, and any lengths of gutter which are in any way cracked must be renewed. See that wire balloons are fixed to each outlet. Examine the down pipes, see that none are cracked, and that the fastening of each length is intact. Should there be a snow-guard on the roof, examine it and if defective, specify for a new one to be provided, if it is beyond repair.

Slates or Tiles.—While on the roof carefully examine the slating or tiling, remembering the notes made while inspecting the inside of the roof. Any slates or tiles which are cracked or broken must be renewed, and any that are loose or slipped down must be refixed with proper zinc clips. Look well to the ridges and hips, and specify for any that are defective to be renewed, and probably the whole will require to be repointed. Look to the flashings to chimney stacks and parapet walls, if of lead or zinc, and it is perished, specify for new, and if of cement fillets and they are broken away in pieces or long lengths, specify for new fillets to be run. Before leaving the roof make a few notes on the condition of the pointing to chimney stacks and parapet walls for use later on, also as to the state of the chimney pots.

Brickwork, Cement Work, Damp Course, Etc.—The brickwork should be carefully examined for cracks caused by settlements. These are becoming rather common owing to the increased heavy traffic which causes great vibration, or the soil under footings may have subsided. Here again, the services of the handy man will be required, let him dig one or two holes down to the underside of the concrete, and by doing that, a good idea may be formed as to the reason for the settlements, and it may be necessary to specify for underpinning work to be carried out, or it may only be necessary to stop the further progress of the fractures by inserting iron dogs, or tie rods running right through the building and secured with wall plates or cross irons. Examine the pointing, remembering the notes made on the roof as to chimney stacks and parapet walls, and specify for all defective pointing to be renewed. See if there is any cement rendering, such as a vertical dampcourse, reveals to openings, etc., examine this as to the condition of the key as while it may look all right, when touched may fall away. Examine the ground all around the house and see if the gardener has banked up the earth above the damp course, and also covered up any ventilating gratings under the ground floor joists. If this is the case the brick or cement work may be discolored or damaged and must be specified for reinstatement. Examine stone or cement steps, tiled or cement forecourt or at side entrance, and specify what defects are required to be remedied, and turn now to notes made on roof, and specify what number of new chimney pots are required to be fixed.

PAINTING.—The external painting may be found to have been recently done, the lease probably stating that it has to have two coats of oil colour every three years, but if found necessary to be done now the surveyor should specify that all ironwork is to be cleaned, scraped and rubbed down and painted two coats of best oil colour, the eaves gutters being done on the inside as well as on the outside. The whole of the woodwork now painted to be washed, rubbed down, stopped and painted two coats of oil colour, including all gates and fences which are at present painted, but in the case of graining, where the work is in good condition, specify for it to be washed down, touched up and twice varnished, and there will probably be the name or number of the house on the front entrance gates to be rewritten, and also a notice on the tradesmen's entrance gate.

REPAIRS TO WOODWORK, GATES, FENCES, ETC.—Examine the external parts of window and door frames and mouldings planted on same, weather boards on doors, sills of doorways and specify for any defects to be renewed. Examine the front entrance gates and side gate, try the posts to see if the part in ground is decayed, and if the top part of posts is sound, the trouble may be got over by fixing spurs. See if the gates require a new rail or two or the stiles to be spliced, and also look to the hinges and fastenings. Examine the whole of the fencing, try each post and specify either for a new post or a spur, see that the rails and gravel board are not decayed and that the boarding is not broken or split, also if there is a capping, examine it and specify what repairs are needed. If the fences are painted, specify for painting, but they may be creosoted or tarred in which case specify accordingly. The only fences the surveyor will probably have to deal with, will be those with the rails showing in the property he is engaged upon, as those with the boarding showing in the property will belong to the adjoining owner. Look for a back entrance or garden gate, and specify what repairs are required to the woodwork, hinges and fastenings. The surveyor may find that damage has been done to fencing by the erection and removal of fowl houses and sheds, and these items must be carefully noted, as also in the case of the tenant having erected a conservatory or greenhouse and removed same at the expiration of his tenancy, and which he was not entitled to do.

The writer has endeavoured to deal as concisely as possible with matters generally found in a survey of dilapidations, but there will of course be found various additional items, requiring the attention of the surveyor, such as bells, gas pipes, etc., and in which cases he will use his discretion.

Architects' Registration Act for New York.*

One of the most important Acts concerning architects that has ever been put into effect in the United States is that amending Chapter XXV. of the Laws of 1909, of the State of New York, entitled " A Law Relating to General Business." This amendment was drawn by the counsel for several of the associations of architects in the State of New York, including the various chapters of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the New York Society of Architects, and possibly others, and it has introduced into the State of New York the practice of registration of qualified architects and a provision that no person shall practise under the title of " Architect " or " Registered Architect " without such registration.

Section 77 provides that " any person residing in or having a place of business in the State, who, before this article takes effect, shall not have been engaged in the practice of architecture in New York State, under the title of architect, shall, before being styled or known as an architect, secure a certificate of his qualification to practise under the title of architect, as provided by this article. Any person who shall have been engaged in the practice of architecture under the title of architect, before this article takes effect, may secure such certificate in the manner provided by this article. Any person having a certificate pursuant to this article may be styled or known as a registered architect. No other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviation R.A., or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the same is a registered architect."

Section 78 provides that the examination and registration of candidates for certificates shall be under the supervision of the Regents of the State University, conducted by a board of five examiners, all of whom shall be architects who have been in active practice for not less than ten years previous to their appointment.

Section 79 provides that a citizen twenty-one years of age of good moral character may apply for examination or certificate of registration, but before securing such a certificate, he must have graduated from high school and completed the equivalent of two years of college. He must further have had five years' practical experience in the office or offices of a reputable architect or architects. Graduates of a recognized architectural school with three years' practical experience are all eligible for examination.

Sub-section 2 of Section 79 provides for the registration or certification of architects registered in another State or country, where the standard of qualifications is not lower than those required by the Board of Examiners under this article, and Sub-section 3 provides that " The Board of Examiners in lieu of all examinations shall accept satisfactory evidence as to applicant's character, competency, and qualifications, and that he has been continuously and exclusively engaged in the practice of architecture for more than two years next prior to the date when this article shall take effect; or satisfactory evidence that the applicant has been actually and exclusively engaged in the practice of architecture on his own account, or as a member of a reputable firm or association, for more than one year prior to the date when this article shall take effect; providing the application for such certification shall be made within one year of such date."

---

* From *The Architects' and Builders' Journal.*

In Section 79 it is also provided that every architect receiving a certificate shall file the same with the County Clerk of the county in which he resides or maintains a place of business. And it further provides that his certificate may be revoked if such action be recommended by the Board of Examiners after thirty days' written notice to the holder thereof, and after a hearing before the Board of Examiners, upon proof that such certificate has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or upon proof that the holder of such certificate has been guilty of felony in connection with the practice of architecture.

Commenting on the new law, *Architecture* (New York) says: " Of all the State laws governing the practice of architecture this is probably the fairest as well as in some respects the strictest. In the first place, the usual custom in Registration Acts has been followed, in that this Act does not attempt to prohibit any one from drawing plans and specifications for another person provided he does not call himself an architect or practise under that title. This provision is certainly very fair, since in many country towns, as well as in the City of New York, there are often times when an owner finds it expedient to have some carpenter or contractor in whom he has confidence prepare such drawings as are necessary to form a basis of a contract, or as may be necessary for filing with the local Building Department. Architects do not wish a law prohibiting owners from preceeding in this manner, any more than they desire to prohibit contractors from performing services which they have been accustomed hitherto to perform, but they do feel it is essential that the public should know that an architect is a person of special training, performing special duties which cannot be equally well performed by any other person. The old legal maxim of ' caveat emptor ' cannot now apply to the whole profession, since there will be in future reasonable evidence that all architects practising in the State of New York have at least the knowledge and training necessary to execute their work satisfactorily.

" The second paragraph should be extremely satisfactory to the profession, and to the general public, in that the supervision of examinations has been placed in the hands of the State University. New York is particularly fortunate in having had an extraordinarily strong Board of Regents, composed of able men, decently paid and outside the influence of politics. The very fact that these men will act in an advisory capacity is assurance that the examinations will be fair, rigid, and searching, and as satisfactory a test of ability as any examination of an architect can be. No examination, however, can well determine an architect's ability in pure design, and the publication of the requirements which the Board of Examiners will set up will be awaited by the architectural profession with warm interest.

" The qualifications requisite for admission to examination have been made rather more stringent than those in other States. In New Jersey, for example, a diploma or other evidence of graduation from a full course of architecture may be accepted as satisfactory evidence of a competent knowledge of architecture, design, and construction. In New York this must be supplemented with at least three years' practical experience. In New Jersey, again, any person who was engaged in the practice of architecture when the Act was passed, and presented an affidavit to that effect, was entitled to receive a certificate without further test. In New York the Act provides that an architect must have been engaged in the practice of his profession for more than two years before the passage of this Act, and must also present satisfactory evidence as to character, *competency*, and *qualifications* before he is entitled to such a certificate. The New York requirements seem to be extremely satisfactory in this respect.

" Further, the New Jersey fees and those in some other States are payable annually, while in New York one fee at the issuance of the certificate is all that is necessary ; this is not only convenient to the practitioner, but also seems fairer, since in New Jersey violations of the Licensing Act are prosecuted by the licensing board from the funds thus collected, while in New York violations of the law are not treated as being different in kind than violations of any other law, and are prosecuted quite properly by the same State officials who are concerned with other violations of the statutes.

" In one other particular this Act seems fairer than the New Jersey Act, or than those in most other States ; this Act refers to architects residing in or having a place of business in New York, while most of the other State Acts provide that any person practising architecture, that is preparing plans and specifications and superintending work, must have a local certificate. As the matter now stands, a New York architect who is making drawings for buildings in the States of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and California will have to have four licences, while the New Jersey architect can practise in New York without licence.

" Another comparison of the New York and New Jersey Acts which is of interest is the question of firms of architects. In New Jersey the law provides that each member of a firm shall be licensed ; in New York there is no mention of a firm at all, and in neither State is there any mention of a corporation engaged in the practice of architecture. It would be interesting to discover what is the legal status of a corporation in this connection.

"The passage of this Licensing Act has been attended with some difficulties. The New York Society of Architects in a circular letter announcing the passage of this Bill state that they have been working continuously for nine years to effect its passage. The Bill was actually introduced into the Legislature last year, and failed; being this year reintroduced, it was passed by both Houses, signed by the Governor, and became a law on May 3rd."

Columbia.

The draft Bill formulated by the Washington Chapter of the American I.A., provides that any person over twenty-one years of age, upon payment of a fee shall be entitled to an examination for determining his or her qualifications. The examination shall have special reference to the construction of buildings, and a test of the knowledge of the candidate of the strength of materials and of his or her ability to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of an architect, and in the duties of a supervisor of mechanical work on buildings, and shall also seek to determine his or her knowledge of the laws of sanitation as applied to buildings, and the principles of architectural design and history, and of constructional requirements in specifications. If the result of the examination of any applicant shall be satisfactory to a majority of the board, under its rules, the Secretary shall, upon an order of the board issue to the applicant a certificate to that effect, and upon payment by the candidate of a further fee, he shall thereupon issue to the person therein named a license to practice architecture in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which license shall contain the full name, birthplace, age of the applicant, and the school, college, office, or place where the licensee was prepared for the practice of architecture, and be signed by the President and Secretary, and sealed with the seal of the Board.

ARCHITECTS ENTITLED TO LICENSE WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION.

Any architect who shall, by affidavit, show to the satisfaction of the District of Columbia Board of Examiners of Architects, that he or she has been engaged for ninety days in the practice of the profession of architecture prior to the date of the passage of this Act, shall be entitled to a license without an examination, provided such application shall be made within ninety days after passage of this Act. Such license, when granted shall set forth the fact that the person to whom the same was issued was practicing architecture in this District at the time of the passage of this Act, and is therefore entitled to a license to practice architecture without an examination by the Board of Examiners, and the Secretary of the Board shall, upon payment of the fee, issue to the person named in said affidavit or certificate, a license to practice architecture in this District in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

In the case of a co-partnership of architects, each member whose name appears must be licensed to practice architecture. No stock company or corporation shall be licensed to practice architecture, but the same may employ licensed architects. A copy of each license when issued shall be forwarded to and be recorded in the office of the Inspector of Buildings, and the Assessor of the District of Columbia.

Licensed Architects to have a Seal.

Every licensed architect shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the architect, his or her place of business, and the words "Licensed Architect, District of Columbia," with which he shall stamp all drawings and specifications issued from his office for use in the District of Columbia.

Penalty for Practicing Architecture Without a License.

After ninety days from the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful, and it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, for each and every offence in the District of Columbia, or to advertise, or put out any sign or card, or other device which might indicate to the public that he or she is entitled to practice as an architect.

Persons to be Regarded as Architects.

Any person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection, enlargement, or alteration of buildings for sale or for others than himself, or to be constructed for persons other than himself, shall be regarded as an architect within the provisions of this Act, and shall be held to comply with the same ; but nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the draughtsmen, students, clerks of works, or superintendents and other employees of those lawfully practicing as architects under license as herein provided for, from acting under the instruction, control or supervision of their employers ; or shall prevent the employment of superintendents of buildings paid by the owners from acting, if under the control and direction of a licensed architect who has prepared the drawings and specifications for the building. The term building in this Act shall be understood to be a structure, consisting of foundations, walls and roof, with or without other parts ; but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person, mechanic or builder from making plans and specifications for, or supervising the erection, enlargement, or alteration of any building that is to be constructed for his or her own use by himself or employees ; nor shall a civil engineer be considered as an architect unless he plans or designs or supervises the erection of buildings, in which case he shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, and be considered as an architect.

Florida.

The Bill creating the State Board of Architects and providing for regulation and examination of all architects practising their profession in the State of Florida has passed the Senate, and, having been passed by the house formally, has been certified to that body as notice of completion of legislative action on it. It now goes to the governor for signature. Before passage the Bill was amended so as to make 20 dol. instead of 25 dol. the license, and further amended so as not to apply to buildings costing less than 5,000 dol.

New South Wales.

Speaking at a Dinner given to Delegates to the Convention of Architects in Brisbane recently, Architect Addison referred to "registration" and argued that if a man broke a tooth he consulted a dentist, whom the law required to be registered. But a blacksmith could put up a shingle, declaring himself an architect. Surely, he continued, if dentists justified the honour of registration, architects might humbly plead for a similar distinction. France had its architects registered for over 50 years now. He trusted to see the Federal Institute of Architects pursue the matter to a successful issue.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Victorian Institute of Engineers, the Past President, Mr. J. A. Smith, reported that in respect to the Bill for the Registration of Architects submitted to the Government by the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, he had been deputed to represent the engineers. He found that a permanent board of seven (two Government nominees and five members to be elected by registered architects), would control all admissions to registration (open, with exceptions, only by examination in architecture, or to those practising architecture "exclusively" at the date of the passing of the Act); and would from time to time define the duties of architects.

As the design and erection of such matters as steel and reinforced structures, electric station and power-houses, refrigeration installation, engine-houses, car barns, etc., were admittedly matters of engineering practice, the draft had demanded very careful attention lest engineering professional interests and the interests of the public should suffer. The Bill did not ignore the claims of the Institute, but he was of opinion that the provision made did not suffice.

After consultation with the Institute's legal advisers, and after conferring with the representatives of other professional engineering bodies, that view had been confirmed. He had suggested verbally to the Minister, who would be in charge of the Bill, and to the President of the Institute of Architects, that, except in respect to the use of the title "architect," the provisions of the proposed Act should not apply to members of the professional engineering bodies. He believed that the matter would be satisfactorily adjusted.

An Agreed Form of Building Contract.

The Annual Report of the National Federation of Building Trades Employees of Great Britain and Ireland states that since the last report the R.I.B.A. had informed the Federation that it did not see its way to participate in the negotiation of an agreed form of sub-contract, but was willing to consider any amendment of Clause 20 of the Agreed Form of Main Contract which might be deemed necessary to enable the Federation to negotiate forms of sub-contract with those concerned. The Joint Committee of the Federation and the Institute of Builders were considering what alteration, if any, was desirable; meanwhile the National Association, representing sub-contractors employed directly by builders, had intimated a desire to resume negotiations for a form of sub-contract. The Society of Architects had drafted a form of contract which it proposed to recommend to its members, and had requested this Federation to offer observations and criticisms thereon. The North-Western Federation had in preparation a form of contract which it proposed to issue. It was understood that the R.I.B.A. had in preparation a revision of the existing agreed form. It was earnestly to be hoped that out of these activities might come either such a revision of the agreed form or such an issue of an alternative form, under the ægis of the Royal Institute, as might render unnecessary the issue of any other.

The Peabody Buildings, Rodney Road, Walworth, have been erected on an island site for persons of the working classes. The dwellings consist of ten blocks, and are five stories in height. The elevations are of red sand-faced bricks with Luton brick base, artificial stone dressings, and slated roofs. Accommodation has been provided for 179 self-contained one, two, three and four-roomed tenements. A detached building, comprising a steam-heated laundry, bath-house, coal stores, cycle sheds and shelter, occupies the centre of the site. The walls of the staircases, w.c.'s, bath-house, and laundry, are tiled. Each living-room has a dresser and ventilated larder and cupboard as a combined fitting, and all the bedrooms have a wardrobe cupboard. Hanging space is provided in a recess in the entrance lobby. In each scullery there is a white glazed fireclay sink with teak draining board, coal bunker, portable washing copper, and gas cooking stove. The living-rooms have the latest pattern portable ranges and hot water supply to scullery sink. There is store and workshop accommodation for the use of the superintendent and porters for doing any small immediate repairs. The buildings are of fire-resisting construction throughout. The lighting is by gas supplied to the tenants through slot meters. Gas is also used for the courtyard lighting. The buildings were designed by MR. VICTOR WILKINS, surveyor to the Peabody Donation Fund.

The Society of Architects.

Nominations for Officers and Council, 1915-16.

President :

Monson. E. C. P., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London.

Vice-Presidents :

Sadgrove. Edwin J., F.R.I.B.A., London.

Scott. A. Alban H., M.R.SAN.INST., London.

Past Presidents :

Pridmore. Albert E., F.S.I., London.

Tubbs. Percy B., F.R.I.B.A., London.

Honorary Secretary :

Partridge. E. J., F.S.I., Richmond.

Honorary Treasurer :

Pearson. J. Herbert, London.

Honorary Librarian :

Harrison. Gilbert A., Oxford.

Council :

Adams. Henry, M.INST.C.E.,	London.
Baines. George, F.R.I.B.A.,	,,
Beaumont. P. M., A.M.INST.C.E.,	Maldon.
Bowden. J. A.,	London.
Cancellor, B. D.,	Winchester.
Cratney, Edward,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Dickens-Lewis, Geo. E.,	Aberystwyth.
Dunch, Chas.,	London.
Ellis. Herbert O.,	,,
Imrie, G. Blair,	,,
Inglis, T. Stewart,	,,
Leslie, Col. F. S., R.E. (Retired),	Woolwich.
Lockton, H. W., A.R.SAN.INST.,	Newark-on-Trent.
Moscrop-Young, F. C.,	London.
Paine, George H.,	,,
Salmon, Chas. E.,	Reigate.
Sheffield, Noel D.,	London.
Taylor, Alfred J.,	Bath.
Tucker, B. R., M.R.SAN.INST.,	London.
Wallis, Thos.,	,,
Wilkins, Victor,	,,

Additional nominations for Council and Officers may be made by *any three Members* who shall send in their nomination, properly signed, to the Council, *before the first day of October*, and the names of such nominees shall be incorporated with the list proposed by the Council, which shall be arranged alphabetically. The nomination paper must be accompanied by a written undertaking by the nominee to serve if elected, and no such nomination will be valid if the nominee or any of the nominators are under any liability to the Society.

The ballot papers containing the complete list of names will be issued in advance of the Special General Meeting on October 14th to members who are not under any liability to the Society.

Mainly about Members.

Mr. G. C. Vernon-Inkpen, of Portsmouth, has been retained to prepare, for the Westhampnett Rural District Council, the plans for the proposed Isolation Hospital at Summersdale.

Major Roberts, of the Australian Expeditionary Force, writing from somewhere in Turkey, states that when he was wounded he was not hit badly enough to be sent to England, and that for the present he is sticking to his job.

We very much regret to hear of the loss which Mr. C. W. English has sustained in the death of his son, Lieut. Eric English, 13th West Yorks, attached to the 1/8th Manchesters, who was killed in action at the Dardanelles, on August 7th.

Private J. J. Jones, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, a Member of the Society's Staff, has recently left for the front. He enlisted on the outbreak of the War, and in spite of a defect in his right eye, which necessitates his shooting from the left shoulder, has qualified as a first-class shot. We hope his perseverance may be rewarded by a good " bag " and a safe return.

Major G. T. Hurst, of the 3rd (Natal) Mounted Rifles, Durban, has returned from late German, now British S.W. Africa, where he was engaged with his Regiment in assisting General Botha to alter the Colour Scheme of the Map. His criticism on the architecture there, where it existed, is that it is too awful for words and typifies the coarseness and aggressiveness of the German Colonial character, swinish with hardly a redeeming feature.

The opening ceremony in connection with the Haywards Heath Congregational Church, which forms the first section of the larger scheme, took place recently. Local sand-faced red bricks and tiles have been used for the walls and roof externally, and Bath stone for the traceried windows and dressings. The seating, pulpit, and platform furniture are of oak. The cost has been about £2,270, including seating and lighting. The architects are Messrs. George Baines & Son, 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

The *Strand Magazine* for August, contains a well-illustrated article on " The Value of Observation in War," by Mr. Frederick G. Cooke, of the Eastbourne Volunteer Training Corps. The paper is on the lines of his lecture on the same subject delivered at 9, Conduit Street, W., before the Central London Regiment of Volunteers some time ago. The author demonstrates in some new photographs how by besmirching and mottling his uniform and modifying the stiff outlines of his service cap a sniper may adopt protective coloration when in the field almost as effectual as that of the feathered snipe from whom he derives hints. It is interesting to note that " it was through the publishing of his address last May, in the *Building News*, that he got into communication with the editor of the *Strand Magazine*."

Back Numbers of the Journal.

The Secretary will be glad if members who have spare copies of the *Journal* for September and October, 1894, and of the *Year Book*, for 1897 and 1902, will communicate with him.

Papers for Session 1915-16.

Offers of papers or suggestions for subjects suitable for discussion are invited from members or others who are prepared to assist the Council in arranging a programme for the coming session.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 14th, 1915, at 7.30 p.m.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Scrutineers' Report on the Ballot for Officers and Council, 1915–16.
5. Discussion. (Subject to be announced.)

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—HARRY CLAYTON (Lieut. South Notts. Hussars) ; PERCY HOPKINS (Major 13th County of London Regiment) ; G. T. HURST (Major 3rd Natal Mounted Rifles) ; ARTHUR J. McDONNELL (1st London R.A.M.C., Sanitary Company) ; W. F. SARJISSON (2nd Lieut. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached to 27th Light Cavalry). *Students* :—C. E. BURDEN (King's Royal Rifles) ; W. HOLROYD (R.F.A.) ; A. D. STEWART (Lieut. 17th Battalion The Royal Scots).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—E. J. HAMMOND (Engineering Officer, Gillingham V.T.C.) ; F. G. COOKE (Eastbourne V.T.C.).

THE
Journal
OF
The Society of Architects
FOUNDED 1884. INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

No. 96. Vol. VIII. OCTOBER, 1915. [New Series.

The Society is not, as a body, responsible for the opinions expressed by individual authors and speakers.

York Town Planning Competition.

This is a scheme for use by the Local Authority under the Town Planning Act, and is to include Detail Drawings, Estimates and Report. It is to be framed with a view to the development of the City within the next thirty years. The Scheme broadly is to deal with: (*a*) New Main Roads for developing out-laying areas; (*b*) Open Spaces, Residential, Industrial, and Public Building Areas.

The areas to be dealt with are primarily three, but the Scheme is to include five additional areas. The drawings required include a six-inch Ordnance Map showing the Road Scheme for the whole City, including the five additional areas, the general scheme to be shown on smaller Ordnance Maps with all the details marked thereon, with larger detail drawings if necessary to amplify the Scheme. The particulars required are extremely numerous and include such things as rental value and other similar statistics.

The Schemes have to be submitted before the end of November and a payment of £2 2*s*., is demanded for the particulars, returnable on receipt of a bona-fide Scheme. The Promoters do not necessarily undertake to furnish replies to questions. There is to be an independent Assessor or Assessors to be selected by the Corporation, presumably after the designs have been received.

The authors of the first, second and third premiated designs may receive £100, £50, and £25, respectively, but the right is reserved to divide the premiums equally or to withhold them.

The winning designs (if any) are to become the property of the Corporation, who retain the right to utilize any features contained in any of the other Schemes also.

The Scheme is evidently one of great magnitude involving a large amount of work, candidates will incur considerable expense in providing the Ordnance Maps and in visiting York from a distance, etc. The premiums offered are in the opinion of the Society entirely inadequate. The successful candidates will be considerably out of pocket even after receiving the premiums, and all other competitors will have given away their expert knowledge, not merely for nothing, but at a great expense to themselves. It should be noted that the Scheme does not provide for the employment of the successful competitor, and the conditions as regards terms and remuneration are such as would not be entertained for a moment by the members of any other profession called upon to undertake a similar amount of work.

The Council of the Society after careful consideration of the conditions and circumstances have thought it desirable to endeavour to show the Promoters that it is in their own interest that more liberal terms should be offered to competitors under more favourable conditions. At present the adage "Nothing for nothing and very little for two pence" would seem to indicate the probable value of the work to be submitted, as no professional man possessing the qualifications which alone would justify the Promoters in associating him with a Scheme of this magnitude, is going to give the Promoters the benefit of his expert knowledge, without some guarantee that he will obtain an adequate return in the event of his design being premiated or any of his ideas utilized.

The main lines of the Society's suggestions to the Promoters are :—

(*a*) That the deposit paid should be refunded to Architects who decide not to compete, and that Ordnance Maps, etc., should be supplied to competitors free of charge.

(*b*) That the name of the Assessor or Assessors should be made known at once, and that the Jury system of assessing should be adopted.

(*c*) That the premiums should be increased, and the successful competitor be employed on the present and future schemes at adequate fees, and that other competitors whose ideas are utilized should be properly remunerated.

Although the Council have not barred the Competition, they anticipate that the views they have expressed and the action they have taken, will commend themselves to the members.

As we go to press we hear that the deposit will be refunded, an Assessor appointed at an early date, and Clause 14 amended by the omission of the author's *nom de plume* on the drawings. So far the premiums have not been increased, but the Society's further communication on this point is still under consideration.

Unfairness of Architectural Competitions.*

We architects can hardly blame business men for exacting from us such advantages as a competition enables them to do for a purely nominal payment—if we on our part permit competitions to continue upon such a one-sided basis. The axiom that professional work should be duly paid for, and is paid for, obtains in all other professions than our own.

Assuming the conduct of a competition is irreproachable and thirty competitors enter—each one only stands approximately a thirtieth chance of success, and each should receive a premium at least sufficient to pay his out-of-pocket expenses.

Competitions may be classed broadly under two headings : (*a*) Large competitions, with well drawn conditions, professional assessors, and some assurance that the successful competitor shall carry out the work. (*b*) Small competitions, with loosely drawn conditions, no professional assessors, where the promoters undertake no obligation towards the successful competitor as to carrying out the work.

Under class (*a*) let us take a suppositious case : Assuming that the assessors, conditions, etc., are all of the best possible (though there are doubtless many thorns in these), we still have an overwhelming iniquity to adjust. A building to be erected is to cost £100,000 and there are thirty competitors ; premiums are advertised at £300, £200, and £100, though strictly these only aggregate £300, as the first premium is merged into the commission of the successful architect, and therefore has no actuality at all. We therefore have a total of £300 in premiums. If we value each competitor's work at 2½ per cent., the work and finish to a good set of competitive plans making them more or less equal to working drawings, we should be dealing fairly ; or, to be within the mark, we should doubtless agree that 1¼ per cent.—classing them as sketches—would be allowing a decided margin. However, let us be still more on the safe side in our estimate and reduce it again further to 1 per cent. only—a very moderate estimate indeed ; then each competitor's design is worth £1,000. The promoters receive thirty such, or designs aggregating £30,000 value for which they distribute the munificent sum of £300 amongst *two* of the competitors and allow the others to go without any remuneration whatever ! Say what you will in favour of competitions—or even make still further modifications in these figures—but the difference between value received and paid for is too stupendous to be reconciled at all under the present system.

If competitions of the class (*a*) are unsatisfactory, those in class (*b*) are much more so and not the whole tendency of competitions promoted on these lines is to tempt architects to produce designs which will captivate the fancy of the uninitiated ;

---

* From a paper read before the Cape Institute of Architects, by F. K. Kendall, F.R.I.B.A., President.

thus, instead of an architect being the means of elevating public taste, he is induced to lower the standard of his ideals to that of the public.

A very disquieting sequel is when the promoters claim the successful design as their own property and carry it out themselves without further reference to the author. No competitor enters for the mere sake of winning the premium, his aim is to secure the carrying out of the work, the premium merely being a set-off against his out-of-pocket expenses, and for this, as we have seen, he makes enormous sacrifices ; but to deprive him of the work after successfully sucking his brains should not be possible. It amounts to something worse than lottery !

Another sequel is that these badly organized competitions have now established themselves on all sides, and so easy is it (apparently) to secure some sort of competition between architects, that in several instances of late no premium whatever has been offered to the successful competitor ! Through want of being checked this system has now evolved itself into alarming dimensions, and it has become quite a common thing for people to promote competitions for all sorts of insignificant buildings without dreaming of appointing assessors, offering premiums, or drawing up definite or reasonable conditions or even proper schedules of accommodation.

The trouble has arisen through the absolute lack of unity amongst architects. They have never agreed as a body upon many of the most fundamental points affecting their relations with the public or their clients. Surely no other body of men with anything in common is so entirely lacking in unanimity ?

United action on the part of architects is simply demanded, and as a basis for discussion, the following suggestions are put forward :—

" A " Competitions.—Members should be free to submit designs in competition where regulations are drawn up by a professional adviser of standing—who shall also act as assessor—when the amount to be expended is not less than £25,000. The number of competitors should be narrowed down to say six, each of whom should receive a premium of not less than say £100 (to be increased on a sliding scale in proportion to the amount to be expended). This reduction might be arrived at through some such means as (1) a preliminary competition with only rough pencil sketches to a small scale (one plan of each floor, one section, and one perspective sketch) ; (2) an inspection of existing buildings or photographs of buildings by intending competitors ; or (3) by ballot. Then each of the six competitors, being guaranteed a premium, should develop his design more elaborately for the final competition.

" B " Competitions.—Such competitions be entirely ignored by all architects. Of course, it would be open to promoters to invite say three architects to submit competitive plans—even for a small building—by paying a premium to each.

Reviews.

Reinforced Concrete in Practice. By A. Alban H. Scott. London: Scott, Greenwood & Son, 8, Broadway, Ludgate. Price, 4*s.* net.

The practical side of reinforced concrete presents many difficulties to the architect as he is usually forced to gain his experience by the actual supervision of work for which he is responsible, and although he may be assisted by an expert he is nevertheless the person on whom the responsibility will rest, and it behoves him to study every aspect of the subject if he is to possess any confidence in himself. The importance of this material in modern construction is assuming a magnitude which renders a knowledge of the subject essential to all those connected with the building industry, and this excellent little book will be greatly appreciated as one which deals with the practical side in a manner suitable to all classes of readers. Helpful information is included for the architect and the contractor, and the two essential points, viz., good work and economy are always kept in sight. The general progress of the work and the quality and preparation of the materials are dealt with, together with work requiring special methods. It reflects credit on the author that he has not neglected to mention those elementary and apparently simple points which are so often overlooked in text-books, but which are always of primary importance, and frequently become neglected in the execution, thus spoiling what might otherwise be first-class work.

Notes are also given on the testing of finished structures, and the question of expansion and contraction, and the whole of the volume is illustrated by drawings and photographs. Actual examples are illustrated and referred to, to emphasize the arguments and statements made, and no vague theoretical matter is introduced. The book is well worth the small outlay entailed in its purchase, and it should be acquired by all who are interested in reinforced concrete and its practical application.

Modern Illuminants and Illuminating Engineering. By Leon Gaster and J. S. Dow. London: Whittaker & Co., 2, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square. Price, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.

There are very few volumes which deal with illumination in a complete manner, and this treatise should therefore be welcome to architects generally, as it has been written by authors who are thoroughly conversant with the subject, and the various sections have been dealt with fully. The historical development of the methods of illumination is extremely interesting, and a very good chapter has been devoted to it, dealing with the early conceptions of light, and tracing the development through the various stages up to the present day.

The authors show what rapid progress has been made in recent years, and they predict a great advance in the knowledge of how to make the best use of the light we obtain, and a steady development of methods of scientific illumination, during the next few years.

There is no doubt that architects take a deeper interest in the question of artificial lighting than was the case a few years ago, and they realize that it is necessary to consider not only the design of the fittings, but also the nature and distribution of the illuminant, as these are important factors in the successful treatment of a room.

The second chapter is devoted to Gas Lighting, and the matter covered is extensive, the notes commencing with early types of burners, and leading up to modern types and systems, while cost and maintenance are also considered. These notes are followed by others dealing with Electric Lighting, and this section of the volume is naturally an important one, owing to the extensive use of electricity as a modern illuminant. Every aspect of electric lighting seems to have been considered, and the most recent improvements are clearly explained. Oil, Petrol-Air Gas, and Acetylene, are discussed in the following chapter, and although these may not be considered as important in many respects, they are especially useful in remote country districts where gas and electricity are not available.

The authors have not confined the work to practical notes on lighting systems only, as will be realized when it is mentioned that chapters are devoted to such matters as "Illumination and the Eye," "Colour and the Eye," and the "Measurement of Light and Illumination."

These portions are very well written, and although dealing with scientific questions, the matter is expressed in a manner which enables the reader to grasp the subject quite clearly.

Various globes, shades, and reflectors, are discussed, and their various merits and demerits dealt with, and some notes are given on outdoor lighting which naturally presents problems quite distinct from those met with in interior illumination.

The volume is illustrated throughout by numerous drawings and photographs and can be recommended to all in the architectural profession as being a complete treatise on that important subject "Illuminating Engineering."

Memorials and Monuments. By Lawrence Weaver, F.S.A. *Country Life* and George Newnes, Ltd. Price, 12*s*. 6*d*.

From Weever's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, 1631, to Weaver's *Memorials and Monuments*, 1915, is a far cry, and yet in the interval if we except Brindley and Weatherley's *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments*, how little information on the subject is available. The book in front of us has a melancholy interest at the present time, and appears opportunely when for the first time for a century we are engaged in a life and death struggle which has brought and will bring bereavement to thousands of homes.

After the return of peace, there will be scarcely a church, chapel, school, or college, in which some one will not desire to erect a fitting memorial to those who have not held their life dear for the sake of King and Country. To those who require guidance in the matter this volume appeals.

The examples illustrated in the book are good and varied, comprising indoor and outdoor memorials of elaborate and simple design taken from ancient and modern sources, not, in the words of the author, to be " slavishly copied," but offering useful and valuable suggestion as to what such monuments should be.

The book is published in the hope that those interested may be led to the artist, rather than to the trader, or the so-called " monumental mason " with his pattern book, who brings to his task neither education, taste, or knowledge, and is moreover often incompetent in his craftsmanship.

It is also to be desired that discretion will be exercised in the position of new monuments, as however artistic a monument is, its position and setting has to be considered, and care taken that the architecture of the building is neither damaged nor disfigured. Some of the monuments illustrated would have shown to better advantage in another and more appropriate setting.

A little typographical correction is required on pages 425 and 426, as the arms illustrated in figure 229 are not those of the Saddlers' Company, but of the Masons.

Changes of address or any other revisions or additions to the list of members should be sent to the Secretary at once for the new issue of the Members' Register now in preparation for *The Year Book.*

The Index to Volume VIII. of the *Journal* is now ready and may be obtained from the Secretary free of charge. The cost of a Binding Case is Three Shillings. Missing numbers will be supplied at Sixpence each, or a bound Volume complete at Ten Shillings.

Registration in Michigan.

The Michigan State Law regulating the practice of architecture came into operation on August 24th. The usual restrictions for the practice of architecture are enacted, and further it is permitted that any builder may draw plans for himself, or for any building that is being erected under his supervision. Architects who have practised prior to February 5th, 1915, who can show satisfactory evidence of character and competency, can obtain a licence on application.

Sketching in War Time.

The risks which artists and architects run in War time in the pursuit of their profession, of being charged with a breach of the Defence of the Realm Act, is once more exemplified by the recent experience of Professor Wallace Rimington, Hon. M.S.A. He was sketching near the Menai Straits, in ignorance of the fact that it was a prohibited area, and had to appear before the Local Bench, who dismissed the case, but justified the police in their action. An architect who was detained on similar grounds near London some weeks ago, put his captors into touch with us over the telephone, with the result that we were called up late at night to vouch for his bona fides. In this case the " suspect " was released without being charged before a Magistrate. Several other similar cases have come to our knowledge.

Choosing Architects by Competition.

Although Architectural Competitions are frequently used as a means of choosing architects or of securing preliminary designs, it is very doubtful, says the *Engineering Record*, whether this method is conducive to best results. Engineers are comparatively free from this practice except in the design of some structures such as small bridges. A few years ago when an engineer submitted a plan for a bridge he was very apt to find himself in competition with one or more bridge companies, but now, even in this branch of engineering, it is common practice to employ an engineer who prepares his own designs which are then submitted to bridge companies for bids. Architectural competitions are generally of no advantage to the owner. To make them successful he must first choose an advisor, whose duty it is to formulate the terms on which the competitors must base their designs and to conduct the competition. The American Institute of Architects has given this matter considerable attention, and under the code of that Society it is unprofessional for any member of the Institute, or, of a Chapter thereof, to participate in a competition, whether as competitor or as junior, unless the programme shall first have been approved by the Committee on Competitions of the Institute or by an authorized sub-committee. A contest of this kind is a slow and expensive process of choosing an architect, and in a great majority of cases it would be much better if he were chosen directly and solely upon his fitness to design and to superintend the work. It is possible that a competition may bring forth a meritorious general design for a building, and the author thereof be so entirely lacking in executive ability and in the technical knowledge necessary to prepare detailed designs as to be incapable of carrying the work to successful completion.

Professional Advertising.

The Architect and Contract Reporter commenting on the advertisement of the Council of the R.I.B.A., that it is not in accordance with professional etiquette for architects to advertise for work, and that Members and Licentiates of the Royal Institute are not permitted to advertise, says, this is a step in the right direction. It has long been part of the unwritten code of etiquette of the architectural profession that " it is not in accordance " therewith " for architects to advertise for work," and for some time past it has been the practice of the Council of the Royal Institute to admonish any of its members and Licentiates who may have transgressed. It is well therefore that the public should know that such etiquette exists amongst architects, and the announcement that " Members and Licentiates of the Royal Institute are not permitted to advertise " implies disciplinary action by the Council against offenders. We have said that the present announcement is a step in the right direction.

The next step is of equal importance. It is for the Council to define what they and the members of the Royal Institute understand by " to advertise."* The dictionary definition is " to turn one's attention to ; to inform ; to give public information or announcement of." If by advertising is meant the insertion of announcements in the public Press for which payment is made by the advertiser, the issue is clear and unmistakable ; but if the interdicted practice is to include all and every effort " to turn one's attention to," a very much wider field of activity in attaining notoriety is forbidden.

Such advertisements would indisputably include the exhibition of drawings or models in the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy. There can be no dispute that this exhibition is a trade show, on equal terms with the Leipzig fair or any Agricultural Hall trade exhibition. Its object is to enable certain craftsmen to sell the wares they have produced and to get orders for future productions. The Architectural Room is as much a trade show as the rest of the exhibition, and one of the most profitable means of advertising open to architects. It is both cheap and remunerative. It cannot be asserted without hypocritical cant that inclusion in the show is a hall mark of superiority, or that the drawings exhibited are the selection of the best, and only the best, of the architectural design of the day. In the first place much of the best is never sent to the Royal Academy. Next, the fact of a drawing being hung is no evidence of its superiority, for fortunate fitness in the size of frame is well known to be the determining factor for inclusion in preference to many others of equal and often superior merit.

---

*[In our issue of May last (page 261 ante) when referring to this subject we said : " In the absence of any definition of the term this would seem a somewhat drastic regulation, which if enforced as widely as it is drawn would be disastrous to that body, and if not enforced is a dead letter." In our opinion the Society's view that an architect should not advertise for or improperly solicit professional work, is as near as it is possible to get to any regulation on the subject —Ed.]

As long as members of the Council of the Royal Institute avail themselves of the cheap and profitable method of turning the attention of the public to their work afforded by the Architectural Room of the Royal Academy they cannot in all decency draw distinctions " on the merits of the case " between other methods. The merits of the case, when decided by a Council or Committee without a clearly defined standard, means inconsistent and variable decisions, according to the fortuitous composition of the judiciary of the moment. It leads to such pitiable instances of tweedledum and tweedledee as is seen in the recorded resolutions of the Council of the Royal Institute that it is " reasonable " for an architect to put his name on a completed building, but " undesirable " to exhibit it " in front of buildings in course of construction."

Effect of Bombardment and Explosion on Concrete and on Brickwork.

The *Scientific American*, of February 6th, says: " A striking feature of the pictures of the Belgian forts bombarded by the German 42-centimetre guns is that the walls and roofs struck by the projectiles are not pierced smoothly by the shots, but completely shattered, even when the explosive force of the shells plays no part. These fortifications consist chiefly of concrete and armoured concrete. According to an article by Professor P. Rohland, which recently appeared in the *Zeitschrift d. V. d. Eisenbahnverwaltungen*, the same phenomenon has been observed in experimental practice with targets of reinforced concrete. It was found that the shots did not break holes or fissures as in steel targets, but caused the whole target to crumble into small fragments.

" Professor Rohland holds that the reason for this singular behaviour of concrete lies in the fact that there is a condition of high tension in sheets, walls, roofs, etc., of concrete, due to the collodial chemical nature of the cement, whose separate particles are pressed extraordinarily close to each other. When this tension is relieved at any point by a bursting shot the complete crumbling of the entire sheet of concrete is the inevitable result. Hence, he advises a return to the use of brick for fortifications. When a brick wall is struck by a shot the result is merely the tearing of a big hole, since owing to the looseness of the structure only the parts in immediate contact with the spot hit are affected."

On the other hand the Peabody Sales Corporation, of Walkerville, Ont., in a letter quoted by *The Architects' and Builders' Journal*, consider that the comparatively small amount of damage done to their factory by a dynamite explosion, on June 21st, 1915, was due almost entirely to the concrete construction. The charge was placed apparently about a foot or less from the brick retaining wall, halfway between two concrete piers on the outside of the building, and directly under a solid concrete slab, which affords a footpath from the pay-roll department entrance to the street. The explosion blew out about ten to fifteen feet of the brick retaining wall, and destroyed the concrete sidewalk slab under which the charge was placed, but there was not one other particle of concrete so much as chipped in any portion of the building. It is their opinion that had this building been an ordinary constructed brick wall, the entire front would have probably been blown in and probably a large section of the floor space would have collapsed.

We venture the suggestion that it was not the system of construction of the main building which saved it from material damage, but the fact that the brick retaining wall and the concrete side walk, both of which were destroyed, received the full effect of the dynamite charge and broke the force of the explosion before it reached the main building, which consequently only suffered from broken windows due to the concussion.

Possibly some investigations into the damage caused to buildings of various construction at home, by bombs or shell fire might throw further light on the subject.

Mr. G. A. T. Middleton, the first Secretary of the Society, and a Past Vice-President, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Society in recognition of his services to the Society and the profession, more particularly in the cause of Registration. Mr. Middleton's health is unfortunately such that he is compelled for the present to take a complete rest from all professional engagements.

Information has been received at the Glasgow School of Art that Professor Eugene Bourdon, Director of the Glasgow School of Architecture, now serving as Captain on the Staff of the French Army, has been Gazetted on August 4th, last, as a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Captain Bourdon's military services only are mentioned, but it is known that his civil services as Professor and Director of the School of Architecture appears also on the nomination. Captain Bourdon is a Member of the Beaux Arts Committee, and is one of a number of Atelier members who are serving with the Army of France and the British Expeditionary Force.

The Study of Cracks.

The Director of the National Physical Laboratory states in his Annual Report, that at the suggestion of the principal architect in charge of the Royal Palaces, it is proposed to commence a systematic study of the cracks in the buildings of the Tower of London. Cracks suitable for observational purposes have been chosen in the walls of St. John's Chapel and in the Beauchamp, Salt, Wakefield, and Cradle Towers, and a set of crack micrometers of Mr. Horace Darwin's design has been put in hand. When these are fitted, observations will be made weekly for a period of twelve months. Temperature records will be taken concurrently, in order to eliminate the effect of movements due to change of temperature.

The British Fire Prevention Committee's War Emergency Work.

At the outbreak of War, the Committee formed a Special Fire Survey Force of 100 Surveyors to undertake at short notice, in an honorary capacity, any fire surveys required by the Government. Over 900 establishments taken over for War emergency work all over the country were surveyed by this Force including numerous hospitals, with a total of over 40,000 beds. The Committee's Warning Service embraced the preparation and free issue of over 200,000 public "Fire Warnings" in connection with the War Emergency disseminated by the Committee in the form of posters, circular letters or as notices.

The Special Fire Service Force, organized by the Committee at the outbreak of the War and comprising ex-fire brigade officers and foremen, was originally brought into such a form as to make 300 firemen readily available for mobilization in Sections at short notice.

The whole of the complex work arising out of the above service, has been carried out by a Headquarters Sub-Committee, loyally assisted by the Clerical Staff of the British Fire Prevention Committee and in its operations, the Committee invariably kept in close touch with the Government Departments and other central Authorities concerned.

The work of the Committee has been cordially received and its Technical Enquiry Office in particular was largely used by the authorities and by the public.

The results of the work have been far reaching. The great care taken by the public on simple, sensible and inexpensive lines to prevent outbreaks of fires and to meet them with organized self-help is extraordinary and must effect the reduction of the fire loss after the War as it has during the War.

Dacre Church, Near Ullswater.

There are many old villages and hamlets in the environs of the Lake District, which are rather out of the beaten track of tourists, and are, therefore, not much visited ; but they are well worth inspection for all of them have their architectural remains, not to speak of their old customs and legends, the latter being given material support by quaint stones and signs of every conceivable form and shape.

One of these villages is Dacre, a quaint old world retreat, a few miles from Ullswater. The Castle, Church, and houses, still retain the vigour of their youth, so well are these northern structures able to withstand the ravages of time.

The Castle usually receives most attention from visitors, although there is nothing particularly noteworthy about it, except its antiquity.

The Church, however, is extremely interesting, for although it has been extensively restored and repaired from time to time, it has lost nothing of its architectural value. It was originally a Norman structure, the chancel being now the only remaining portion of this date. The walls are constructed with a red sandstone in uncoursed rubble, the rest of the Church being built with a white sandstone.

There is a small doorway in the south side of the chancel which appears to have been inserted at a later date, being transitional in character as shown by the flat keystone, and the columns worked on the separate stones of the door jambs.

The latter was a step to making the column a separate feature, distinct from the jamb. The interior of the Church is very interesting, much of its charm, however, being lost by the insertion of new varnished woodwork and dull drab-red floors tiles.

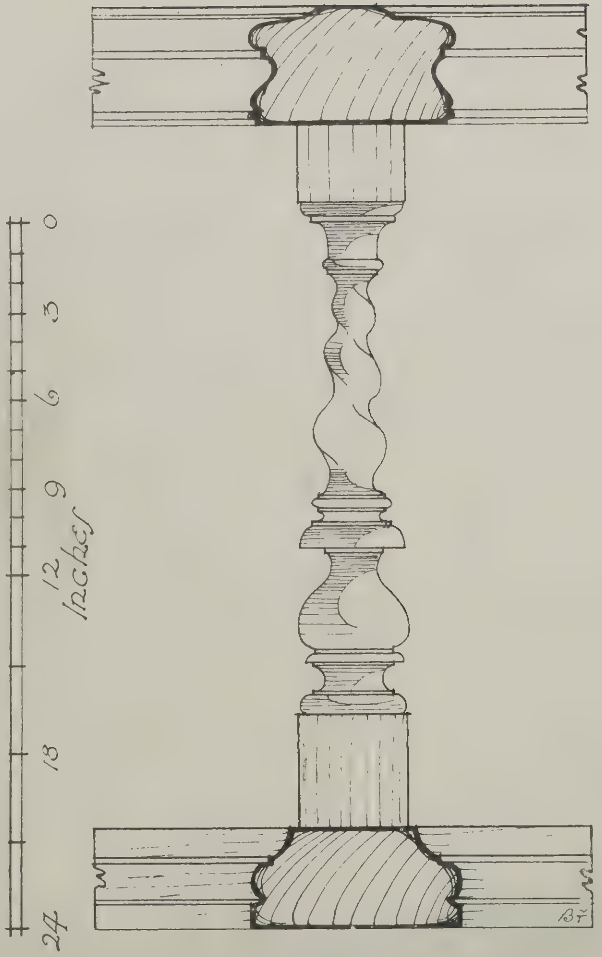
There are many beautiful wall monuments, some within the sanctuary should command special attention, as a specimen of the craftsmanship of the period, 1709. They include a stone effigy of a Knight, presumably Lord Dacre, from whom the name of the village is derived, and two other pieces of stonework with crude surface carving. The Altar rail is of extreme age, and the baluster is a well wrought piece of work.

Four peculiar stones in the Churchyard, very much weathered, are said to be carvings of bears which were formerly on the Castle tower ; and then there is underground masonry in the lower portion of the Churchyard, which is pointed out as being the head of a vaulted tunnel leading to the Castle. All such quaint features of these old villages can only safely be presumed to have the significance attached to them by the local wiseacres who are only too glad to talk to anybody seemingly interested in them. The writer was initiated into the key series of the symbols of Dacre Church by the village innkeeper, who was superintending the digging of new graves at the time. Possibly he was the verger of the Church in addition to his calling of Boniface.

Another village in the vicinity is Askham, perhaps the prettiest of all Lakeland villages, and well worth more than one visit to the architectural student.

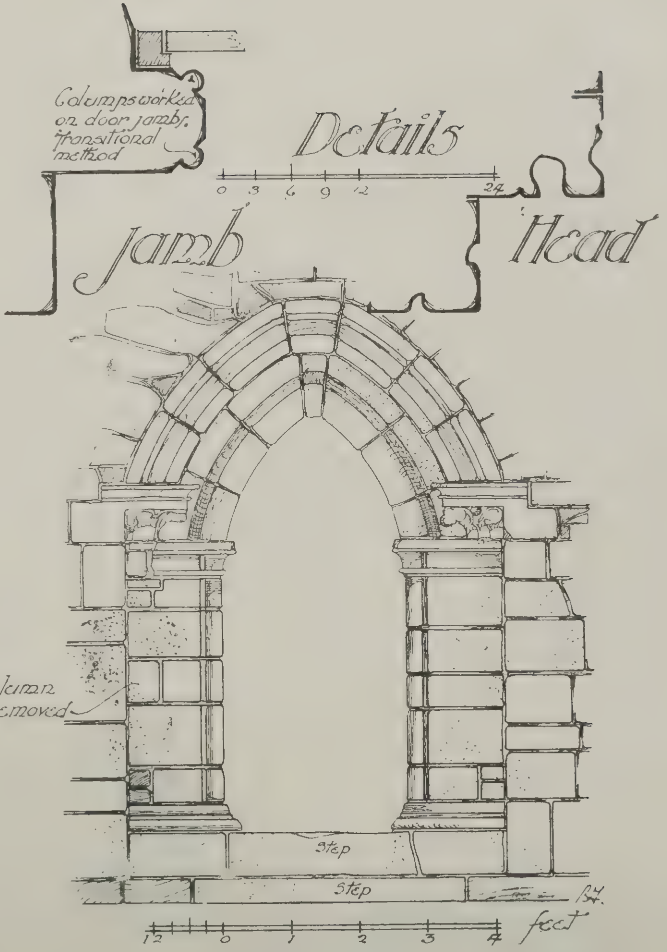
Dacre lies about five miles to the north of Pooley Bridge, at the northern head of Ullswater, and Askham about five miles to the south.

BRIGHT FRASER, Student S.A.



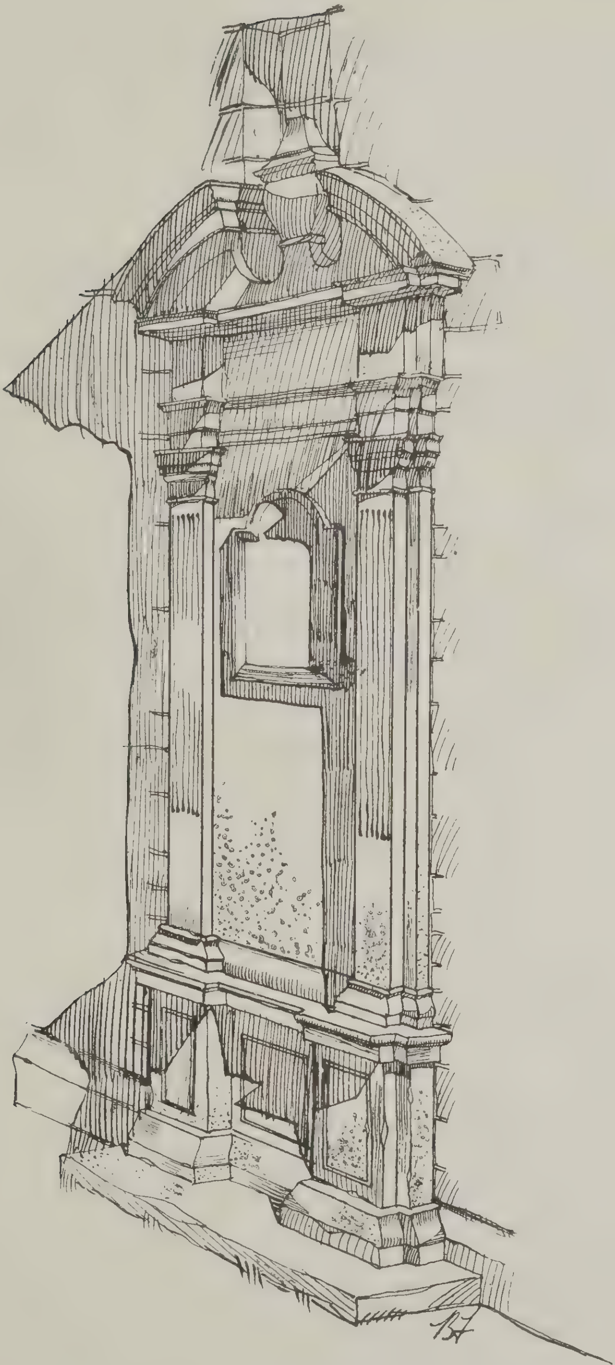
ALTAR RAIL.

DACRE CHURCH.



CHANCEL DOOR.

Measured and drawn by Basil Frazer, Student S.A.



MONUMENT, DACRE CHURCH. *Sketched by Basil Frazer, Student S.A.*

The Examinations.

The Graduateship and Membership Examinations are being held in the first week in October, in London, Liverpool, Cardiff and Dublin. The next examination is due to take place in April, 1916.

The Society's Lodge of Freemasons.

The Installation Meeting will be held at the Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday, November 10th, at 5 p.m. Members of other Lodges who would like to attend are invited to communicate with the Secretary, at 28, Bedford Square, W.C. The Worshipful Master Elect is Mr. Herbert W. Lockton, of Newark-on-Trent.

Albert Hall Fair—Christmas, 1915.

The Professional Classes War Relief Council have undertaken to organize a Christmas Fair, at the Albert Hall, on December 7th, 8th, and 9th, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief work of the Council. The organizing Committee will be assisted by Committees representing the different professions, and a Committee—known as "The Architects' Committee"—under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ernest Newton, A.R.A., has been formed to represent the professions of Architecture and Surveying. The President of the Society, Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., and the Secretary, Mr. C. McArthur Butler, have accepted an invitation to join the Committee.

The idea is that useful articles should be made and sold at 5*s*. each. All the money so received will go for relief as the expenses will be provided for from another fund. Those who cannot make gifts can send the money, which will be used to purchase a suitable gift for sale on their behalf.

The price of admission will be 5*s*., which will include the right to select one gift. Prizes of the value of £3, £2, and £1, are offered for the three best made articles in each of the Classes, which include Knitted Goods, Needlework, Handicraft, Toys and Woodwork, and Cookery.

The winners are to select their prizes from the Exhibition of Arts and Crafts in War Time, which is a permanent feature of the Council's work at Prince's Gate.

The whole object of the scheme is to enable those who have any skill in handicrafts to use it in helping others of their own class who are financially hit by the War. Gifts must be sent in not later than November 22nd. The list of suggestions for suitable articles is contained in an explanatory circular, which may be obtained at 28, Bedford Square, or at 13, Prince's Gate, W.

The A. A. Red Cross Detachment.

Dr. Brydone, of 18, Charles Street, W., has kindly consented to become Medical Officer of the Detachment, and the following provisional appointments have been made :—*Commandant:* Mr. Ambrose W. Coffin. *Sub. Commandant:* Mr. B. Allnutt. *Quartermaster:* Mr. F. R. Yerbury. *Committee:* Messrs. W. Aumonier, L. H. Bucknell, Ernest Bates, H. M. Fletcher, H. Austen Hall, Stanley Hamp, F. R. Hiorns, Stanley Towse, Percy B. Tubbs, Llewellyn Williams. The Detachment meets for stretcher drill, etc., on Wednesday evenings at 6.30 p.m., at 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, and a course of Home Nursing lectures is being arranged. The Commandant does not propose to allow the Detachment to do duty until it is thoroughly proficient, and members are therefore urged to attend drills regularly in order that the services of the Detachment may be utilized at the earliest date possible. In the meantime, recruits holding First Aid certificates are wanted to complete the necessary strength of the Detachment.

A second course of First Aid lectures will be held as soon as arrangements can be made for recruits who do not possess the necessary certificates to qualify them for membership.

Mr. H. T. A. Chidgey has been Mayor of Stepney for two years, and an Alderman for over ten years. Previously he served on the old Mile End Administrative Vestry for ten years, and was Chairman of its Finance Committee. Elected a member of the first Stepney Borough Council, which controls the Municipal affairs of five Parliamentary Divisions—Stepney, Limehouse, Mile End, St. George's and Whitechapel, he was chosen Chairman of the Finance and Parliamentary Committee for six years, and was selected to give evidence before both Houses of Parliament on behalf of the Council. He is President of the Stepney National Volunteer Reserve, and is raising a Local Volunteer Training Corps, of which he is also President. He is also Commander of the H or Stepney Division of the Special Constabulary. Further, he has raised more than £2,000 for the National Relief Fund, and in June last, Stepney contributed £465 to Queen Alexandra's Rose Day Fund.

Mr. Chidgey is a well-known Freemason, being a Past Master of King Solomon's Lodge, and a Past Master of the Borough of Stepney Lodge. He is also a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Basket Makers' Company. Mr. Chidgey joined The Society of Architects in 1892, and is a Past President of the Quantity Surveyors' Association.

Mainly about Members.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. E. Stanley Pritchard, only son of Mr. Joseph Pritchard, of Kidderminster, who was found dead in bed at his father's residence, The Knoll, Comberton, on August 20th. Deceased, who was thirty-four years of age, was known to have a heart affection, but was in his usual health on the previous night. He was a partner with his father in the firm of Pritchard & Pritchard, architects, and joined the Society in 1912. He was a member of the Vernon Lodge of Freemasons, and lately had undertaken the duties of a special constable. Mr. Pritchard was articled to the late J. F. Meredith, of Kidderminster, where he remained until he joined his father in partnership in 1905. The firm had a large and varied practice in schools and business premises, etc., and were architects to a large number of public bodies.

A new Council School at Berriew, near Llangollen, has been built at a cost of £2,700. The architects were Messrs. Shayler & Ridge, of Clive Chambers, Shrewsbury.

Mr. E. W. Harvey Piper, Hon. Member, recently gave an interesting lantern lecture before the Royal Photographic Society, on "A Northern Cathedral."

A new Reredos and Panelling have been erected in St. Thomas's Church, Penkhull, Staffs., from designs by the two Churchwardens, Messrs. A. R. P. Piercy and J. Arfon Jones, both of whom are architects.

New Offices for the Prudential Assurance Company, in Castle Street, Swansea, have been erected from designs by Mr. J. H. Pitt, the Company's District Office Surveyor, who planned and supervised the whole of the work. The cost has been £25,000.

At Brithdir, near Gelligaer, a new Boys' Council School has been opened. The building was designed by Mr. D. Pugh Jones, of Cardiff, the County Architect for Glamorgan. The outlay was nearly £5,000. A Council School at Ystradmynach, built at a cost of £6,000, has been also completed by Mr. D. Pugh Jones.

"Canada House," Kingsway, completes the scheme prepared by Messrs. Trehearne & Norman, of No. 52, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., for the eastern corner of Kingsway and Aldwych. The level of cornices, windows, etc., is maintained from Aldwych up to and including this the most northern block, but the pavilions at each end make "Canada House" itself a complete design. The main factors in determining the design were light and floor space. The windows on all but two floors are carried up to the level of the ceiling, and as there are no internal stanchions, the very large spans for girders have presented several engineering problems. There are two passenger lifts, and the staircase has been arranged so that a third can be provided if required. The entrance hall has been carried out in bastard statuary marble, and the upper halls and stairs in tiles. The front is Aberdeen grey granite up to the second floors, with Portland stone above. Messrs. Trehearne & Norman are designing a building on similar lines for the opposite corner of Aldwych, so that the southern entrance to Kingsway seems assured of a balanced treatment for its two corners.

Ye Old Mitre Tavern, in Ely Place, near Holborn, one of the oldest taverns of London, stands on the site of the Bishop of Ely's garden, which was demolished in 1545, and the tavern dates back to 1546. A tree trunk, which supports one corner of the building, and may be seen from the outside, is said to be the remains of a fruit tree which stood once in the Bishop's garden. The space immediately adjacent to Ely Place, in which the tavern stands, is in the Diocese of Ely, and rates are not paid to the authorities in London, but to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Ely. In a sense, therefore, the neighbourhood forms part of the County of Cambridgeshire and not the County of London. The City Police do not enter this area unless specifically requested to do so, and their place is taken by the beadle, appointed from Ely, who acts as watchman, making his rounds at intervals during the night and calling out the hour. The building has lately been restored, and particular care has been taken by the architect, Mr. W. F. Foster, to retain the distinctive features of the period.

The Baptist Memorial Church, Twickenham, occupies a site on one of the three sides of the triangle enclosing Twickenham Green. It provides accommodation for 370 adults, including the choir, and is so arranged so as to provide the congregation with an uninterrupted view of rostrum, pulpit and baptistery. The exterior of the building is faced with vari-coloured sand-faced "Old English" bricks, and the interior with red-brown sand-faced bricks. The traceried windows and dressings are in Monk's Part Bath stone. The baptistery and rostrum steps are in figured marble. The roof is covered with sand-faced tiles of mixed colours, and internally on top of the stained rafters and exposed between them are light grey asbestos cement sheets. The result is not only pleasing to the eye, but also heat, cold and fire-resisting, besides claiming, from an acoustical point of view, a superiority over the usual exposed boarded lining. The contract price for the erection of the building was £3,650. The architects were Messrs. Ingall, Bridgwater and Porter, of Birmingham.

The Church of St. Mary, Longfleet, near Poole, has been re-opened after enlargement at a cost of £6,000. The Architect was Mr. H. Kendell. The work was commenced in April, 1914, and the foundation stone was laid by the Mayoress of Poole, on July 19th. The superficial area of the Church has been increased by 1,400 ft. In addition to the spacious nave and the new aisles, there are the north and south transepts, cleristory windows, chancel, organ chamber, and vestries. The new nave is in architectural keeping with the style of the remainder of the structure. It has been constructed of Purbeck stone, with Bath stone dressings, the inside being faced with random rubble, Purbeck piers, with dressings of Montis Park and Bath stone. A tiled roof has been substituted for a slate one. The heating is by means of radiators, and electric light is installed. The north transept is fitted up as a side-chapel for week-day services, and an oak screen separates the vestry from the Church. Although a gallery has been dispensed with, there is accommodation now altogether for between 600 and 700 people. Carvings (head only) of H.M. the King and of Bishop Ridgeway, appear on either side of the north porch.

The following personal notes are based upon portrait articles which have recently appeared in *The City of London Illustrated*.

Mr. Henry Adams, who for some thirty-five years was Professor of Engineering at the City of London College, was born in London, on March 24th, 1846, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. H. Adams, Past President of the Society of Engineers, and head of a well-known family named Adams, of East Anglia, from whence his ancestors migrated to London about 1780. The Professor comes of a line famous in engineering, the majority of its members for four generations having been in the profession. The sons of the Professor are following in his footsteps, for the eldest, Mr. H. C. Adams, is in partnership with his father, the others being in different branches of engineering in various parts of the world.

After taking advantage of many and varied opportunities for obtaining a wide experience in his father's office and elsewhere, Professor Adams commenced practice on his own account in 1877, as a consulting architect engineer and surveyor. He had charge for thirteen years of the whole of Messrs. Cory & Sons' establishments, so far as the engineering part was concerned, and designed and carried out much new work for them. The Professor held the same position with regard to the establishments of Messrs. Lambert Brothers and Messrs. Radford & Co., and was also consulted from time to time by most of the other old-established firms on the Coal Exchange. The great depot belonging to the Marquess of Londonderry, at Nine Elms, was constructed from his designs. It was the most economical structure for the purpose ever built, as his later work, the Seaborne Coal Wharf at Bermondsey Wall, Rotherhithe, was the most efficient in working. He is largely consulted by architects in connection with foundations, retaining walls, and structural steel work, particularly in connection with riverside wharves and warehouses. Professor Adams, who has been retained as scientific expert in a large number of law cases, is frequently named as an arbitrator in professional disputes, being one of the arbitrators on the Roll of the London Court of Arbitration. He is also examiner in building construction to The Society of Architects, of which he has been a member for nearly thirty years, and is the Chairman of its Examination Committee, and has also served as Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Librarian; a member of the Board of Examiners of the Royal Sanitary Institute; Superintending Examiner of the Institution of Municipal Engineers, the Society of Engineers, the Concrete Institute, and an Examiner to the Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

Side by side with his business engagements Professor Adams has carried on a special and important educational work. In 1869, he was appointed by the Council of the City of London College upon their staff of professors and inaugurated a new series of class subjects, which afterwards developed into the engineering department of the College. In the thirty-five years he held office, some 4,000 students have passed under his care, and he gave personally, or provided material or, the enormous aggregate of 10,000 lectures. His passes at South Kensington under the Science and Art Department exceeded ninety per cent., during the whole period, including the honours stage, where the majority come to grief. Mr. Adams was the first to hold evening classes in Land Surveying in London, and the first to hold any classes in Quantity Surveying.

At the annual examinations of the Surveyors' Institution, the College students always occupied high positions, one or more of the chief prizes having fallen to them each year during the first fifteen years of their establishment. All the most successful "coaches" for this examination are old pupils of Professor Adams, including Messrs. Parry, Pilditch and Mould. In addition to his many duties he found time to give occasional courses of lectures at the Bow and Bromley Institute, the late Royal Polytechnic College, the Society of Engineers, and the Architectural Association, whilst he has also contributed many papers on various professional subjects to Societies of which he is a member.

Professor Adams, whose Chambers are at 60, Queen Victoria Street, was President of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 1889; Society of Engineers, 1890; City of London College Science Society, 1900; Institute of Sanitary Engineers, 1908; Association of Engineers-in-Charge, 1910; and is at present the President of the Concrete Institute. He was a chief examiner (Engineering) Board of Education, 1905-11. He is a member of the Engineering Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce; an Ex-Councillor of Lewisham, and Chairman of the Works and Highways Committee. He is the author of many works on subjects germane to engineering and including several text-books. The Professor has been twice married and has six sons and three daughters.

Back Numbers of the Journal.

The Secretary will be glad if members who have spare copies of the *Journal* for September and October, 1894, and of the *Year Book*, for 1897 and 1902, will communicate with him.

Papers for Session 1915-16.

Offers of papers or suggestions for subjects suitable for discussion are invited from members or others who are prepared to assist the Council in arranging a programme for the coming session.

Special General Meeting.

A Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at 28, Bedford Square, on Thursday, October 14th, 1915, at 6.30 p.m. The attention of members is particularly drawn to the time of the meeting.

Agenda :—

1. Minutes.
2. Nominations and Announcements.
3. Elections to Membership.
4. Scrutineers' Report on the Ballot for Officers and Council, 1915–16.

Members on War Service.

We have received the following additions and alterations to the lists previously published :—

Members :—B. CHAIKIN (2nd London Sanitary Coy.) ; H. IRVING GRAHAM (2nd Lieut. Northumbrian Divisional R.E.) ; WM. JANE (Capt. 2nd Wessex Divisional Engineers, T.F.) ; A. T. PARKER (2nd Lieut. R.E., T.F.) ; W. J. PULFORD (2nd Lieut. A.S.C.) ; D. G. TANNER (1st Lieut. R.E.) ; R. WELLINGS THOMAS (Lieut. R.E.). *Students :*—G. D. ASH (Corp. R.E.) ; D. H. H. BARRY (3rd Battalion 18th County of London Regiment) ; A. S. GEORGE (Corp. A.O.C.) ; C. F. OVERY (2nd Lieut. 14th Reserve Battalion Royal Fusiliers).

Volunteer Training Corps.

Members :—B. D. CANCELLOR (Winchester V.T.C.) ; H. T. A. CHIDGEY (Stepney V.T.C.).

THE

Journal

OF

The Society of Architects

FOUNDED 1884; INCORPORATED 1893.

Including Transactions and Architectural Notes.

OCTOBER, 1915.

CONTENTS:

COMPETITIONS.
REVIEWS.
ADVERTISING.
DACRE CHURCH.
MAINLY ABOUT MEMBERS.
NOTICES.

London:

New Series,
Vol. VIII., No. 96

AT THE OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS,
28, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

Price Sixpence
to Non-members

For Economy
For Variety
For Effect
For Covering Power
For Saving Time
For Complete Satisfaction

Specify

Damp Resisting

Antiseptic

The Company's District Agents:

DODD & OULTON, Ltd.,
8, Stanley Street, LIVERPOOL.
And 6, Todd Street, MANCHESTER.

J. DUTHIE & CO.,
129, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW.

JOHN LINE & SONS, Ltd.,
Alfred Place, LONDON, W.C.
And 63, Cornwall St., BIRMINGHAM.

W. ROBINSON, (Nottingham) Ltd.,
7 & 9, Victoria St., NOTTINGHAM.
And 25, Church Gate, LEICESTER.

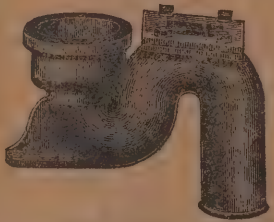
ROWE BROS. & CO., Ltd., EXETER.
And Canon's Marsh, BRISTOL.

JOHN DUNN & SON,
Elswick Court, Northumberland St.,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

DURESCO THE KING OF Water Paints.

Sole Makers: **THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LTD.,**
CHARLTON, LONDON, S.E.

IT PAYS ARCHITECT, BUILDER & CLIENT to use BURN BROTHERS' Cast Iron Gas-tight HOUSE DRAINS and FITTINGS.



Enormous Stock, ready for immediate delivery, saving time in urgent work.

SPECIAL CASTINGS PROMPTLY PREPARED.

3, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Readers who mention the source of their information when communicating with advertisers in this Journal, confer a favour in thereby making the publication known as a useful medium between the producer and consumer.

ACCUMULATORS. PAGE
Pritchett & Gold, and Electrical Power Storage Co., Ltd. ... vi

ARCHITECTURAL & BUILDING SUPPLIES.
Clayden, Cecil ... vi

ARTESIAN WELL ENGINEERS.
Le Grand & Sutcliff ... vi

ASPHALTE.
Claridge's Patent Asphalte Co., Ltd. ... vi
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii
Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. ... v

BACTERIAL TREATMENT OF SEWAGE. PAGE
Burn Bros. ... ii

BITUMEN SHEETING.
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii

BRICKS.
Edwards, J. C. ... vi
Lawrence, Thomas & Sons vi
Ruabon Coal and Coke Co., Ltd. ... vi

BUILDING SPECIALITIES.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

CARVING. PAGE
Martyn, H. H. & Co., Ltd. iii

CEILINGS.
King, J. A. & Co. ... v

CHIMNEY POTS.
Sankey & Son, J. H., Ltd. iv

COLLAPSIBLE GATES.
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

CONSTRUCTIONAL STEELWORK.
Drew-Bear, Perks & Co., Ltd. iii

"COPPERLITES." PAGE
Haywards, Ltd. ... iii

DAMP COURSES.
Callender & Co., Ltd. ... vii
Claridge's Patent Asphalte Co., Ltd. ... vi
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ... viii
Val De Travers Asphalte Co., Ltd. ... v

DOOR SPRINGS.
Adams, Robert ... iv

Continued on page iv.

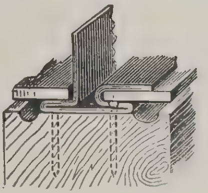
ANCASTER STONE
(FREESTONE AND WEATHER BED)
FROM THE ANCIENT QUARRIES.

For Prices and Particulars apply to—
THOMPSON'S ANCASTER QUARRIES Co., LTD.
Offices: 11, ELMER STREET, GRANTHAM.

The following Important Works are built of this Stone:—Baron Rothschild's Mansion, Mentmore; The Bishop's Palace, Lincoln; Revesby Abbey; St. Pancras Station, London; Clerkenwell Town Hall; County Sessions Court, Liverpool; the Interior of the New Sessions House, Old Bailey, London, E.C., and many Churches and Public Buildings in various parts of the Country.

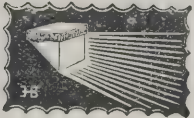
Telegraphic Address: "ADOPTED, STRAT, LONDON." Telephones: STRATFORD 984, 985 (2 lines).

SIMPLEX LEAD GLAZING
FOR ROOFS, SKYLIGHTS, AND HORTICULTURAL WORK
NO SPECIAL CONTRACT REQUIRED.
NO ZINC, IRON OR PUTTY USED.
ANY QUANTITY SUPPLIED.
Millions of superficial feet in use on thousands of Structures.

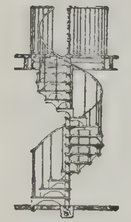


GROVER & CO., LIM.
ENGINEERS, &c.,
Britannia Engineering Works, Carpenters Rd., STRATFORD, E.
Write for Illustrations and full Particulars (sent post free).

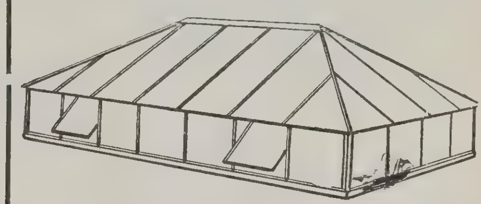
Use Hayward's Lights and Building Specialities



HAYWARD'S Steel Collapsible Gates.


HAYWARD'S Iron Fire-Escape Staircases.

HAYWARD'S Putty Groove Steel Sashes.


HAYWARD'S Roofs, &c. Write for Catalogues.

HAYWARDS, LTD.,
FORMERLY Hayward Brothers & Eckstein, Ltd.,
UNION STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E
Branches at Manchester & Glasgow.

H. H. MARTYN & CO., LTD.,
Also LONDON, GLASGOW,
MANCHESTER & NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
CARVERS, CHELTENHAM.

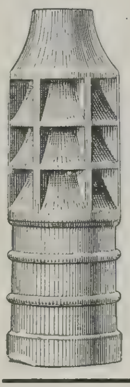
Architects' Benevolent Society,
9, CONDUIT STREET, W.

Professional Employment Committee,
28, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.

Professional Classes War Relief Council,
13, PRINCES GATE, W.

Drew-Bear, Perks & Co. Ltd.
110, CANNON STREET, E.C.
Telephone No. 12110 Central. Telegrams: Bearbind.
LONDON.

Constructional Steelwork.
Schemes worked out to suit Architects' Designs.
WORKS:
Battersea Steel Works, Wellington Road, S.W.
TELEPHONE No. 920 WESTERN. TELEGRAMS: MECHANURGY.



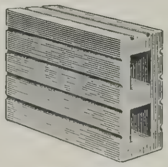
SANKEY'S "PERFECT"
DOWN-Draught
Preventing Chimney Pot.

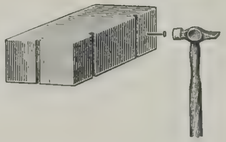
Made of selected imperishable clays.

This Pot has proved itself effectual and unequalled in curing the worst cases of down-draught.

Write for illustrated Booklet and a Model.

A stock of these Pots is held in most of the principal towns throughout the country.





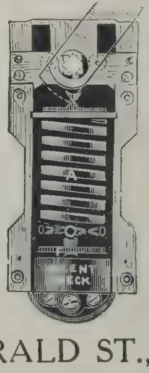
SANKEY'S
Porous Terra Cotta Hollow Partition Blocks, Fixing Bricks, Floor Tiles, &c.

Unequalled for Lightness & Strength, Sound & Fire Resisting.

We have supplied many of the most important buildings, and we keep a very large stock of these goods at the works.

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

J. H. SANKEY & SON, LTD.,
Head Office, Essex Wharf,
Estd. 1857. CANNING TOWN, London, E.



ROBERT ADAMS VICTOR DOOR SPRINGS TRADE MARK

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE MOST DURABLE IN THE WORLD.

ROBERT ADAMS,
Engineer,
Manufacturer and Patentee,

60 HIGHEST AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP.

USED IN THE BEST BUILDINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Telephones:
829 Central.
1023 Holborn.

Telegrams:
"Robt. Adams," London.

3 & 5, EMERALD ST., HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.

CLASSIFIED INDEX—*continued.*

	PAGE
ENGINEERS.	
Grover & Co., Ld. ...	iii
EXAMINATIONS.	
Bond & Batley ..	vi
FELTS.	
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd.	viii
FERRO-CONCRETE ENGINEERS.	
King, J. A. & Co.	v
FERRO-GLASS PAVEMENT LIGHTS.	
King, J. A. & Co. ..	v
FIRE APPLIANCES.	
Heathman & Co. ..	vi
FIRE-ESCAPE STAIRCASES.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
FIRE GRATES.	
Bratt, Colbran & Co.	v
Wright, George, Ltd. ...	vi
FIRE INSTALLATIONS.	
Heathman & Co. ..	vi
FIRE-PROOF DOORS.	
Fire-Proof Doors, Ltd.	vi
FIRE-PROOF METAL LATHING.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
FIREPROOFING.	
King, J. A. & Co. ...	v
FLOORS.	
Claridge's Patent Asphalte Co., Ltd.	vi
King, J. A. & Co. ...	v
FOLDING PARTITIONS.	
Kingfisher, Ltd. ...	vi
GLASS ROOFING.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ..	iii
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
GLAZED SINKS.	
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd.	viii
GLAZING.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ..	iii
HEATING ENGINEERS.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
George Wright, Ltd. ...	vi
HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ..	iii
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
HOUSE DRAINS.	
Burn Bros.	ii
IRON DOORS.	
Haywards, Ltd.	iii
IRONFOUNDING.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ...	iii
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
LADDERS, TRESTLES, &c.	
Heathman & Co. ...	vi
LEADED LIGHTS.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
LEAD GLAZING.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ...	iii
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
LIFTS.	
Waygood-Otis, Ltd.	viii
METAL CASEMENTS.	
Haywards, Ltd. .	iii
METALWORK.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
PAINTS & VARNISHES.	
Silicate Paint Co., Ltd.	ii
PARTITIONS (FIREPROOF).	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
King, J. A. & Co. ..	v
PAVEMENT LIGHTS.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
PLASTER.	
King J. A. & Co. ...	v
QUARRY OWNERS.	
Bath and Portland Stone Firms, Ltd.	v
Thompson's Ancaster Quarries Co., Ltd. ...	iii
ROOF COVERING.	
Claridge's Patent Asphalte Co., Ltd.	vi
Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. ...	viii
Haywards, Ltd.	iii
Major, H. J. & C., Ltd.	vi
Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. ...	v
ROOFS AND ROOFING.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ...	iii
Haywards, Ltd. .	iii
King, J. A. & Co. ...	v
SANITARY APPLIANCES.	
Burn Bros. ...	ii
SANITARY PIPES.	
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd.	viii
SEWAGE TREATMENT.	
Burn Bros.	ii
SKYLIGHTS.	
Grover & Co., Ltd. ...	iii
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
STABLE FITTINGS.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
STAINED GLASS.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
STEEL SASHES.	
Haywards, Ltd. ...	iii
STONE.	
Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd.	v
Thompson's Ancaster Quarries Co., Ltd. ..	iii
TERRA COTTA.	
Edwards, J. C. ...	vi
Gibbs & Canning, Ltd. ...	viii
Ruabon Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.	vi
TILES.	
Edwards, J. C. ...	vi
Major, H. J. & C., Ltd.	vi
Ruabon Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.	vi
VENTILATION.	
Haywards, Ltd ...	iii
WATER ENGINEERS.	
Le Grand & Sutcliff ...	vi
WATER PAINT.	
Silicate Paint Co., Ltd.	ii

MONKS PARK
TRADE MARK

PORTLAND
TRADE MARK

NEW INFIRMARY MANCHESTER
BUILT OF PORTLAND STONE FROM THE
COMBEFIELD QUARRIES OF THE BATH STONE FIRMS LTD

The BATH and PORTLAND STONE FIRMS Ltd.

ARE THE OWNERS OF MONK'S PARK, BOX GROUND, FARLEIGH DOWN, HARTHAM PK., COMBE DOWN, CORSHAM DOWN & OTHER QUARRIES AT BATH :: :: :: ::

COMBEFIELD, KINGBARROW, WAYCROFT, WAKEHAM, INMOSTHAY & THE CROWN QUARRIES AT PORTLAND :: ::

LONDON • BATH • PORTLAND • MANCHESTER.

BRATT, COLBRAN & CO.

AND THE HEAPED FIRE COMPANY, LTD.,

10, Mortimer Street, London, W.

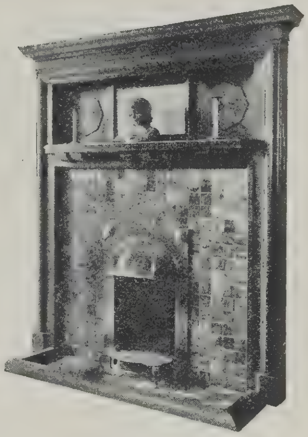
SOLE MAKERS of the

'Heaped' Fire,

(Bratt's Patent),

Invite your inspection of these Grates; also

Wood Mantels, Kitcheners, Baths and Lavatories



Design No. 326.

AT THEIR SHOWROOMS,

10, Mortimer Street, London, W.

Illustrated List on application.

VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE PAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

VAL DE TRAVERS
VT
LONDON

(COMPRESSED MASTIC OR SLABS.)

The Best Material for Roadways, Footways, Damp Courses, Roofings, Warehouse Floors, Basements, Stables, Coach Houses, Slaughter Houses, Breweries, Lavatories, Tennis Courts, &c.

Full Particulars can be obtained from the Offices,

HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

"KING" FIREPROOFING

PUMICE-CONCRETE, BREEZE-CONCRETE, HOLLOW BRICK, PLASTER.

PARTITIONS 2 in., 2½ in., 2¾ in., 3 in., 4 in. Thick.

FLOORS, ROOFS, CEILINGS, PUGGING. "FERRO-GLASS" PAVEMENT LIGHTS.

J. A. KING & CO., *Ferro-Concrete Engineers,*

Head Office: Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria Street (next Blackfriars Bridge), **LONDON, E.C.**
Works: HAYES, Middlesex; and RAWCLIFFE, Yorks.
TELEPHONE: No. 773 CENTRAL.
TELEGRAMS: "KINOVIQUE, CENT, LONDON."

Agents: Messrs. J. Tanner & Son, 3, Gill Street, Liverpool. Messrs. W. D. Henderson & Sons, 55, Waring Street, Belfast. Messrs. T. G. Williams & Co., Metropole Buildings, Cardiff. Messrs. F. W. Rogers & Co., Bangor Wharf, Cumberland Road, Bristol. Mr. Charles Keyworth, Britannia Buildings, Town Hall, Leeds.

GEORGE WRIGHT, LTD.,

The Fireplace Specialists,
BURTON WEIR WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

London Showrooms:
155, Queen Victoria Street, E C.

Manchester Office:
83, Bridge Street.

DENNIS (Ruabon Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.)

TERRA-COTTA WORKS, RUABON.

Red, Buff, and Pink Terra-Cotta Facing Bricks,
Roofing and Flooring Tiles.

TELESCOPIC SCAFFOLDS

For use Inside and Outside Buildings.

FOR SALE AND LET ON HIRE.

HEATHMAN & Co.,
PARSONS GREEN, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.

CECIL CLAYDEN,
C/o H. C. CLEAVER, Ltd.
35, Berners Street,
W.

TELEPHONE
MUSEUM **2693**

Representing:
WM. SALTER, EDWARDS & CO., LTD. Asphalte
Hormead Road, Harrow Road, W.
H. C. CLEAVER, LTD. Architectural Woodwork
RUST'S VITREOUS MOSAIC CO. Tiles & Mosaic
THE KENT COUNTY FENCING CO. Chestnut Fencing

TO ARCHITECTS—SPECIFY

CLARIDGE'S

ASPHALTE

FOR DAMP COURSE, ROOFS & FLOORS.

IT IS THE BEST.

Claridge's Patent Asphalte Company, Ltd.,
3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Telegraphic Address: "CLARIDGE VIC, LONDON."
Telephone Number: VICTORIA 1074.
Established 1838.

"FEARNOUGHT"
FLUID

"SNUFFIRE"
POWDER

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINCTEURS.

Manufacturers to H.M. Government.

"DREADNOUGHT" FIREPROOF DOORS, LD.,
46, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C., LONDON.

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

Graduateship & Membership Examinations,
APRIL, 1916.

Syllabus from the Secretary, 28, Bedford Square, W.C.

Major's Patent INTERLOCKING TILES.
Made of the finest Bridgwater Clay.
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE BEST ROOF COVERING.
Manufacturers and Sole Patentees:
H. J. & C. MAJOR, Ltd., The Patent Tile Works, BRIDGWATER.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS.

Special Personal System for Correspondence and Private Tuition. Apply for Syllabus—

BOND & BATLEY, 115, Gower St., W.C.
(MR. A. G. BOND, B.A. (Oxon.), A.R.I.B.A.
Tel. 8705 Central.

ACCUMULATORS

For Country Houses, Institutions, etc.

PRITCHETT & GOLD
and
ELECTRICAL POWER STORAGE CO., LTD.,
82, VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.

J. C. EDWARDS,

TERRA-COTTA WORKS, **RUABON.**

Red, Buff, and Pink Terra-Cotta Facing Bricks,
Roofing and Flooring Tiles.

WATER SUPPLIES
LE GRAND & SUTCLIFF,
ARTESIAN WELL ENGINEERS,
SITES INSPECTED AND REPORTS FURNISHED.
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
MAGDALA WORKS, 125, BUNHILL ROW, E.C.
Telegrams, "Abyssinian, London." Tel., Central, 1649.

T.L.B. Red Rubbers Sand-Faced Facing.

T.L.B.
Regd. Trade Mark.
Bricks & Tiles.
W.K.
Regd. Trade Mark.

SOLE MAKERS:
THOMAS LAWRENCE & SONS,
BRACKNELL, BERKS.

Telephone:
No. 14 Bracknell.

Telegrams
Lawrence, Bracknell.

PARTITIONS

Sliding and Folding.

Apply— Top or Bottom Fittings.

KINGFISHER LTD., WEST BROMWICH.

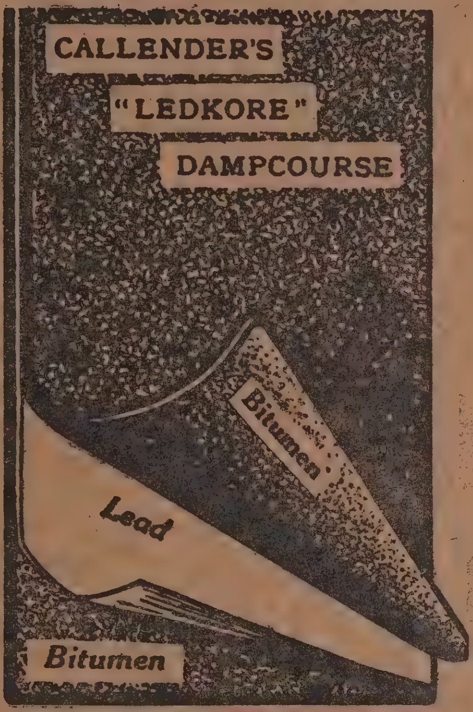
CALLENDER'S
LEDKORE DAMPCOURSE

A TOUGH, PLIABLE MATERIAL, THOROUGHLY BITUMINIZED, BUILT ROUND A CORE OF LEAD.

CONTAINS NO COAL TAR OR PITCH.

MADE IN
THREE GRADES,
A, B & C,
From 4d. per ft. super.

AND IN ALL
WALL WIDTHS,
From 4½" onwards.



IMPERVIOUS
AND
PERMANENT.

ABSOLUTELY
UNAFFECTED BY
EXTREMES
OF
TEMPERATURE.

THE IDEAL
DAMPCOURSE.

LEAD AND
BITUMEN.

ARCHITECTS WHO FAVOUR A DAMPCOURSE
WITH A LEAD BASIS SHOULD
SPECIFY LEDKORE.

Send for Samples and Particulars, Booklet No. 8, to—

GEORGE M. CALLENDER & CO., Ltd.,
25, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.
Telegrams: "QUARRIABLE, LONDON."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 122947929